

THE PRIMARY SOURCE

The Journal of Conservative Student Opinion at Tufts University

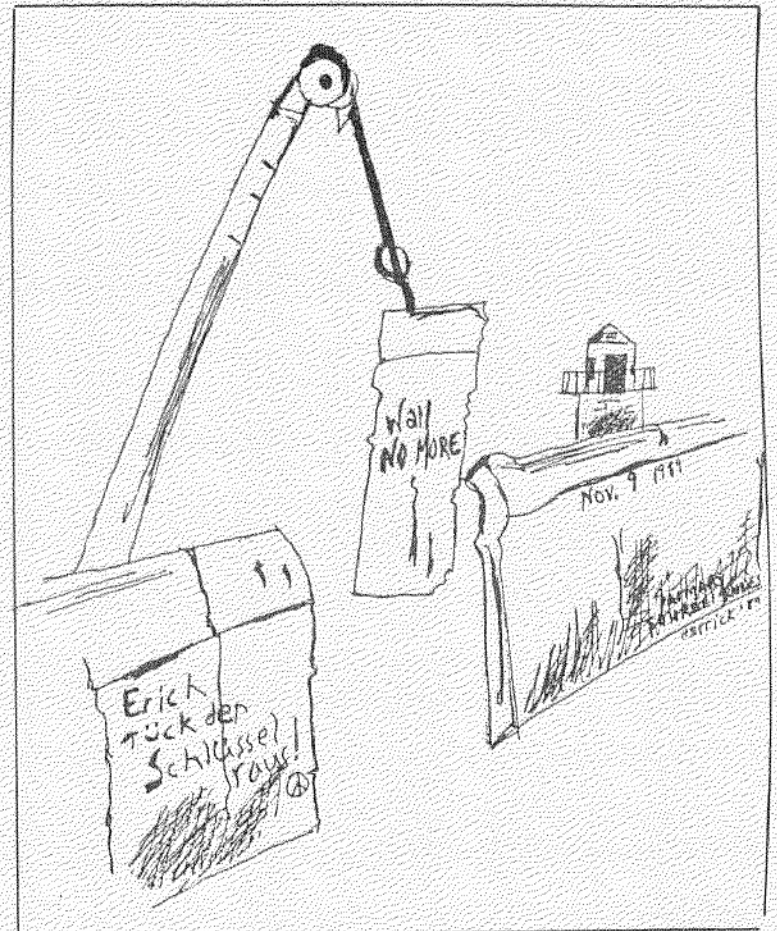
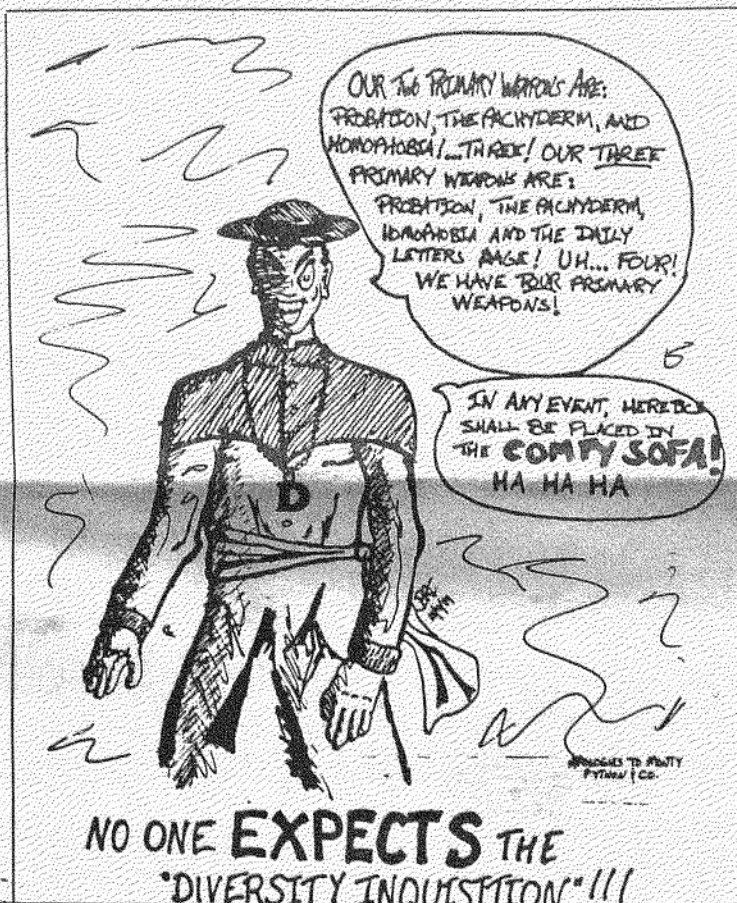
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THE PRIMARY SOURCE
*The Journal of Conservative Student
 Opinion at Tufts University*

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Billy Jacobsen (again), for just being yourself

The proud people between the Elbe and the Oder, for achieving the impossible

Steve Bushell and the Observer Photo Department

Gratias Agimus cum Pater Michael Hunt, Defensor Fide

THE IMP OF DIVERSITY

You've seen the Beltain fires upon the hill;
 You've heard the word and know the will.
 Now the Imp of Diversity has shown his face
 And blessed Bobbie Reitman with unholy grace.
 No more good, now it's evil and sin,
 God is out, Diversity's in.
 They've finally revealed the subtle plot,
 Bruce Knable's thrown in with Salem's Lot.
 The Shining One has come to town,
 He's come to rule the blue and brown.
 Now that the devil's got those two,
 Better watch out he's coming for you.
 --Chuck Marks

DIVERSITY PUZZLE ANSWERS
 (puzzle on page twelve)

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EL SALVADOR

The Idiots' Boycott

By JAMES ELLMAN

Tufts Liberals are at it again: this time they want us all to stop drinking Salvadoran coffee. Since these so called "student leaders" do not trust the student body to make the only "correct moral choice", they have decided to make it for us: coffee blends containing any Salvadoran product are to be removed from our dining halls. Unfortunately for the impoverished people of El Salvador, few on this campus seem to be taking the time to think through the repercussions of their actions.

Who will be hurt by the boycott? Who should we, as angst-ridden upper middle-class Tufts students, attempt to aid in Central America? These are questions we should ask before boycotting anything. El Salvador's largest industry is coffee, and the oligarchy owns most of the tiny nation's plantations - but would the rich be hurt by a boycott? The answer is no. The rich of Salvador have diversified their wealth and many have moved to the United States since the start of the present round of the civil war in 1980. An effective coffee boycott might force a few members of the "fourteen families" to sell a BMW or two, but they will remain wealthy, and they will still resist the rebels of the FMLN.

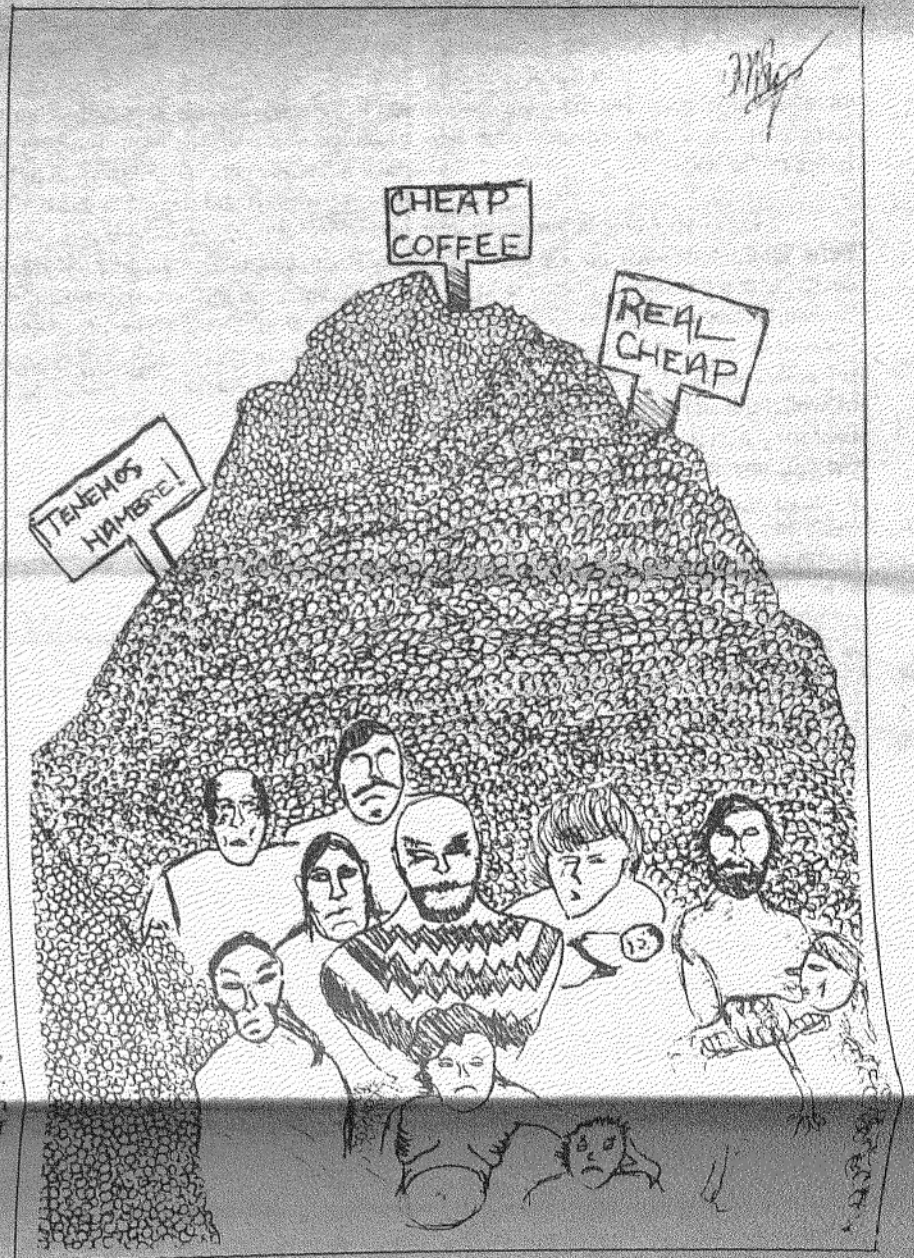
It is the poor peasants of Salvador who will suffer if there is a coffee boycott in the United States. A large percentage of the Salvadoran masses depend on wages derived from the coffee industry to survive. The poor in Salvador already suffer from malnutrition, poor housing, disease, and the dangers of the decade-old civil war. If we boycott Salvadoran coffee, many in that Central American nation will starve to death as a result of our choice.

Without wages from harvesting coffee, the rural Salvadoran peasant will find himself with few or no economic options: the cities are already swollen with tens of thousands of refugees of the war, U.S. relief efforts are swamped, and close to half the Salvadoran population suffers from unemployment or underemployment. To protest military aid to Salvador due to death squad activity is just, but for us to force impoverished Central American peasants to bury children who starved to death is wrong.

This article is intentionally brief so that even members of the Collective on Latin America can read it while taking a break between episodes of guerrilla theater where they vicariously get to live out their fondest fantasies of dressing up like loud, ideology-addled revolutionaries with guns. The article has only one message: that boycotting Salvadoran coffee is wrong as it will injure the very people who desperately need our immediate aid. Boycotting Salvadoran coffee will have little effect on the rich who own the land, and will not end death squad activity. In fact, a boycott would destabilize the Salvadoran economy, and would fuel support of violent extremists (on both sides) who espouse murder as a legitimate form of political expression.

There are some today at Tufts who are urging you to "morally wash your hands" in protest of activities in El Salvador, and to boycott coffee grown in that country. If you listen to them you will need to wash your hands well because they will smell of the blood of the innocent.

Mr. Ellman is senior majoring in History and Economics



Support Democracy in El Salvador

By JANINE DURBIN

As a conservative on a liberal campus, I once again confronted strong discontent in reaction to my views on U.S. involvement in El Salvador. Allow me to clarify my position that was so vehemently stifled during a recent discussion.

The fact that human rights abuses exist in El Salvador is irrefutable. Therefore, the controversy lies in the means to end these abuses. While the Left assumes that the only way to do this is by ending U.S. involvement, the Right realizes that this would only increase the death squad activity and guerilla attacks. Currently U.S. financial support takes the form of Economic Support Funds, Development Aid, Food Aid, and Military Aid. Many believe that all aid going to El Salvador is military aid but in actuality, that figure is only about twenty-five percent. The rest supports judicial reform, land reform, developmental policies and economic policies. If the U.S. ends this aid not only will the economy collapse, but democratic institutional reforms currently being established would be scrapped.

Since its apex in 1985, total U.S. aid has been on the decline except for the

fiscal year of 1987. Rather than withdraw all aid suddenly, the U.S. government is gradually reducing aid to insure a smooth transfer of economic responsibility. This will allow the El Salvadoran economy to function on its own without any destabilizing shocks.

Despite allegations of the contrary, an end to U.S. financial assistance would cause the number of human rights abuses to dramatically increase. Currently, U.S. aid is contingent on the El Salvadoran government: (1) making a concerted effort to comply with internationally recognized human rights, (2) achieving substantial control over the armed forces indiscriminate terror, (3) continuing progress in economic and social reforms, and (4) engaging in fair elections with freedom of participation for all groups. Although the Christiani regime may not have fulfilled all of these criteria yet, progress has been marked. This progress has only come after the U.S. involvement. However, if these stipulations are abolished, the Christiani regime will have no driving force or incentive to reform. It will increase the death squad activities because he will no longer be receiving

U.S. aid. Funding for this would be taken from the budgets of democratic institutions such as welfare plans, and projects for infrastructure refurbishing.

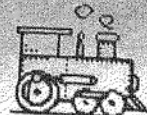
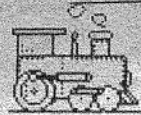
The Left may lead you to believe that it is the Christiani regime that defies democracy when recently it has been the FMLN that fails to work within the democratic limits of the government. The past three elections, monitored by U.S. election officials, were fair and democratic, yet the FMLN chose not to partake. Similarly, legislative elections were boycotted by the FMLN. How can they proselytize democratic theories but not follow them in practice? Instead they resort to sporadic guerilla attacks. Also, the FMLN accuses the military of violence towards innocent civilian populations, yet the FMLN has targeted civilian districts and regions for their attacks while destroying roads and bridges.

Attempts to negotiate with the FMLN ended in despair when the FMLN broke communication with the government. However, this came only after lines of communication were secured with Nicaragua and after the infiltration of

weapons from Nicaragua and the Soviet Union were also secure. This came at the same time as Ortega broke negotiations with the Contras. In a geo-strategic sense, the threat of increased Communism in our periphery is justification enough for our continued aid to El Salvador. If one thinks of the implications of a Communist revolutionary government, Christiani is the only and, therefore, the best alternative.

If one looks beyond the initial evidence, the damaging repercussions of a U.S. pullout of support are apparent. In determining policy initiatives, it is necessary to ask what will happen in the long run if this course of action is followed. Leftist thought has obviously failed to do this in relation to policy towards El Salvador. Charles Krauthammer describes it best in an article in the Washington Post: "The reason we are in El Salvador is being shouted from every rooftop in Eastern Europe."

Ms. Durbin is a junior majoring in Economics and International Relations



O'Rourke's O'pinions

Merry Secular Holiday

By J. BRIAN O'ROURKE

As one of the progenitors of Tufts' latest pointless controversy, I feel it is necessary, as we enter the last weeks of the decade, that I should offer a few thoughts on where this issue fits into the larger scheme of life on the hill, and what the future might bode.

The controversy began when the Tufts Daily published an Op-Ed piece declaring that the stained-glass window in Goddard Chapel ought to be removed, because she found it offensive and oppressive. The author then makes a great leap of, well, faith and declares that non-Christians sui generi find it offensive. (How she can presume to speak for some two-thirds of the student body is beyond me.) Apparently, her offense was not taken at the window per se, but rather at the Christian symbols of prejudice and oppression. If she had bothered to investigate the history of the window, she would have learned that the symbols are not oppressive at all. Rather, they are symbols of Christian martyrdom--the oppression Christians endured, not inflicted.

I, acting in my capacity of Catholic Center Vice-President, offered a response on the letters page the following day. My position was two-fold: 1) the Chapel is a Christian place of worship and it is therefore necessary and proper that Christian symbols should be displayed; and, 2) I, as a Roman Catholic, find that my religion is not about oppression--though it has periodically in its history oppressed--but is instead, in my interpretation, about love and respect, "pure and simple." I made no attempt to say that my religion was the only acceptable religion. I was not preaching the danger of failing to join my church. There was not the slightest hint of evangelization in any word of the letter.

Nonetheless, this apparently offended and threatened TCU Senator Wally Pansing and Daily Senior Staff Writer Eric Schliesser. They felt it incumbent upon them to launch into hysterical diatribes against the Catholic Church, telling the most malicious lies and grossly distorted half-truths in an attempt to damn the Church. Pansing blasted the Church for "encouraging the death and battering" of gay and bisexual people and for its propagation of the slogan "kill a queer for Christ." Schliesser accused the Church of "crimes against humanity," most notably arguing that her "silence during the Holocaust" has gone unexplained.

Pansing, Schliesser, and the Daily here placed themselves on shaky ethical ground here. The Daily printed a letter to the editor from one of its own staff members, a dubious ethical practice at best. Daily ethics aside, Schliesser, as a journalist, should know better than to engage in these kinds of poor research and historical inaccuracies. Pansing is perhaps in the worst position of all three, his statements being not only unethical, but libelous as well.

His hypocrisy in this matter is stupefying. He was one of three members of Students Organized For Awareness (SOFA) who brought charges against the Primary Source in October. One of their complaints, and one which Pansing himself voiced loudly, regarded Tom Kaufman's article "Doing the Wrong Thing." He

objected to the personal tone and nature of Mr. Kaufman's editorial, and demanded that the Media Advisory Board condemn both Kaufman and the Source for publishing it. All of this was reported, almost gleefully, in the Daily. While the Source did not entirely concede the point, it publicly recognized and respected Pansing's position. It also accepted the Media Advisory Board statement regarding the issue, which admonished all campus media to try to refrain from these types of attacks. Pansing and the Daily clearly failed to do so here, instead publishing a letter which was both personal and insulting.

This raises particularly disturbing questions regarding Senator Pansing. One of Pansing's charges in the senate is to sit on the sub-committee which oversees, among other things, the Catholic Center. There is clearly a conflict of interest in this situation. Pansing is avowedly and outspokenly anti-Catholic--indeed, anti-religion--and yet he sits on the committee which oversees the various campus religious organizations. It requires very little perceptiveness to see that it would challenge even King Solomon to fairly and wisely execute his duties in this situation. Senator Pansing is hardly King Solomon. It would seem, therefore, to behoove Senator Pansing to resign from that committee and absolve himself of his ethical conflict.

The larger question which at this point must be addressed is thus: what would allow this kind of anti-catholicism to erupt, with the Administration remaining silent, while a similar, anti-homosexual or anti-black controversy would be sure to have awakened the administration, and quite possibly would have involved disciplinary charges for some? (It is worth noting that while the Administration remained silent, the voices of many non-catholics were raised in outrage at these anti-catholic creeds.)

There are several possible answers. One follows from an argument posited by Andrew Zappia last year in this journal. The thrust of his argument was that, while there had been little or no systematic and intentional exclusion of Catholics from anything by the administration, an exclusion had nevertheless occurred, because, Zappia suggested, Catholics had simply fallen through the cracks, and the administration had been slow in lowering a ladder.

Another possibility is that the Administration is itself anti-Catholic. This is unlikely. There may, in fact, be people in the deans' offices who harbor anti-Catholic sentiment, there is little evidence to support any notion of some sort of conspiracy against Catholic students.

The most likely explanation reaches far beyond Tufts: the secularization of American Society. In a society in which it is essentially socially unacceptable to be anti-anything (unless that "anything" invokes some measure of tradition), religion is increasingly the major exception to the rule.

It is true that the United States Constitution provides for a separation of church and state, at least in theory. It would be naive to think that in practice this is entirely the case. We count our years

from the birth of Christ. Our money has printed on it the phrase "In God We Trust." Even the Declaration of Independence expects that the coming revolution would rely on "Divine Providence."

But today, the trend is toward separation of church and everything. This trend manifests itself in many ways, but perhaps most noticeably in the season of Christmas. Presumably, this is a celebration of the birth of Christ, though it has in recent years become a holiday celebrated even by atheists. (And we have all heard people prattle on endlessly about the commercialization of Christmas!) Christmas is no longer a religious holiday; it is now a secular holiday, because religion is no longer acceptable in our society.

The author of the Chapel Window article which began the whole controversy concluded that the chapel ought to be a place where all religions and faiths can come together to worship. In other words, she desires a secularized chapel.

One of the students interviewed by the Daily felt that there was no place for any sort of chapel on a university campus. A chapel which passively offers a house of worship to students poses no threat to those who choose not to be threatened. But those who would evangelize the masses in the name of secular humanism will continue to feel threatened, until they have wiped the last vestiges of organized religion--and with it, a permanent sense of morality which transcends the whims of the present--from the face of this country.

One may be religious, one may have religion, but one may not allow religion to influence one's public life. John Kennedy had to promise the American People that he would not have divided loyalties--America or the Pope--before they would elect him. They refused to accept a man who had religion as president.

It is in this kind of climate where such an unsolicited assault on a religious group can go unpenalized. Merry Christmas.

CRYPTIC CORNER

Solidarity and Diversity

By CHUCK MARKS

This month we're going to explore the dynamics of oppression. In a typically cryptic fashion I'll present three situations taking place in three hypothetical nations. For creativity's sake, let's give them some interesting names. I'll call them Tsae, Sftut, and Anich.

Now, each of these nations had an oppressive government, which was into occasional abuses of civil liberties and other not so nice hobbies. And, of course, there were peaceful freedom lovers in all of these nations. As is typical in these situations, these pacifist "freedom-fighters" were mostly students. However, although the situations were quite similar, the men of power in each government dealt differently with the occasional uprising.

In Anich, millions of students led the people in peaceful protests, rallying the nation in a call for freedom. Unfortunately, the dictators kind of frowned on this sort of behavior. They, in turn, led their own demonstration, with tragic results. The students' movement was crushed beneath the treads of armored tanks, literally.

In Tsae, however, the rulers were a little more flexible. The peaceful students were at first beaten back by vicious riot patrols. The economy of Tsae was not doing well though, and it needed a good image. Through dynamic and intrepid leadership, not to mention the unestimable power of the media, the dictators were convinced to loosen their death grip on the reins of power. And, of course, with the grip loosened, those reins were soon wrenched away by the power of popular rule.

In Sftut, protests were at first ignored. But the power of the media soon made itself evident here as well. The rulers were forced to make public concessions admitting error in their oppressive policies. The student protesters celebrated their victories and congratulated themselves on winning one more battle for freedom. However, congratulations proved premature. The dictatorial concessions proved to be mere political mouthings,

and the people continued to be persecuted.

So, we see three reactions to calls for change. Tragic death, joyous reform, and ugly lies. What can we learn from these hypothetical occurrences? Let's examine what made these reactions what they were.

In Anich we have a totalitarian nation that is independent of any outside needs. Faced with no motives other than a desire to preserve their power, the rulers did just that. Yet, as always the tank cannot crush the spirit of freedom, merely drive it underground where it will grow until it one day returns triumphantly.

In Tsae we have a nation that is already in its final days, hoping for one last transfusion of the life blood of civilization to keep it alive until the dawn of a new age. However, just like the vampire, this blood seeking nation cannot stand the light of day, or the flash of a camera. The tank solution was unviable and the lie too risky.

The nation of Sftut had something else going for it though. In the other nations student groups had one powerful tool that gave them a true power base. In a word: solidarity. On the other hand the students in Sftut had something else: diversity. The rulers of Sftut had no problem keeping the students fighting among themselves, arguing over ideology rather than presenting a united front.

So, in the long run we see freedom coming to Anich and Tsae and forever banished from Sftut. We see that there is an unbreakable link between the belief in the brotherhood and equality of humanity (solidarity) and the ideals of liberty and enlightenment. Conversely we see the darker link between the factioning of a community (diversity) and oppression and the darkness of ignorance.

Let us thank our respective deities that we live in a nation in which the solidarity of humanity is our highest ideal.

Mr. Marks is a sophomore majoring in Chemical Engineering and Biology

Picking the Deepest Pockets

BY JAMES S. ROBBINS

Luella Wilson has lived a life of Dagny-esque proportions. The daughter of a Vermont butcher, she worked as a runner on the New York Stock Exchange, became a cabaret entertainer, and made a fortune as a nightclub operator. When she was 40 she married entrepreneur Harry Wilson, and the two ran several large clubs, including Gainer's Night Club in Troy, New York, which was, in the 1950s, the biggest nightclub in the East. After Harry's death in 1954, Luella sold the business and retired to her hometown of North Bennington. A few years ago her assets were valued at well over a million dollars. Now, age 91, she can only afford to spend a dollar a week for lunches delivered by Meals on Wheels.

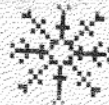
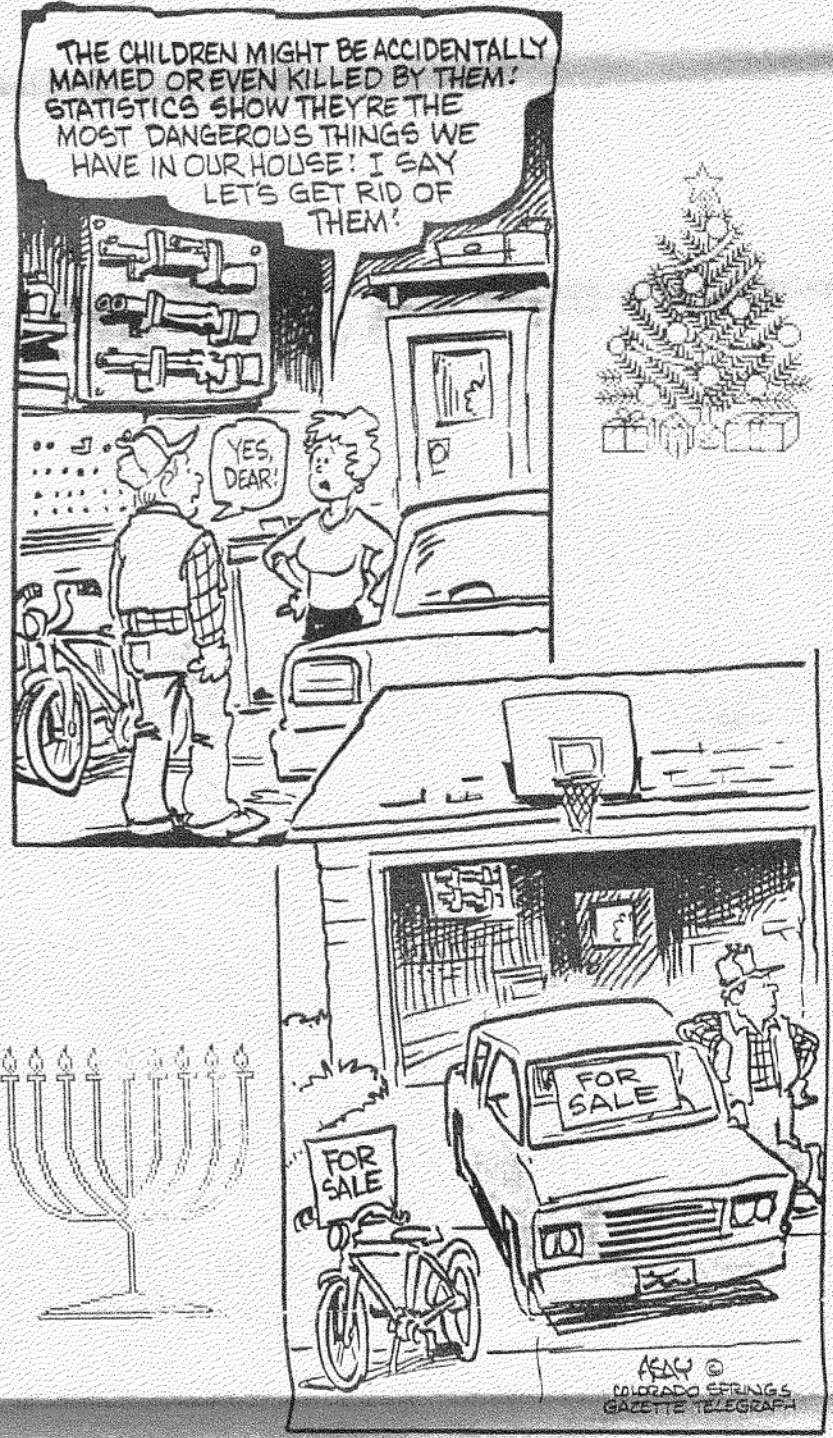
Wilson is the victim of both a moment of altruism and out-of-control liability laws. In 1984 she loaned her grandnephew Willard Stuart \$6,300 to buy a car. Nineteen days later, Stuart and some friends, high on beer and pot, wiped out on a New York bridge. Mark Vince, a friend of Stuart's, was paralyzed and lost a leg in the accident. Rolf Sternberg, Vince's attorney, convinced a jury that the person who bore responsibility for the situation was in fact Luella Wilson, who was guilty of "negligent entrustment." She should have known, according to Sternberg, that Stuart had no driver's license and was a drug and alcohol user. Even though she did not know this, Bennington Superior Court Judge Arthur O'Dea ordered Mrs. Wilson to pay Vince nearly \$1 million. When her insurance company refused to pay (citing a negligence escape clause), Sternberg attached all Mrs. Wilson's assets. The Vermont Supreme Court, reviewing the case, sent it back for retrial. It found no problem in forcing Mrs. Wilson to pay damages; the Court was

concerned because the civil suit did not also include the car dealership that sold the car to Stuart, and the salesman who made the deal!

This is another in the list of cases which expand the culpability of those who are expected to foresee circumstances much more obvious in hindsight, and which serve to decrease the responsibility of people for their own actions, something which leads only to more irresponsible behavior. The situation is comparable to the bartender sued by the victims of a drunk driver who got plastered in his bar ("He should have known he was drunk"), the gun vendor sued by the victims of a maniac who goes on the rampage with a weapon purchased at his store ("He should have known he was a wacko"), or the merchant who is blamed for the failure of a product which was put to a use for which it was not manufactured ("He should have known I was stupid"). It hardly seems just that Luella Wilson should forfeit the fruit of a productive life to pay for the actions of her drug-crazed relative. But where there is wealth to be taken, it will be targeted, and this is the true driving force behind the expansion of legal liability.

Some New York and Vermont attorneys have offered their services to Mrs. Wilson gratis, fearful of an enlargement of the "negligent entrustment" doctrine, which might be applied to banks and other lending agencies in circumstances which can only be imagined. Mrs. Wilson does not intend to give up without a fight. And she has modified her views about charity as well. "I didn't get where I am by giving up easily," she said, "but I did get in this mess by giving my money away too easily. No more."

Mr. Robbins is a PhD candidate at the Fletcher School.



University Price Fixing

FROM THE COLLEGIATE NETWORK

Antitrust law and undergraduate education rarely meet outside the classroom. At most, antitrust policy occupies an obscure niche in the classroom. Students who venture to take courses in industrial organization or business regulation commonly learn that government antitrust enforcement deals mainly with the conduct of profit-making commercial organizations. It seemed only natural therefore that for most of the hundred-year history of the Sherman Act, private colleges and universities only had to teach the antitrust laws, and never really had to worry about their application in practice.

What once was solely an abstract, pedagogical concern today occupies the thought of many university administrators. Since August, the Department of Justice has asked over forty private universities for information regarding their practices in setting tuition rates, financial aid packages, and faculty salaries. The Justice Department inquiry also has prompted a Wesleyan University student to file a class action lawsuit seeking damages against Wesleyan and eleven other private colleges for alleged tuition price-fixing.

The Justice Department investigation is asking three questions.

First and most important, have the schools conspired to set tuition levels? This part of the inquiry appears to have stemmed from the reports that university officials widely exchange information about prospective tuition increases before final amounts are set for each academic year. As applied to business organizations, conventional antitrust doctrine generally proscribes agreements among direct competitors to set prices. Although criminal enforcement is not at issue in this instance, individuals convicted of price-fixing often go to jail.

Second, have the schools collectively adopted unreasonable restrictions on the content of financial aid packages for entering students? The Justice Department's concern here is that the universities improperly have eliminated competition for promising students by establishing uniform policies for financial aid awards. antitrust doctrine usually bars competing firms from establishing common policies with respect to credit terms or financing.

Third, have the schools collaborated in setting limits on faculty salaries? Here, again, antitrust doctrine prohibits agreement by rival companies to set wages or terms of employment to be offered to current or prospective employees.

In deciding whether to go beyond its current investigation and sue the universities, the Justice Department must resolve two basic issues. Most fundamentally, it must establish that the questionable behavior resulted from an agreement among two or more of the schools in question. This is likely to be the most difficult part of the inquiry. Among other points, each university will try to show that, despite some exchanges of information, each school independently set tuition and salary levels.

The second issue deals with the basis for the questioned behavior. Consistent with modern antitrust doctrine, each university will try to persuade the Justice Department that it behaved reasonably. Some university officials have argued that the challenged exchanges of tuition data are unquestionably benign because they took place openly, without efforts at concealment. Although this condition suggests that the schools did not act deliberately to violate the Sherman Act, the open character of the challenged behavior does not preclude a civil lawsuit or, ultimately, a finding of illegality.

Although the setting is unique, the Justice Department inquiry should not have come as a complete surprise to the affected universities. Throughout the

Sherman Act's history, antitrust enforcement has responded specifically to public dissatisfaction with rising prices for important goods and services. In recent years, increases in tuition, room, and board at private four year colleges have greatly surpassed the rate of inflation. These developments have agitated countless students and their parents, creating a powerful, smoldering constituency for intervention by public officials. These are precisely the conditions that have led government antitrust agencies in the past decade to focus attention on doctors, lawyers, and other providers of specialized, costly services.

Antitrust scrutiny is a predictable response to dramatic price increases in the education "industry". Moreover, as a matter of policy, it is appropriate for the Justice Department to pursue its inquiry, particularly for tuition and salary setting activities. Universities are not profit-making commercial enterprises, but they constitute a substantial and critical sector of economic activity. The answers the Justice Department receives in the coming months may well dictate that it abandon its investigation. Nevertheless, the Justice Department is beginning to ask important and useful questions about how private universities provide a vital service.

EASTERN EUROPE: PEACE

The Miracle At Brandenburg Gate

BY MARTIN R. MENKE

The last six months of the ending decade witnessed the most amazing social, economic and political changes in Europe since May Eighth, 1945. The Source has compiled articles from various conservative viewpoints on these historic events, attempting to understand them. The Source presents a discussion of President Gorbachev's role in the liberation of eastern Europe. For the first time in history, good

people of faith should say nightly prayers for the health and well being of the Soviet Union's leader. We also include a personalized summary of the year's events and their possible implications; might we have "peace in our time" at last? Finally, we present an analysis of implication's for U.S. American defense policies under such changed conditions.

Somehow, people always remember what they were doing when they hear some earth-shattering news. I will never forget the most momentous day of my as yet short life. November Ninth, 1989. After a long day student teaching, I slowly make my way across the quad when a friend rushes up, excited and out of breath. "Have you heard the news about Germany?" "What," I ask. "They've opened the wall!" Considering this a bad joke, I go to the Daily's wire service, just in case. After confirming the inconceivable, I spend the rest of the night drinking champagne, calling home, watching the news and simply

criing a lot, trying toathom this miraculous turn of events.

Growing up in the divided city, the wall was a fact of life. Leaving Berlin for the west entailed checkpoints and controls. Going to the State Opera House Unter den Linden meant getting a pass for the Soviet Sector. Five minutes from my school, a bridge, long overgrown with weeds, simply ended in a concrete wall on the other side. Elsewhere, street car tracks ended in the same wall; huge signs announced the beginning of the "sovereign territory of the German Democratic (sic) Republic." It was always a strange sensation

"going to the East," knowing that I could travel there, while Germans living in Berlin (East) and in the GDR could not come west until they were sixty (women) or sixty-five (men). The division of Germany, necessitated by France's fears and Soviet aggression, even after it was cast in stone in 1961, was an evil which one learned to live with except on national holidays. Now things will never be the same again.

While the breaches in the intra-German frontier and the Berlin Wall are not the only rays of sun in the dawn of a new era in Europe and the world, their stark symbolism best expresses the

revolutionary changes occurring.

The fall of Erich Honecker, at one time General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Politburo of the Party's Central Committee, Chairman of the National Defense Council, Chairman of the Council of State, Hero of Socialist Labor and Hero of the Soviet Union, is now history. more surprisingly, Egon Krenz, Honecker's heir apparent entrusted with salvaging the regime lost power after forty-seven days in power. Krenz's gambit was a case of too little too late. The Polish and Hungarian regimes bowed out gracefully, facing the inevitable
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Stalin in White Gloves

BY JOHN FINNERAN

Since the inception of the Soviet state in 1917, certain Soviet leaders have been hailed as liberal reformers opposed to the excesses of the past. Lenin was hailed for forming a new social system, and later for his New Economic Policy. Stalin was praised for the "reforms" of war communism. Khrushchev was seen as the harbinger of deStalinization. Brezhnev was lauded for the new thinking of the Era of Détente. And today, Gorbachev is similarly extolled for the "new openness" of glasnost and perestroika. Perhaps you notice a pattern. That's all the Soviet leaders who ruled for more than two years.

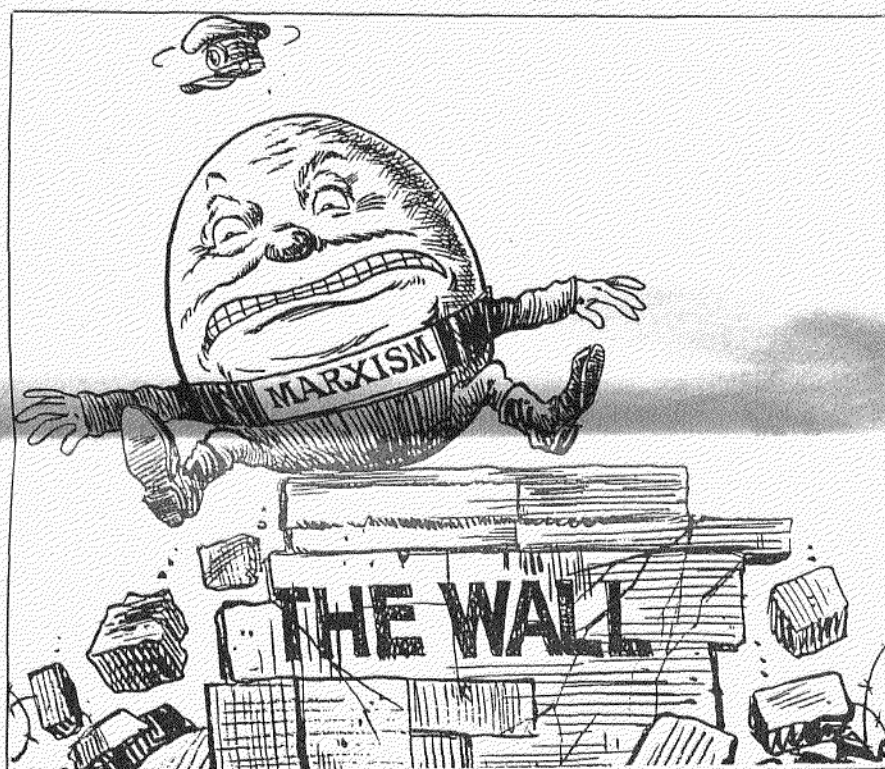
In fact, the entire history of Communism has been a Jekyll-Hyde history of new reform and new repression, of Let a Hundred Flowers Bloom and Cultural Revolution. There is no reason to assume that because there is reform today there will not be repression tomorrow. The movement towards democracy has been impressive to be sure. But it is only movement thus far, not actual democracy. No irreversible steps have yet been taken. The popular agitation for reform is breathtaking (in Leipzig alone, there were more than three-hundred thousand demonstrators at a single march in late October), but deceptive. Popular opinion is a powerful, but by no means irresistible, engine for change. Without weapons or outside aid, a population is defenseless against a ruthless military crackdown. In 1981, Solidarity had 10 million adherents; yet, it was destroyed in a night. And have we so soon forgotten Tiananmen Square? More than once, the force of logic has been overwhelmed by the logic of force.

Although Gorbachev is firmly in control for the moment, we should not assume he is beyond being overthrown. Gorbachev cannot truly dismantle Communism without encountering opposition. The more fundamental the change, the more determined is likely to be the opposition. Gorbachev's opponents have plenty of valid criticism's to use against him. Ethnic and labor unrest are growing and have occasionally turned violent. The economy is a shambles. Some in the West argue that the Soviet Union's pitiful economy compels changes, since the USSR needs Western investments and

credits. That is wrong. Under Stalin, there was mass starvation, yet, Stalin undertook no reforms. A failing economy is as likely to be used by Gorbachev's opponents as a tool for replacing him within the system than to be the factor dictating a change in the system itself. Alternatively, Henry Kissinger, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, and Yasuhirs Naka- some have raised the possibility that a failing economy could spur Gorbachev or his successor to seek foreign adventurism to detract attention from domestic failure. There is also dissatisfaction in the army, which suffers from low morale from its performance in Afghanistan, increasing draft-dodging, ethnic troubles in its ranks, and declining prestige. On top of all of the above, Gorbachev faces a lack of public confidence in perestroika. According to a poll conducted by the magazine *Ogonyok*: 18.5 percent of those polled think that life is likely to get worse in the future, 16 percent think that life will not change, 35 percent think that there will be only insignificant change, and only 12 percent think that life will get better. On September 12, Boris Yeltsin said that Gorbachev "has between six and twelve months to show progress on his reforms or face revolution from below." While I don't take the dates too seriously, I agree that the threat to Gorbachev is real.

But even under Gorbachev, the path to democracy is by no means assured. Although Gorbachev is often characterized as a great reformer, some have been less charitable. West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl has compared Gorbachev to Nazi propagandist Joseph Goebbels. A Baltic nationalist called him "Stalin in white gloves." Overly harsh, perhaps, but, then, perhaps not. Gorbachev in all his actions has never ceded real power anywhere, either his own personal power or the power of the Communist system. Whether he will or not is the key question in the international politics of today. And it is very much in question.

Soviet foreign policy appears to have undergone a major change. Soviet spokesman Gennadi Gerasimov announced in October that the Brezhnev Doctrine (the USSR's reservation of the right to interfere militarily to make sure that Communist countries stay communist) had been replaced



by the "Sinatra Doctrine" (You know the Frank Sinatra song, "I did it my way"? Hungary and Poland are doing it there way). Poland today is ruled by a non-Communist government, but the Ministry of the Interior (in charge of police) and the Ministry of Defense rest in Communist hands. In Hungary, Democratic Forum, the major opposition group has agreed, well in advance of elections, to a similar coalition. And, of course, the USSR has emphasized the importance of all of its satellites staying in the Warsaw Pact (i.e. continuing to provide a legal pretext for their continued occupation by Soviet troops). "Political power", said Mao Tse Tung, "grows out of the barrel of a gun." In all cases in Eastern Europe, it is Communists, and Communists alone, who have control of the guns. Until the Communists give up their monopoly on force, they cannot be considered to have given up power. Neither has the Soviet Union given up power in other parts of the world. The USSR has made no attempt to negotiate over, yet alone end, its forty-five year occupation of the four northern islands of Japan. Despite its pullout in February, the USSR continues to support the Communist government in Afghanistan, providing massive shipments of arms (two hundred-fifty to three hundred million dollars a month) as well as a continued presence of experts in the use of the advanced SCUD missile (in direct violation of the April, 1988 Geneva accords which required all Soviet troops to be out

by February fifteenth). In addition, the USSR has been providing massive subsidies to the Communist governments in Cambodia (one billion dollars a year in arms) and in Nicaragua (three hundred-fifty million dollars in arms for the first eight months of 1989 at a time when the rebels have been receiving no U.S. military aid). These subsidies cast grave doubt on the Sinatra Doctrine: if Gorbachev will not allow such peripheral Soviet interests as Cambodia and Nicaragua to overturn their Communist governments, is he truly going to allow the states of Eastern Europe, which represent interests far more vital to the USSR, to go non-Communist? In the Soviet homeland itself, Gorbachev has clearly indicated that the Sinatra Doctrine does not apply. In August, he warned that the "anti-Soviet and anti-Socialist activities" of Baltic nationalists could threaten "the viability of the Baltic nations." Thus far, Baltic nationalists have heeded this warning and not dared attempt outright secession from the USSR. In sum, there is no piece of territory anywhere in the world that was under Soviet control at Gorbachev's ascension to power that is not still under Soviet control, or at least in range of Communist guns.

Nor has Gorbachev yet given up power in domestic policy. Gorbachev has purged the Soviet leadership of many conservative, anti-reform figures, but such

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IN OUR TIME?

Return to Libertarian Defense BY TOM KAUFMAN

By popular demand (more like threat), and in the spirit of Christmas, I am not writing on racism this month. Instead, I have decided to write on lowering the U.S. expenditures on weapons of destruction. For the past eight years, one of the largest concerns of the U.S. has been the bloated deficit. There is no question that the only sure fire ways to cut the deficit are through revenue enhancements (read taxes), or spending cuts. One of the largest blocks of spending is the defense of Europe from the "red menace."

The necessity of such a defense has been argued for years, and most good conservatives (myself being one) took the "peace through strength" side. The defense buildup has inarguably hastened the crumbling of the Russian Empire, and now the threat of a communist invasion of Europe is infinitesimally low. According to Dick Cheney, conservative Defense Secretary, the odds of a Soviet conventional attack on Europe are "the lowest since the

end of World War II." The downside of this buildup is that vast amounts of resources have been drained from our economy, and I believe that now the time is ripe to return a large portion of those funds to the people of the United States. These decisions should not be made without staggering evidence that they will not cause a war. Fortunately, the evidence is irrefutable that the Russians aren't coming.

It is generally agreed that our biggest fear from the Soviets is a conventional invasion. The Warsaw Pact has a 3-1 advantage in major conventional weaponry; however, a Soviet conventional invasion of Europe would rest upon three first purges the NATO commanders would have ample time to return forces to the status quo and posture them for a defense.

Even if all of NATO could be magically duped, the Eastern Europeans would have to take up the cause of fighting for communism against the Western capitalist pigs. Its hard to attack Europe

when you have to drive tanks over rabid mobs of "allies." It is quite likely that the people of the Eastern Block would mutiny against the Red Army. What are you going to rally the people around? Communism?! The people of Eastern Europe are currently out in the streets in droves marching against communism. Do you think the East Germans will attack their brothers in the West for Moscow's sake? If you believe this, I can make you a great deal on the Brooklyn Bridge. If something could happen to let the Soviets invade, Europe's tactical nuclear stockpile could act as a final deterrent.

With all of the above information, what could possibly convince the Soviets to attack? In a protracted war the West's industrial capacity could produce enough armaments to force a stalemate, and Europe would be blasted beyond recognition. The Soviets would gain nothing. At worst they would start a tactical nuclear war, leaving Europe blasted and radioactive to boot. In this case the Soviets would gain less than

nothing. With all of this information being true, I propose a gradual pullout of the United States' conventional forces from Europe. I do not propose an instantaneous 100% pullout. That would cause a economic disaster for the U.S. and leave Europe in a state of instability. I support a gradual lowering of our \$150 billion in conventional defense of Europe.

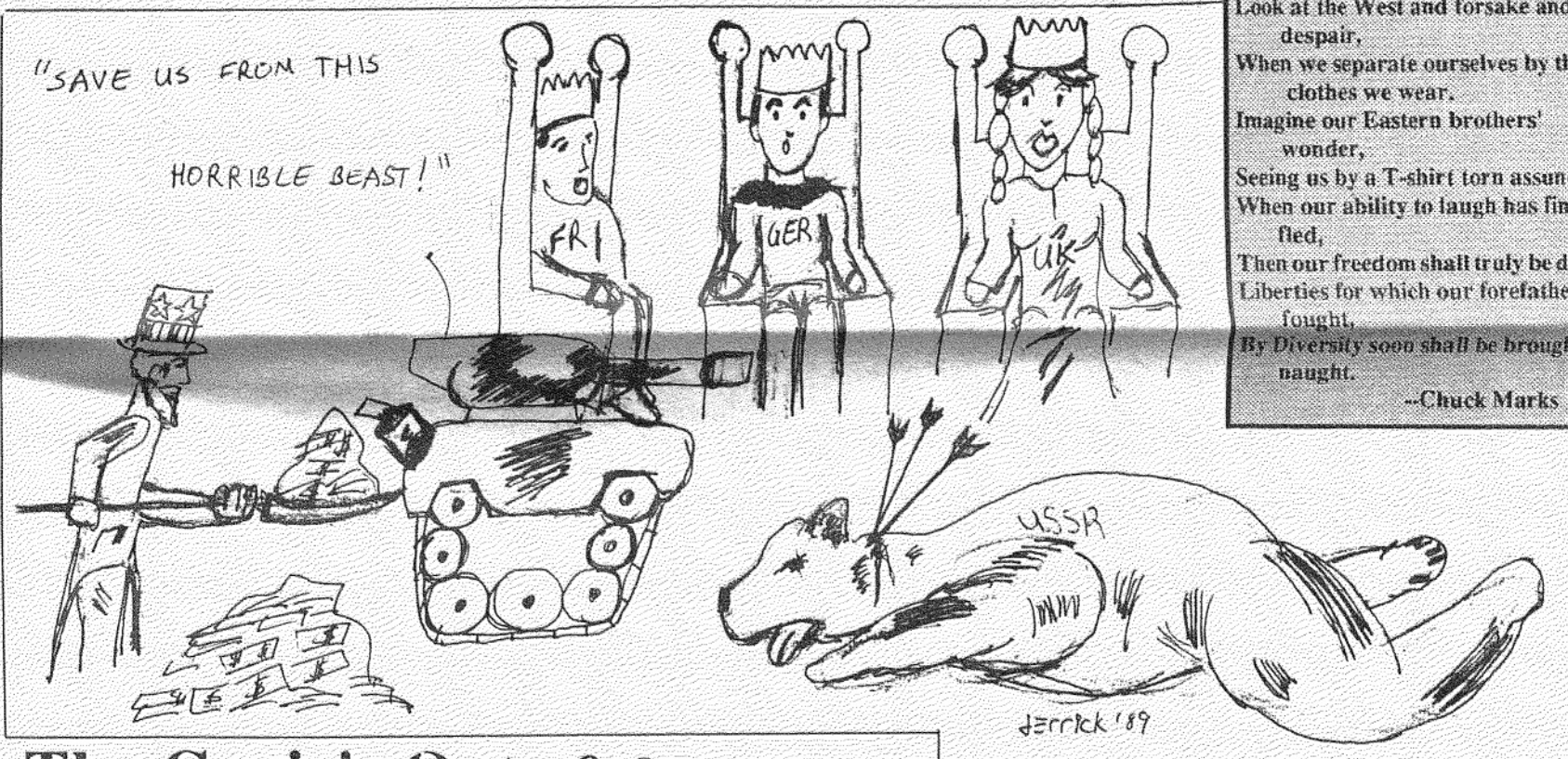
My plan would last about ten years and as follows. The United States would slowly withdraw the conventional forces from Europe. The European Governments would have the choice of rethinking their defense, or of wasting their tax dollars on maintaining the status quo. The major

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WESTERN DESPAIR

Our Eastern brothers together stand,
Shoulder to shoulder, keys in hand.
In the East they protest, each speaking
his heart,
While here in the West we stand apart.
Look at the West and forsake and
despair,
When we separate ourselves by the
clothes we wear.
Imagine our Eastern brothers'
wonder,
Seeing us by a T-shirt torn assunder.
When our ability to laugh has finally
fled,
Then our freedom shall truly be dead.
Liberties for which our forefathers
fought,
By Diversity soon shall be brought to
naught.

--Chuck Marks



The Genie's Out of the Bottle

BY MARTIN R. MENKE

After eastern Europe's glorious self-enfranchisement in the last six months, what will the new year bring? Where in the conceivable spectrum of events -- from a bloody end of democracy's new bloom to western-style capitalist free market democracy -- history will take us is unforeseeable, yet some limited speculation provides some interesting possibilities.

A bloody crack down comparable to Berlin '53, Budapest '56 and Prague '68 appears impossible. The Soviet Union -- at least under Gorbachev -- will never provide the necessary impetus. For one, the Soviet Armed Forces cannot rely on local Quislings ready to turn the helm according to Moscow's whim. Furthermore, for the non-Soviet armies of the Warsaw Pact the implications of action against any fraternal socialist country are clear. Democracy dead in one environment threatens the entire movement. Also, big brother tactics would signify a return to the Brezhnev doctrine of legitimized interference, a doctrine Gorbachev has disavowed.

As unlikely as foreign intervention

seems, an internal reaction is even more so. Democracy is addictive; the peoples between Elbe, Danube and the Ukrainian plains have gotten a heavy dose of it, heavier than ever before in history. The possibility of armed rebellion recently prompted the GDR's People's Army to warn Germans from illegally entering and occupying bases (no easy task, as the GDR is one huge military camp). Furthermore, reactionary groups lack the numbers necessary to stage a come back. All but the highest-level functionaries -- who have either been arrested or retired while some, like Krenz, had the wisdom to go on their own -- have joined the reformers.

If turnabouts are out of question, what then? Hungary has made a firm commitment to social democracy and is well on the way out of the communist era. Former leaders discredited by their pro-Soviet stance in 1956 have gracefully retired. History has been rectified to give Imre Nagy and his compatriots their due, a cathartic process necessary for the development of a new Hungarian national identity. Poland, where a strike in the Lenin shipyards in Danzig sparked the fire which now set the western world aflame,

cautiously explores her options under the watchful eye of the Soviet Union and, until November ninth, the GDR. Poland's geographic location will always bring any change special attention. Possibly even more so than Germany, Poland is the key to the Soviet Union and eastern Europe. While the Soviet Union can only encourage measures to salvage Poland's disastrous economy, historical Great Russian security needs entail less lenient watch over Warsaw's political aspirations. The political consequences of economic reform will present the Soviet Union with an interesting dilemma that Gorbachev has yet to address. In Germany, reunification's the buzzword. if Germans on either side of the decrepit curtain want it, the world can hardly refuse it. Woodrow Wilson introduced the concept of self-determination and the United States have been preaching it ever since. Furthermore, reunification in a pan-European context, with possible continued Allied guarantees provided for in the Germany Treaty of 1955, along with the healthy political culture the Federal Republic has developed since the war, should assuage any fears of a fourth Empire or any such nonsense. Even if Germans of the GDR

have developed an irrevocably separate identity and some day decide against reunification, some sort of social democracy will arise. Never again will Berliners have to look east every time it rains to see if the Iron Curtain has begun to rust yet like they did in the years after the war.

Whatever comes, these past months have seen history at her most dramatic. For those old enough to remember the years after the end of fascist tyranny, before the cold war froze the map of Europe, these months are a time of renewed hope that victory in war may not have lost the peace after all. To those in the West young enough to have considered the division of Europe an ugly but unchangeable fact of life, the events of 1989 compel us to contemplate what a wonderful treasure democracy is, to stand up and be counted. Fifty years ago, one fool proclaimed "peace in our time." Today, can there be so many fools?

Mr. Menke is a senior majoring in History



DIVERSITY SPORTS

The Decade in Sports: A Look Back

By RON ANTRIASIAN

The decade of the 1980's was a tumultuous one for professional sports in America. It was one of tragedy and triumph, excitement and excess, morality and madness. Mortals were transformed into heroes and heroes were reduced to mere mortals. Cities warred in national championships and nations clashed in three World Olympic Games. Legends were born and great men passed away, and more than at any other time, professional sports became a money making machine, perhaps seeking more to profit than to entertain. Thus, looking back, these paradoxes make it difficult to characterize the 1980's with a single word or phrase, but the following themes best encapsulate the genuine character of the past decade in professional sports.

Money. In 1980, only one player in major league baseball-- Nolan Ryan-- earned over one million dollars in a single season; today, over twenty major-leaguers pocket over two million dollars per year, with three players surpassing the three-million dollar mark just last week. In 1980, not a single player in the national Hockey League earned over one million dollars; today, three skaters pull down over two million annually. In professional football, holdouts became the norm as marquee players such as Dan Marino and Marcus Allen refused to play until owners granted them multi-year-million-dollar contracts. (All right, maybe I'm being unfair. After all, the monthly payments on a Ferrari Testarossa are pretty high). No such holdouts occurred in the national Basketball Association, whose players averaged a higher paycheck than those in any other sport, as Magic Johnson, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, and Patrick Ewing, all of whom

earning seven figures for six months of work (or play, if you will), and this fact no longer comes as a shock to the fan looking on. Indeed, when I told a friend of mine that Isiah Thomas of the NBA Detroit Pistons pulls down 1.1 million dollars, his response was an emphatic "That's it?!!!" Yeah, that's it. What happened to the good old days when sports stars played for the love of the game and the joy of the fans? do you think that Joe Dimaggio and Henry Aaron would have ever imagined the 1980's as a period when eleven and twelve-year-olds would be forced to stand in line and dish out a month's worth of allowance just to say "Hi" to their sports heroes and to have them sign a baseball? I should think not. But it happened.

The lure of money spreaders to owners, as well, as three NFL franchises left their devoted fans in Baltimore, St. Louis, and Oakland, to the find the green at the end of the rainbow. In basketball, the desire to reap profits prompted four cities to begin new franchises. television networks were the most generous with their cash in order to televise sports. In 1980 for example, CBS paid \$18.5 million to televise pro basketball; as we close the decade, that figure has rocketed to \$150 million.

On a more positive note, the word dynasty can be associated with professional sports of the past decade, as some were created and others fell. In basketball, the Los Angeles Lakers established a dynasty to rival the Boston Celtics in the 1960's, reaching the finals eight times and securing five world championships. In the world of hockey, the New York Islanders celebrated the first four years of the decade by wrapping up four straight Stanley Cups, while in Edmonton, the Oilers developed a legacy "ring four of the next five behind the greatest hockey player, Wayne Gretzky. The

San Francisco 49ers built themselves up from a world class joke in 1979 to just plain world-class by 1989, picking up three Super Bowl Titles along the way; while in the nation's most livable city (Pittsburgh-- according to Rand-McNally), the greatest dynasty football had ever known ended, as John Stallworth and the Steelers leapt to new heights for the last time in January of 1980 before crumbling into "mediocredom" for the next ten years.

Great gains characterized the 1980's in pro sports, as well. Wayne Gretzky set the record for the most points in a season in 1982, and the most points, period, in 1989; Mike Tyson became the undisputed heavyweight boxing champion at the ripe age of 20, knocking out just about everyone and his brother; Pete Rose broke Ty Cobbs' record for most career hits; Steffi Graf notched a Grand Slam in tennis under her belt, Clinching the Australian, French and U.S. opens as well as Wimbledon-- all in a single calendar year; and pitcher Nolan Ryan attained the unattainable-- striking out 5000 hitters in his amazing career.

Despite the gains, the impact of many losses was even greater. Drugs were the major contributor to these losses, ending the careers of many great athletes such as the NBA's Michael Ray Richardson and baseball's Steve Howe. The same drug which ended their careers, cocaine also sadly took the promising lives of future-Celtic Lenny Bias and football's Don Rogers. The reputation of another breed of drug-- anabolic steroids-- became the story of the decade, as players in all professional sports sought to gain the slightest edge in the too-competitive world of athletics at any cost. This drug, though used long before the 1980's boomed onto the scene with such ferocity that many wondered, "Why are we just discovering it now?" Steroids would soon rob an Olympic gold



medal from a man whom it had helped to achieve, and would rob the health and mind of countless others. In baseball, commissioner A. Bartlett Giamatti passed away at the age of 51, to cap off a dreadful decade-ending year that included the Pete Rose scandal, the Wade Boggs love affair, and Steve Garvey's multiple relationships with countless blondes.

Thus, as with every decade leading up to it, the 1980's brought with it the good and the bad, and became in many ways a preview of what is to come. Martina, Michael, Steffi, Kareem, and Bo all become household names, as no doubt the 90's will reap its own crop of heroes, as well. Modernization will continue as more Skydome clones are erected and it would probably be safe to say that come 1999, when I tell that same friend of mine that Joe Bob Williams is pulling down \$10 million per year, he'll respond, "That's it?!!!"

Mr. Antriasian is a junior majoring in Economics

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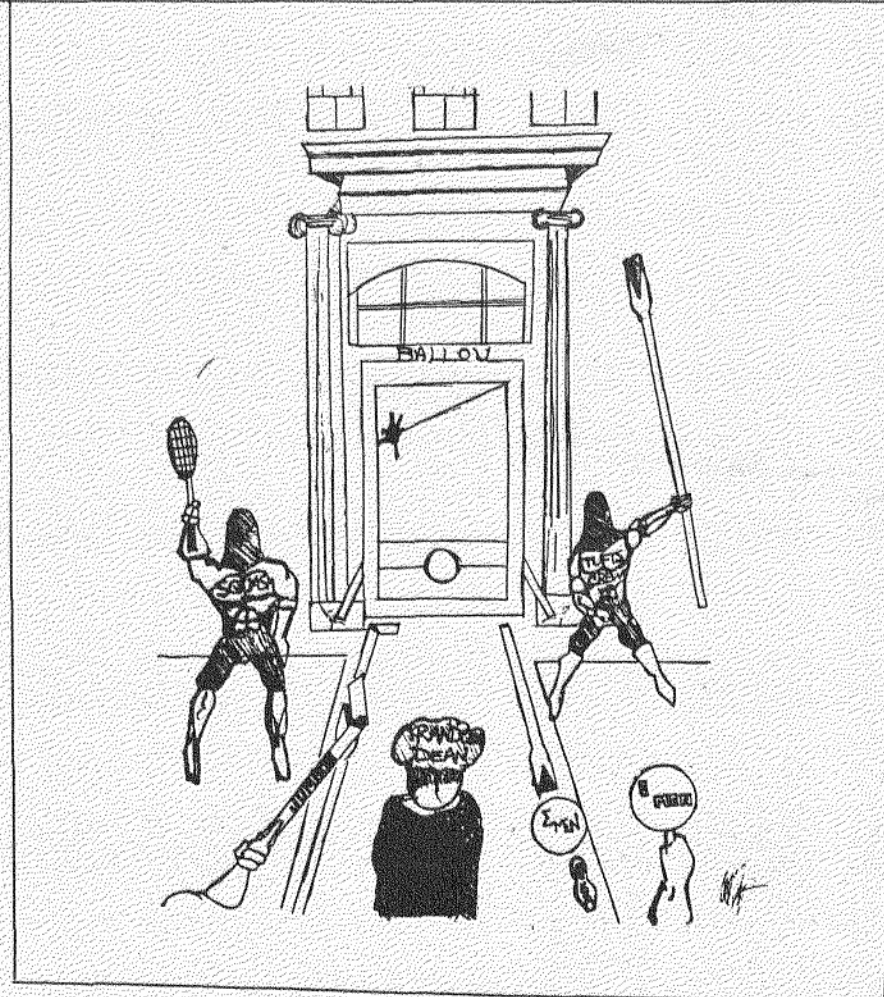
Assistant Vice President
space: it is clear that the
is successful in its goal
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or does not argue that
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important activities of
ey bond us together,
, and give us something
de. Why should paying
to suffer when the
unable to fill its coffers?
the incompetency of the
...acy that has led to less than
capacity enrollment when thousands clamor
to attend this school, and to vacant dormitory
rooms when hundreds have been forced
off-campus?

We, the students who pay tuition
and support this school, should have some
say in what happens at here, especially
when our activities are to be eliminated.
Sports teams at this University operate in
decaying facilities, and shoe-string budgets.
If immediate cuts are necessary in the
current budget, the student body should be
given a chance to decide where those cuts
are to be made. I am confident that Tufts
Undergrads would opt to let a few redundant

...result what we are
allowed to study, think, and say. The crux
of this problem lies in that we pay these
people, and thus actively support those
who tyrannize us.

The administration, like any
monolithic, one-party, bureaucracy has only
one occupation: expansion of its size, wealth,
and power. While total one-year fees breach
the twenty-thousand mark, and the
establishment of Associate Deans for This,



Administrators, disciplinarians, and paper-
pushers go before eliminating funds for
Crew, Ice-hockey, or Ultimate.
Unfortunately, the Administration will never
willingly relinquish its power: Athletics

will be cut next semester, and the bureaucrats
will cash their hefty paychecks with glee.

Mr. Ellman is a senior majoring in History and Economics

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countries of Europe are in an economic boom. Their economies are more than strong enough to take up a significantly larger burden in defending themselves from the "rife with internal problem" Soviets. The United States would be able to slowly cut out \$15 billion dollars a year to lower our deficit. By 2000 the U.S. defense budgets would be 50% smaller than the current ones.

If the East-West relationship began to quickly freeze (through crackdowns, new leaders, etc.) the U.S. would reverse the flow and increase weaponry at a rate depending on the necessity of quick deployment. Clearly, this is a most general scenario, but the details would depend on the shaping of future events.

There are clearly problems with my plan. First the loss of military jobs would cause some amount of unemployment. I will concede this to be

true, but a slow pullout would allow the U.S. economy to slowly adjust. The many army personnel are disciplined people; they often acquire a skill in the army. There is no question that they could find jobs elsewhere. As for the military-industrial complex. They would unfortunately have to restructure themselves. It is unfair to the taxpayers to throw our money away to defense builders. If our only rationale for defense is to keep jobs, we are no better than the liberals who tell us to throw our money away in supporting government bureaucracy.

The second major problem is the supposed rift that would be cause between the U.S. and the other members of the NATO alliance. The governments are not going to be exactly ecstatic about us leaving the defense burden on them. Our influence in this part of the world will drop. This argument would make good lawn food. The United States will always have great

influence in the world due to the fact that we are the world's largest economy. The Europeans know that they can not afford any kind of trade battle with us that won't cripple them. The gaping trade deficit means that the foreigners' economy would be hurt far worse than ours in a trade war. We are only acting justly by leaving their defense primarily to them. They do not pay to defend us? Their people constantly bash the U.S. and voice their desire of our exit. People, we are acting like patsies.

The last problem is a wasted opportunity in forcing the Soviets to make draconian cuts at the next arms control summit. The Soviet Union is going to cut no matter what we do. It is the only way they are going to be able to feed themselves and keep Gorbachev in power. Signing some agreement is basically ceremonial anyway— verification measures in conventional arms accords are nearly impossible.

To sum everything up, there is no threat of a quick Soviet invasion of Europe. There is no justification for the level of U.S. troops stationed in Europe. The defense is putting an immense strain on our economy and causing our deficit to balloon. It is only fair that Europe defend itself, or at least take up the brunt of their defense because they are perfectly able to do it. With the cut in required defense expenditures, the U.S. could reasonably balance the budget by the end of the century without draconian tax hikes or domestic spending cuts. Perhaps we could reinvigorate our industrial base and have some money left over for educating our public. My plan would have the greatest effect imaginable by a conservative: it would silence the entire Democrat population's ranting and raving about conservative fiscal irresponsibility.

Mr. Kaufman is a sophomore majoring in International Relations

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demise of communism as known today. Krenz hoped to appease his people by throwing open the borders, at least to keep them in the country. This highly symbolic act, an admission of defeat of communism even as a repressive system -- the wall itself was admission of communism's defeat as a viable socio-economic system -- quelled demonstrations in the streets of Leipzig, Dresden, Berlin, and elsewhere for four days, then people took to the streets again. Like Poland and now Czechoslovakia, too many members of the party hierarchy are tainted by the old system and have got to go.

However, just as all over eastern Europe, replacing Berlin's inept

gerontocracy will not suffice to bring lasting peace. When the hopeful younger guard promises "sweeping reforms" in Prague, Budapest, Sofia and Berlin, they are either hopelessly blind to the speed of events or are euphemizing about the system's imminent demise.

Never since Churchill and Roosevelt -- making the world safe for democracy -- lost eastern Europe to Stalin at Teheran and Yalta have the words "imminent demise" had any relevancy to the Trieste Luebeck line. All of a sudden, as if by accident, the genie has come out of the bottle, trumpets sounding and drums rolling, bearing the gift of free elections. The concept of free elections with parties to choose from in the GDR simply boggles

the mind. In the municipal elections just this past summer, voters were issued a ballot with a pre-selected list -- the National Front -- of candidates from the Socialist Unity Party and its sycophants. If one approved of the entire list, one simply folded the ballot and dropped it in the urn. Dissenting meant entering a booth under close scrutiny of the local party, secret police and people's police chief, usually entailing more or less subtle harassment. Now, three or four parties have already separated from the National Front or arisen completely new. Independent parties combined with a complete discrediting of the Socialist Unity Party will lead to a coalition government at worst, at best a complete ouster from parliament. In the

first and last all-Berlin free elections after the war, the communists won a mere twenty percent, despite heavy pressure and outright cheating in the Soviet Sector. How will they fare in the second free elections to take place in the Soviet Sector?

Any forecast of future events is pure conjecture, given the miraculous speed of events. However, one thing is clear. As Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic said, the allied powers forced democracy on Germany west of the curtain, Germans east of the curtain won it for themselves. They have earned every ballot cast, every functionary deposed.

Mr. Menke is a senior majoring in History

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purges have also consolidated Gorbachev's personal power. When it has suited his purposes, Gorbachev has also purged such pro-reform figures as Boris Yeltsin. The USSR had freeish elections in March, but those elections also strengthened Gorbachev. It is not often remembered, but in 1918 Lenin, too held free elections. When the Bolsheviks received only twenty-five percent of the vote, Lenin simply ignored the results. Gorbachev has not yet received election results unfavorable to him (but, of course, he has not yet held truly free elections), so it is not yet clear what he would do in similar circumstances. Gorbachev has resisted efforts to change Article Six of the Soviet Constitution (ensuring the Communist Party the leading role in society). In addition, he has called a multi-party system in the USSR "rubbish." On November fifteenth, Gorbachev announced, "Perestroika does not signify the renunciation of our history; the October Revolution was not an error or an accident but a projection of the future." The October "Revolution" was, in fact, a coup d'état that replaced a democracy with a one party dictatorship. If it is a projection of the future, it is a bleak future indeed.

The new openness of the Soviet press has been one of the concrete achievements of Gorbachev, but this openness, too, seems to have its limits. At an October twenty-third meeting, Gorbachev denounced the tendency of newspapers to adopt "negative" or "extremist" positions and told the newspaper editors at the meeting that glasnost was designed to serve the "interests of the people and socialism." "Recently," said Gorbachev, "Some people have been trying to cut out the second half of this formula --how to strengthen socialism." A few days later, the editor of *Pravda* was fired. Vladislav Starkov, editor of *Argumenty i Fakty* (the most widely read paper in the USSR), was asked by Gorbachev to resign for publishing an

unscientific poll that showed Andrei Sakharov to be the most popular member of the Soviet parliament. Gorbachev was not mentioned, and quite charitably so, because the poll showed unfavorable mentions of him outweighing favorable mentions by a ratio of four to one. A number of deputies were denied the floor of Soviet parliament when they tried to defend Starkov. Starkov subsequently published a retraction of the poll and the opinion that, actually, Gorbachev is really the most popular figure in the USSR and appears to have saved his job. Starkov said of the whole affair: "We here at *Argumenty i Fakty* are working for Mr. Gorbachev and his ideals -- the progressive ideals he spoke of last year at the nineteenth party conference. We are not turning left or right, but just following that course. But now we find that the father of glasnost is fighting with his own children, and that is a great paradox."

Gorbachev has shown a double standard in dealing with demonstrations. On October thirtieth, fifteen-hundred demonstrators were allowed to demonstrate outside of the infamous Lubyanka Prison in remembrance of the victims of Stalin. KGB guards were peaceful and noticeably polite. It is quite acceptable to criticize Stalin. Unfortunately, criticisms of Lenin, the murderer of the Russian republic and the creator of the apparatus of terror used by Stalin, are still taboo. The *Oktyabr* recently published a novel that criticized Lenin for his "contempt for freedom, his cruelty towards those who held different opinions, and his capacity to wipe off the face of the earth, without trembling, not only fortresses, but entire counties, districts, and provinces that questioned his orthodox truth." While the criticism is shocking only in its truthfulness, the firing of the editor in chief of the magazine has already been decided upon and will be implemented by the end of the year. Criticisms of Gorbachev's rule are also welcomed less

than wholeheartedly. The same day as the demonstration described above, police used clubs to disperse a demonstration at Pushkin Square organized by the democratic union. In the words of a demonstrator at Pushkin Square, "After all is said and done, what is happening in this country is still controlled by the Kremlin."

Repression in Gorbachev's USSR has sometimes taken cruder forms. On October seventeenth, the World Psychiatric Association voted to let the Soviet Union back in on a trial basis, but according to the president of the Independent Psychiatric Association, "There still has not been a real reform in Soviet psychiatry. The leaders of the profession are virtually the same people as those who misused psychiatry for political purposes in the sixties and seventies." Soviet human rights campaigner, Alexander Podrabinek claims to have new information on the confinement of dissidents in a psychiatric hospital in Kazakhstan. On October eighteenth, Alexander Sotnikov, a leader of the summer coal strikes was found dead. According to a fellow worker, Sotnikov had received threats and was "brutally murdered, with his skull cracked by a blunt object and his face cut" His co-workers believe Sotnikov's death was the work of the local Coal Board. Also on October eighteenth, independent journalist Serguei Kovznetsov was imprisoned at Sverdlovsk in the Urals for allegedly defaming the KGB. According to another independent journalist, Kovznetsov began a hunger strike but was pushed down a flight of stairs by his captors. On November fourth, Kovznetsov was reportedly in a hospital with a cranial traumatism.

Most ominously of all, the instruments of repression have quietly been assembled. Article seventy and one hundred-ninety of the Soviet Constitution (outlawing anti-Soviet propaganda), the major weapons of the KGB's war on dissent remain in force. In addition, the Supreme Soviet

Argumenty i Fakty's poll

| Based on readers' unsolicited letters | Favourable mentions | | Unfavourable mentions | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| | | | | |
| Andrei Sakharov | 609 | | 79 | |
| Gavril Popov | 432 | | 2 | |
| Boris Yeltsin | 394 | | 24 | |
| Yuri Afanasiev | 390 | | 16 | |
| Yuri Vlasov | 361 | | 15 | |
| Alexander Samsonov | 7 | | 304 | |
| Yevgeny Yevtushenko | 287 | | 21 | |
| Alexander Obolensky | 290 | | 12 | |
| Alexei Kazannik | 287 | | 6 | |
| Nikolai Shmelev | 285 | | 4 | |
| And the two not published | | | | |
| Mikhail Gorbachev | 50 | | 189 | |
| Anatoly Lukyanov | 12 | | 177 | |

recently passed a new law imposing a three year prison sentence for "insulting or defaming" state officials or institutions. In October, the USSR announced that it would make a "significant increase" in the force level of the Interior Ministry (now, officially thirty-five thousand, unofficially much higher). These are the troops that most probably would be used in the event of a crackdown.

It is by no means clear, then, whether Gorbachev really is a great reformer or whether he is just another Communist thug. Perhaps the former possibility is true. Or perhaps Gorbachev, in spite of himself, has set in motion a chain of events which he now cannot stop. Nevertheless, we must not assume that democracy will just spontaneously occur over the natural course of things and with Gorbachev's cheerful support. Rather, if we support democracy, we must as a nation resolve to take active steps to hasten democracy's birth and to hasten totalitarian Communism's death.

Mr. Finneran is a junior majoring in History and International Relations

The Republican Battle for the Governorship

By TOM MILES

To describe the political climate in Massachusetts as stormy would be a bit of an understatement. Public fury has been building since the summer of 1988, when Governor Dukakis received the Democratic presidential nod and the Commonwealth's fiscal well-being began to deteriorate. As state budget problems intensified, the general discontent was fueled by the entrenched Democrats' refusal to face the realities of the budget shortfall. Furthermore, the public perception that state government is bloated, inefficient, and rife with cronyism and patronage has made any attempts at raising taxes highly unpopular. Nevertheless, the Democrats did institute a 15 percent "temporary" hike in income taxes last July, but public sentiment is unlikely to permit further increases. At the end of November, when a huge tax package was reported out of the Ways and Means Committee, legislators heard such an outcry from their constituents that House Speaker George Keeverian was unable to introduce the measure to the floor. He admitted to the media that he simply could not secure enough votes for passage. The title of a Boston Globe series on the present condition of public frustration summarized the sense of political ill will; it was called "Poisoned Politics."

If such a sense of dissatisfaction exists, could Massachusetts Republicans have an opportunity of not only capturing a few state wide offices, but perhaps engineering a sweeping political realignment? Because much of the budget furor is centered on Governor Dukakis' current managerial ineptitude, the race to take his place has become the focus of Republican hopes. Therefore, the Republican nominee for the state's top job

would be expected to set the tone and lead the charge for a realignment to the right. Of the crop of Republican gubernatorial candidates, only two appear to be poised to demonstrate such leadership. Perennial candidate Guy Carbone and newcomer Len Umina now take turns coming in last place. Former Congressman Paul Cronin had an early surge in support, helped along by a cadre of College Republican volunteers, but has since cooled off in some polls. But House Minority Leader Steven Pierce and Former U.S. Attorney William Weld are beginning to break away from the pack, and their races may become real contests.

Pierce's candidacy seems to have many strengths within the party, but he could have one major weakness in the general election. His legislative leadership is his main plus. The House minority position means that Pierce is looked to by the media as a spokesman of Republican opinion and reaction to Democrat proposals. His extensive media exposure means that Pierce has both name recognition and a relatively familiar face. He also has access to the Republican legislative networks. What few Republicans there are in the House will probably support their colleague and chosen leader and seek to deliver to him the Republican activists in their own districts. For example, at a recent candidates night in Concord, Republican Representative John Loring introduced Pierce to individuals in the crowd. Yet, Pierce's greatest asset is his knowledge of state financial matters. As minority leader, he may know better than any Republican every detail of the Democrat mismanagement of the state, which he can communicate to the electorate. Most importantly, this ready knowledge of how

government works and how it does not would assist him in governing the state.

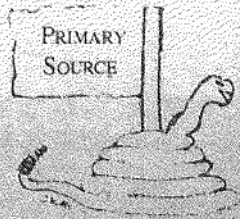
The issue of abortion may become Pierce's greatest obstacle. His pro-life stance is not apt to be well-received in generally Democratic Massachusetts. However, Pierce has a unique response to his critics on this issue. He told a recent gathering of the Tufts Republicans that he asks undecided voters to look at him as a whole candidate and not pass judgement on the basis of this sole issue. Abortion is but one of the issues to be considered. Furthermore, he questions the honesty of the candidates who claim that they oppose abortion personally but do not seek to impose that view on others. The essence of his argument is that people elect people, not party platforms; candidates who mold themselves to match the results of the latest poll are apt to be of questionable character. He is casting politics as a process of standing up for one's beliefs, not merely one of seizing power. However, ardent pro-choice supporters are unlikely to be swayed by this argument, because Pierce has failed to answer the critical question: would he as governor attempt to place restrictions on abortion in Massachusetts? If the issue becomes one of personal integrity, for Pierce to hold pro-life views and not act upon them, he would be less than honest with himself and his pro-life supporters. Finally, this issue is sure to be prominent in the final race with the Democrats. Lieutenant Governor Evel Murphy, who draws support from pro-choice activists, is sure to push the issue into center stage.

In contrast, William Weld appears to have some obstacles to overcome within the party but is likely to be popular in the

general election. Weld is believed to have alienated many Republican conservatives when he resigned from the Justice Department over Ed Meese's ethics. This alienation is ironic for Massachusetts Republicans, who in the last gubernatorial election could not seem to find an ethical candidate but are now upset that Weld's standards are too high. Furthermore, Weld has the money to launch the full-scale effort needed to defeat the Democrats. He has already invested a quarter of a million dollars in his own campaign and has begun airing television commercials. His credentials as a lawyer, prosecutor, and Justice Department official are impeccable. Weld has adopted the personally-against-it-but-publicly-will-not-oppose-it stance on abortion in order that the Democrats cannot shift the main campaign issue away from their fiscal mismanagement. In fact, Weld has already begun mentioning in his speaking engagements his desire to elect more Republicans to the legislature, thereby setting the stage for his leadership in a possible realignment.

In Massachusetts, which is widely considered one of the most liberal states in the nation, talk of a Republican realignment may indeed be foolish. However, the key to moving the state towards the right, or even the center, may be electing a candidate, who, through governing well, can restore public confidence in the Republican Party. In both Pierce and Weld, the Republicans have that candidate. What they party must now ask itself is whether it is willing to deliver to the public a candidate who possesses both the ability to govern and the ability to be elected.

Mr. Miles is a senior majoring in Political Science and Economics



DON'T TREAD ON ME

Historical Revisionism

By ANDREW P. ZAPPIA

Over the last two weeks Tufts has witnessed absurdist revisionism on a most disturbing level. The debate which has erupted surrounding the stained glass window in Goddard Chapel gives a good indication of the mentality that does not lead the Left, but rather, corrupts it. There are times when the Left is able to sway the student body with its emotional pleas, sway it into supporting their nonsensical agenda. For all the criticisms that can be levied at the Left, there is a compassion in their cause, a compassion which is respectable, even with their highly hypocritical existence here at Tufts. Even if this compassion is unproductive, even if it is in the long term detrimental to those whom they pity, it is sincere, therefore meritorious. Unfortunately, the Left fails to see the value of their compassion, they carry it to extremes, they attempt to carry it back through time. In so doing, they destroy the foundation of their own support.

There is no doubt that when that stained glass window was placed in Goddard Chapel the vast majority of people who inhabited this Earth were racist and sexist and homophobic and imperialist and any of the other labels the Left likes to utilize. But in placing that window there,

those early Tuftonians did not envision it as a means to imperil women, they saw it as a means to honor God. It is true, that the things done in the days before ours were often cruel things, often things not acceptable to us today. But we do a disservice to history if we judge the past by the morals of today. If anything, we must respect that, for all the evil which thrived before our day, there must have been some goodness in earlier man, or we would not have progressed and enlightened ourselves to the point we have today.

Is it necessary for us today, to destroy those things built before our day and written before our day and studied before our day, in order for us to respect and extend the ideals of modern society? Or can we admire the goodness of those things from the past which interact with us today, knowing full well that they are not pure. While using this admiration and understanding not to idolize the past, but to form a prism through which we might envision a better tomorrow. That stained glass window is part of our past, which does not make it evil, only valuable.

Mr. Zappia is a junior majoring in History and Classics



MONTH IN REVIEW

□ According to a report in the Tufts Daily, WMFO General Manager Adam Conn told the TCU Senate that unless Mofo received its \$8,000+ appropriation, the station would have to cease operations. One wonders what point Mr. Conn was trying to make.

□ Poor Billy Jacobson. The grand poo-bah of the TCU Senate is about as popular at Wessell Library as Das Kapital is in East Germany. Last week, the ever tactful Jacobson put a full page ad in the Daily (yup, that does cost over 100 bucks, and yup, that is from your student activities fund) to say "Our Library Stinks." That's all the ad said, other than a small note on the bottom directing readers to drop off all the subsequent hate mail in the spike-haired president's mailbox. Naturally, Jacobson's ad caught the ire of the entire library staff, a group of hard-working and respectable individuals forced to work with extremely limited resources. When a letter was written to Bill about his ad, Jacobson quickly sent off an apology for the hurt feelings his ad may have "unwittingly" caused. Unwittingly?! What a brilliant disclaimer!! Just think of how easy the Soviets could have eased international anger by apologizing for "unwittingly" sending in a few hundred tanks and a few hundred thousand troops into Afganistan!

Well, let's face it. Billy has never acted like too much of a diplomat, and he certainly has never looked like one. We have to give him credit, though. While his ad may have been cruel, mean-spirited, and ugly, it was nevertheless grammatically correct. It contained a possessive adjective (Our), a simple subject (Library), and an action verb (stinks, or in the process of stinking). This is certainly a base that Bill can work with. However, until he works his way up to complex sentences, we suggest Bill leave diplomacy to those who know better, and further that he stick to delivering pizza for Espresso's.

TOP TEN OTHER WAYS BILLY JACOBSON COULD HAVE SPENT THE 120 BUCKS:

- 1) Feed an El Salvadoran village for a year.
- 2) Start a Diversity Scholarship, giving special preference to anti-Catholic students.
- 3) Adopt a Brazilian rain forest.
- 4) Post bail for Jennifer J. Casolo.
- 5) Buy some drydock time for the S.S. Greenpeace.
- 6) Institute a peer support group for Jeffrey Martian.
- 7) Buy copies of that wonderful thought control piece - "I'm Different, You're Different, We're all OK" - and distribute them to prospective freshmen.
- 8) Renew his subscriptions to *Hairstyles Today*.
- 9) Print up some "Free Speech is the disease - We're the cure!" T-shirts for SOFA.
- 10) Have the Chapel window painted over.

□ Just in case you're counting, Bush's pledge to amend the constitution with an anti-flag-burning amendment raises the number of amendments this pseudo-conservative president wants to bastardize the Constitution with up to four. Gordon Humphrey, where are you?

□ Just when we thought we couldn't hold our breath any longer, the Tufts "leftist" newspaper, *The Meridian*, was released last week. The newspaper contained an extremely eloquent criticism of U.S. environmental policy, beginning with a pragmatic plea to the environmentally unconscious -- "Fuck you all, you don't give a god damn about life." The poem went on with a thorough, well-reasoned analysis of the conflict between capitalism and the environment: thorough: "My spirit has been squandered to a fucking millionaire."

A short story also published in the issue, "The Swan," successfully captured the beautiful and soothing element of rain, as well as the cathartic effect it produces. The imagery rivaled that of the romantics: "The roof's gravel pool spilled old water . . . down the neck of my shirt, it was a piss pool."

An equally elegant poem, "Sex Machine," described the miraculous nature of procreation inherent to unconditional love: "And even though I'm getting rather fat, we could make fantastic love in 15 seconds flat." Finally, the newspaper printed a little section entitled "Tips for the Environmentally Conscious." Some of the tips included refraining from flushing your toilet "every time," as well as a plea to avoid buying aerosols - you know, like deodorant. We think we finally realize why it took over three months for the *Meridian* to recruit and maintain a staff for their paper.

TO MY FAVORITE BISEXUAL SHARON

Fondly remembering our night together after the TLGBC dance, this is a thank you long overdue. You have the softest mouth and tenderest touch I have ever known. There is nothing quite like the beauty of a woman's body and yours is a sweet reminder of that fact. Friends always and maybe some night again, lovers. Looking forward to it, *ma chere amie*. Love, Ellen Wong.

--From the Tufts Daily Personals, 4 December 1989.

TO MY FAVORITE VEGESEXUAL GRANNY SMITH

Fondly remembering our night together after the FVSHC (Fruit, vegetable, salad, human community) dance, this is a thank you long overdue. You have the softest core and the tenderest fronds I have ever known. There is nothing quite like the alar-free beauty (or nutrition) of an apple's body and yours is a sweet reminder of that fact. Snacks always and maybe some night again, lovers. Looking forward to it, *ma chere pomme*. Love, B. Russel Sprout.

□ Jennifer Jean Casolo, a recent alumna of Brandeis, alma mater of such communist leaders as Angela Davis, was recently arrested in El Salvador for harboring weapons for the communist guerillas in El Salvador. Naturally, her arrest sparked a wave of protest in defense of the communist sympathizer. All we at the Source have to say about her arrest, as well as the arrest of anyone else furthering the international communist cause, is - So What?

□ Marvin Hagler has never been mistaken for a Rhodes Scholar. Anyone who heard him do the commentary for last week's Duran-Leonard "fight," however, witnessed the "Marvelous" one raise stupidity to new levels. For example, Hagler said boxers must be more careful with "that AIDS thing." After the fight, Hagler had to swallow his pride and congratulate Leonard, because, according to the ever-articulate Hagler, "You know, I have to give due, where, ya know, due is supposed to be." While his fighting career may be over, Hagler can always take comfort in the fact that his English is sufficient for teaching at Tufts.

□ ...And Mayer went up Sinai Hill. And the Lord Diversity bade him inscribe in stone the Ten Commandments, that he might give law to the Tuftoniites. And Mayer didst inscribe them. And the law of Diversity did read:

- 1) Diversity is the lord, thy God. Thou shalt have no other God before s/he.
- 2) Thou shalt not take the name of Diversity in vain.
- 3) Remember the Sabbath, and protesteth it.
- 4) Honor thy Knable and Reitman.
- 5) Thou shalt not kill. Writeth a letter to the Daily.
- 6) Thou shalt not steal, excepting Tufts' computers.
- 7) Thou shalt not bear false witness, excepting against Catholics.
- 8) Thou shalt not commit adultery without a condom, which thou shalt get free in thy campus center.
- 9) Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's agenda.
- 10) Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's domestic partner(s).

...And Mayer came down from the Hill, and gave the law to the Tuftoniites. And Jacobsen did rejoice. (Diversity 21:18-30)

□ Dave Dinkins, Mayor-elect of one of the nation's most troubled cities, dropped Robert C. Sonny Carson from his campaign shortly before his victory. Carson, a black nationalist who was convicted on kidnapping charges, was accused of being anti-semitic. His response? "I'm anti-white. Don't just limit me to a little group of people." Ahhh. If only certain Tufts students and professors were as honest.

□ Due to a lack of relevant material, next semester's political science class "Comparative Communism" has been cancelled. An alternate course will be offered: "The Tragedy of Eastern Europe." Our esteemed professors will discuss the demise of the socialist ideology. If you have any knowledge of capitalism, either unlearn it or don't take this class.

□ Former Black Panther Bobby Seale, despite the number of people he killed, has usually had good luck avoiding the law -- until now. Seale was convicted of writing bad checks to purchase 3,500 pounds of spareribs for a radical barbeque fundraiser in Harlem. Way to go, Bobby! And our sympathies to Louis Farrakhan for having members of his constituency fed pork by a competing black militant.

□ In the spirit of Tufts revisionism, the month in review will run a new segment, adapting your all time favorite rock tunes to your all time favorite TCU Senators. This month's tune celebrates not only one of the world's greatest songs, "Wild Thing," but also one of Tufts' most hysterical students, Wally Pansing.

(Sing to the tune of "Wild Thing")

1..2..1,2,3,4 -
PAN - SING!
You make my heart sing!
You make everything
Homo - phobe - ic
AWWW, Pansing!
Ba - Na - Na - Na

Pan - sing,
I think I'm heterosexist
But I want to know for sure
Come on - Write a letter -
In the Dai - ly
Na-Na-Na-Na-Na-Na
Na-Na-Na-Na-Na-Na-Na

PAN - SING !!!
You make my heart sing!
You make everything
Homo - phobe - ic
AWWW, Pansing!
Shake it, shake it, shake it, Pansing.
PAN - SING!!!!

□ Wally Pansing, an outspoken anti-religion activist, sits on the Senate Culture and Ethnic Affairs committee (which oversees the various campus religious organizations). In all attempts to maintain a degree of objectivity, in the spirit of the Pansing appointment, the TCU Senate could appoint the following to oversee certain student organizations:
Louis Farrakhan - Hillel
David Duke - The African American House
Oliver North - The Latin American Collective
James Watt - The Environmental House
Jesse Helms - The Meridian
Sam Pierce - Housing Office
Mike Dukakis - TCU Treasury
Kitty Dukakis - GAMMA
Ted Kennedy - Tufts Sex Talk
Morton Downey Jr. - Media Advisory Board
Carol Brady - The Wimins' Collective

□ For those of us Tufts students awakened every morning by the construction adjacent to Latin Way, relief is in sight! Another of our fair university's indispensable administrators, Robert Tarquinio, the Project Manager of the Construction Department, has posted notices announcing that during reading period, instead of beginning work at 7:00 AM, the construction teams will not wake us up until 7:30 AM. Wow! Never again will we at the Source be able to claim honestly that the Administration is thoughtless and uncaring.

□ In other late breaking news - There is a rumor that a band of Latin Wayers is planning a protest at the Housing Office. These protestors plan to sit-in at that office in shifts, with at least one of the early risers making "beep...beep...beep" noises (in imitation of the construction vehicles in reverse) at all times. Other protestors, calling themselves the "Ad-Hoc Committee against Oppressive Construction Workers," plan to dress themselves like their blue collar oppressors, drink lots of coffee, cite the Boston Herald by verse, and say things like, "Look at that broad in the Guatemalan wrap skirt!!!" Go get 'em boys!

NOTABLE AND QUOTABLE

This wall must crumble
-- message on the Berlin Wall

On you depend the fortunes of America. You are to decide the important question upon which rests the happiness and the liberty of millions yet unborn. Act worthy of yourself.

-- Joseph Warren, on the eve of the American Revolution

Give me liberty or give me death.
--Patrick Henry

Ich bin ein Berliner
--John F. Kennedy

Bearing in mind that communism is just an idea, just pie-in-the-sky, we shouldn't try to implement it here on Earth.
--Boris Yeltsin

God commonly give riches to foolish people, to whom he gives nothing else.
--Martin Luther

He is not busy being born, he is busy dying.
--Bob Dylan

It is the shadows rather than the substance of things that move the hearts, and sway the deeds of statesman.
--George Kennan

There are too many people trying to make poetry these days. . . they should clear out and leave poetry writing to professionals like myself.
--Salvatore Quasimodo

Better dead than Red
--Anonymous

The clothing has changed, but the basic body of terrorism remains.
--Anatol Lisityn, on today's KGB

We Czechs are at the last finding our courage. This is a new and very hopeful sign.
--Vaclav Havel

Those who hope to reap the blessings of freedom must, like men, undergo the fatigues of supporting it.
--Thomas Paine

Evelyn Murphy is actually Mike Dukakis minus the governor's fabulous sense of humor.
--Mike Barnacle

I hate to advocate drugs, alcohol, violence, or insanity to anyone, but they've always worked for me.
--Hunter S. Thompson

Properly worked, the past is, as all comparative historians from Herodotus on have said, a vast and wonderful laboratory for the study of the successes and failures in the long history of man.
--Robert Nisbet

A peaceful democracy is the most shameless thing in the world. As it is the most shameless, it is also the most fearless.
--Edmund Burke

Even if the cell door remains open, I do not want to continue to live in a cell.
--a recent refugee from East Germany

Our goal is free, independent, totally democratic councils.
--Aleksander Smolar, advisor to Solidarity

Great spirits have always encountered violent opposition from mediocre minds.
--Albert Einstein

Democracy needs support, and the best support comes from other democracies.
--Benazir Bhutto

America defends her own freedom and values when we help other brave people struggling to win their freedom.
--Jack Kemp

You can socialize just as well by a steady increase in the burden of taxation. . . as you can by governmental seizure. the very imposition of heavy taxes is a burden on man's freedom.
--Robert Taft

Eggheads of the world unite! You have nothing to lose but your yolks.
--Adlai Stevenson

Try not to confuse Republicans with Democrats. Both of them are confused enough already.
--Robert Bennett

Politics is like being a football coach. You have to be smart enough to understand the game. . . and dumb enough to think it matters.
--Eugene McCarthy

Middle age is when you're faced with two temptations and you choose the one that gets you home by 9 o'clock.
--Ronald Reagan

I fear that we are being shown a Potemkin democracy.
--André Frossard, on perestroika

Down with Communists.
--message written on a wall in Budapest

A lot of smoke and frenzy of bluefish out there, going after a drop of blood in the water, nobody knows that.
--George Bush, on Dan Quayle and the press

Don't hit at all if it is honorably possible to avoid hitting, but never hit soft.
--Theodore Roosevelt

I think in recent years, as the national pendulum has swung back towards the conservative side, there has been a parallel emergence on college campuses of aggressive, active conservatives that have begun to take the initiative. And the Primary Source is this type of a compensating perspective on college campuses.
--John Sununu

Real Communists play to win. Staying power is the name of their game. Mr. Ortega's promises of free elections, reiterated as his 120,000 man army breaks the cease-fire, are intended only to fool Congress and disarm his opposition.
--William Safire

We have more words but not real freedom. The one-party system says it all.
--Vasili Kuntsev, a young Soviet demonstrator

Man is not the creature of circumstances. Circumstances are the creatures of men.
--Benjamin Disraeli

There was an old lady who lived in a shoe. She had so many children her government subsidy check came to \$4,892.
--Sam Levenson

If you remember the 60's, you weren't there.
--Timothy Leary

I would have made a good pope.
--Richard Nixon

DIVERSITY PUZZLE

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | | | 14 | | | | | | 15 | | |
| | | 16 | | | 17 | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | 19 | | | 20 | | | 21 | | |
| | | 22 | | | 23 | | | 24 | | | |
| | 25 | 26 | | | 27 | | | | 28 | | |
| 29 | | | | 30 | 31 | | | 32 | | | |
| | 33 | | | | | | | | | 34 | 35 |
| 36 | | | | | | | 37 | | | | 38 |
| | | 39 | 40 | 41 | | 42 | | | 43 | | |
| | | 44 | | | 45 | | 46 | | 47 | | |
| 48 | 49 | | | 50 | | | | | | | 51 |
| 52 | | 53 | | | 54 | | | 55 | 56 | 57 | |
| 58 | | | | 59 | | 60 | 61 | | | 62 | |
| 63 | | | | 64 | | | | | 65 | | |

The Diversity Puzzle--

A whole bunch of unrelated ideas thrown together late at night to make the world a better place.

Brought to you by Chuck Marks, Meredith Hennessey, Regan Wadman

ACROSS

1. "World War II, the last good fight"
4. What Diversity advocates would like us all to be
9. Typical Tufts graduation present
13. Psychological disorder unique to Tufts
16. Student obsession
17. Diverse food
18. 'Big Brother'
21. What Diversity makes us
22. What accompanies Diversity
23. Oppressive Construction Site
25. Tuftonian parent pastime
28. Billy Jacobson's congregation
29. Tuftonian Heroes
33. See 29 Across
34. Reitman: e.g. Lenin _____
36. Chemistry nightmare
37. Diversity Amendment
38. Fraternity sponsor
39. It's not right
42. Liberal _____
43. WMFO haters
44. Adam's rib
45. Org. minus TLB
46. See 11 Down
47. Jean Mayer's title
48. Chern, Levine, Vo, et al.
50. Bruce Knable's commitment to education
51. Diversity (ABBR.)
52. A black suit and a trip to M.I.T.
54. Communist scare (ABBR.)
55. Miso- _____
58. Pancake favorite (Don't say this answer aloud!)
62. 'Rocks'
63. Opposite of Right Conservative Heroes (ABBR.)
64. These are lowest in Organic Chem. and ES 3
65. What non-Tuftonian Diversity does to people's minds

(answers on page two)

DOWN

1. T- _____
2. Average I.Q. of most feminists
3. Weapon of choice for most guerilla theater performers
4. Reitman's position in Dean of Student's Office
5. Diverse laugh
6. Chief responsibility of TCU Senate president
7. Flow of conservative ideas at Tufts
8. One redeeming feature of The Daily
9. Tufts student's reaction to devastating world events
10. Diversity alphabet
11. See 46 Across
12. Campus Kremlin
14. WASPish goal
15. Sexist pronoun
20. Last communist stronghold
21. Rac-, Sex-, Fasc-
24. There is no comprehensive word for this one.
25. Our personal fan club
26. Describes Tufts administration (rhymes with Knable)
27. What every Tufts student has two of
30. 1992 parents (ABBR.)
31. Between Primary Source and Tufts Administration
32. What to do when you see an offensive t-shirt
34. "Nice Hair"
35. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Ben Franklin etc.
36. Conservative nightmare
37. Diversity arrives (ABBR.)
40. Fate of juniors (vb. form)
41. Reitman's fist of _____
43. Jean Mayer (ABBR.)
45. Freshman drunkfest
49. Cost of Diversity
50. What education and speech at Tufts are not
53. Choice response for a witness of guerilla theater
55. 16 Across minus offensive letters
56. Classroom activity
57. Cold water
59. Comic Favorite (monogram)
60. "God's Out. Diversity's _____"
61. Feminist appellation