

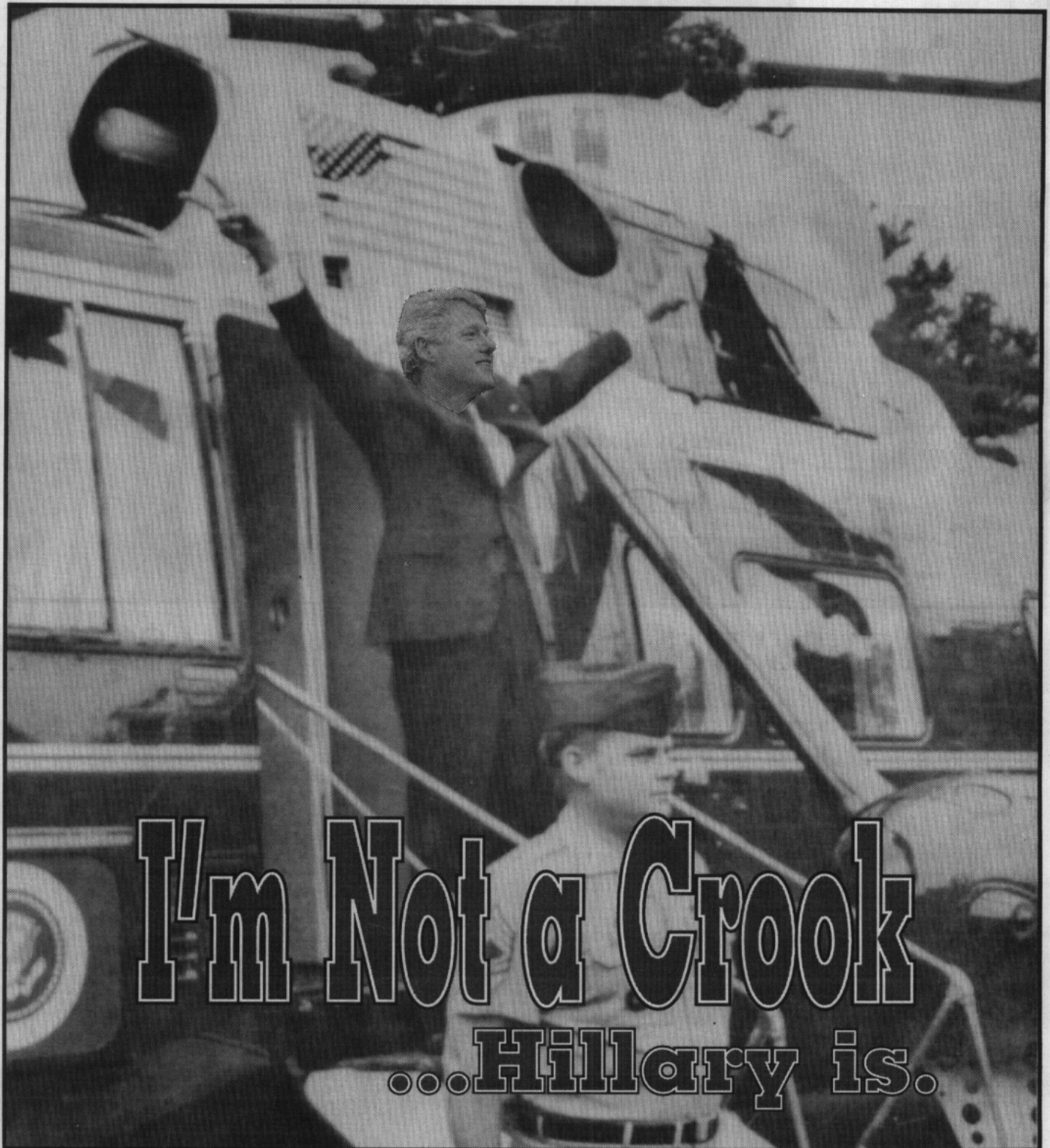
# THE PRIMARY SOURCE

*The Journal of Conservative Thought at Tufts University*

Volume XII Number 12

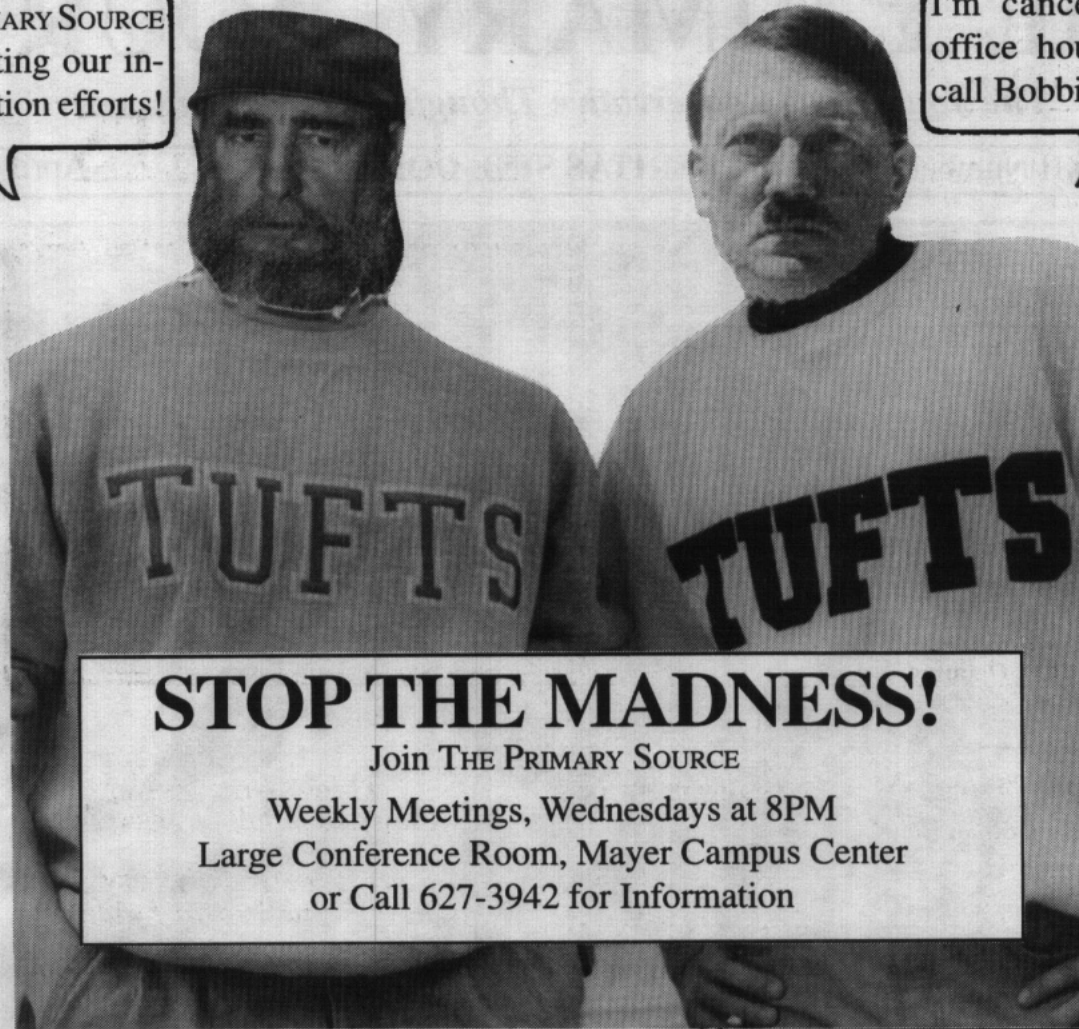
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# THE PRIMARY SOURCE

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AT TUFTS UNIVERSITY

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## FROM THE EDITOR

On one hand, liberals continuously complain about Tufts' high tuition and inadequate supply of financial aid. On the other, they invariably mount protests and increase the volume of said complaints on those rare occasions that the University makes any attempt to conserve funds or expand the endowment. True to form, the left at Tufts insists that the university spend money like a drunken sailor—paying more for services than necessary and divesting from its most lucrative investments—without passing expenses on to students through their Bursar's bills.

We can't have it both ways, Jumbos. And with that in mind, it would be wise for opponents of the university's plan to sub-contract janitorial services to reconsider their stand. A group of activists, "Tufts Coalition for Fair Employment," has come to the defense of the university's current, unionized janitorial service, the costly and inefficient B&G. According to one of their flyers, Tufts is "screwing" its employees by considering the possibility of sub-contracting custodial services to the UNICCO Corporation.

First, it should be made clear that B&G is by no means being left in the lurch. As a unionized organization, B&G has a fixed contract with Tufts University; it offers a certain service for a prescribed period of time at a pre-set cost. By sub-contracting to UNICCO the university is not "firing" its B&G worker because, they have long known that when their contract ran out, so could their careers at Tufts.

Such is the nature of contractual economics. When a contract expires, the two parties involved no longer have any obligation to one another. This is neither unfair nor callous. The terms of this agreement, after all, were agreed to voluntarily. Of course the two can opt to form a new contract under new mutual terms. But if one party offers sub-par services at prices in excess of the market norm, it clearly will fare poorly in free-market bidding.

And such is the fate of Buildings and Grounds. Simply enough, UNICCO offers a superior (or at least equal) service at a lower cost than B&G. Tufts is no charity or social service agency; it hires custodians not to provide jobs for its friends, but to keep the campus clean at the lowest cost possible. No one would argue that Dining Services, for example, should continuously renew its contracts with Pepsi if it can get Coke at a lesser cost. The fact that Tufts was once contractually obligated with B&G in the past has no bearing on current and future decisions.

While it is natural to feel sympathy for the friendly workers who keep our dorms clean, they knew all along the risks and benefits of working for a union. By bargaining collectively, they raised their bidding power, in turn gaining a greater sense of job security and handsome compensation during the course of their contract. But unionization cuts both ways. When leaders can negotiate comfortable contracts, members benefit. But when leadership fails to offer a satisfactory bid, members must accept the negative consequence—loss of employment. Former employees can, however, accept jobs with UNICCO at market rates. It appears that financial irresponsibility has come to be expected at Tufts. The university continually posts a deficit every year, even though tuition is hiked annually at rates higher than those of inflation. Any attempt to keep costs on campus manageable should be applauded.

The Primary Source welcomes all letters. We reserve the right to edit or to deny publication to any letter based on its length and content. Authors are required to include their name and phone numbers. Any letter to an individual author concerning work published in The Primary Source may be published on the letters page.

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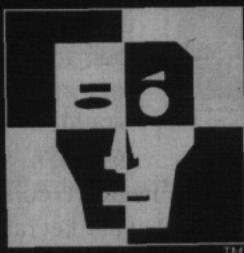
# Letters

Dear Editor,

I am writing in response to Miss Papadopoulou's article entitled "Demobilizing the Woman Warrior" in your March 9th issue. In this article, Miss Papadopoulou states that women should not be allowed into the combat units of the military, and perhaps the military itself. To restrict and/or remove military women from the services would be unfair to the thousands already proudly serving in the U.S. military, and weaken our country's defense. As the author admits, there are women who can meet the demanding physical and mental standards of the military, so that is not the issue here. Nor is their ability to fight in question, as they have proven in many countries, and even ours. So, the author contradicts herself. Either women are capable soldiers, which she admits, or they detract from the military's ability to fight. Both cannot be true. Indeed, what Miss Papadopoulou bases her arguments on are the problems of sexual harassment, pregnancy, and the "macho camaraderie that holds the military together."

"Male bonding" is not the key to the military. Working in groups is. Groups bond through common experience. I am just as bonded to the women I train with as the men, and vice versa. We all care and look out for one another because we are a team, and our lives could depend on it. On the issue of pregnancy, a higher percentage of male soldiers are unfit for duty as the result of sports injuries and other mishaps than women who are out due to pregnancy. As for sexual harassment, any U.S. soldier who harasses another can be dealt with by the military justice system. As for the treatment and possible rape of female POWs, male and female POWs both have been sexually assaulted by their captors, and been treated in thoroughly inhuman ways. It is another ugly fact of war. If any woman can both meet the demanding physical and mental demands of the military and combat and accepts the risk of inhuman treatment as a POW, she should be allowed to serve, exactly as her male counterpart. Without women, the U.S. would be denying itself a corps of trained, motivated, and hard working soldiers; and women would be denied one of their many choices in the modern world.

Keith E. Patton LA '95  
Midshipman, USNR  
President, Tufts Tri-Service Organization



## Racial Tension. The More They Yammer, The Worse It Gets.

**The evidence is everywhere.** After 20 years of affirmative action, sensitivity training, bilingual education, black studies, liberal guilt, and conservative complaint, surveys show racial animosity increases among young people during their college years. Maybe all those who have been talking ought to pipe down and listen.

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# Commentary

## France On Fire

For the past several weeks, French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur has been trying to reduce the minimum wage employers are required to pay young workers. High minimum wage laws introduced by the previously empowered Socialist government discouraged employers from hiring the least qualified workers in the market. Consequently, France currently struggles under the yoke of an unemployment rate of twelve percent among the general population, and 25% among youngsters.

Seeking to combat the problem, the recently elected Conservative government proposed the aforementioned cuts in the minimum wage law. Many students greeted the idea of reform with hostility. For days, students rioted in more than twelve cities across France, including Paris, Lyon, Marseilles, and Toulouse.

Finally, the protests grew so violent and destructive that Balladur found himself compelled to revoke the proposal. In response to Balladur's retreat from the minimum wage reductions, the students staged victory marches throughout the country on April 1. In Paris, *The Boston Globe* reports, "rioters stoned police, burned cars, beat journalists, and smashed windows... fifteen cars were set on fire and more than 200 were damaged

while rioters shattered the windows of 60 shops and about a dozen were pillaged," and "up to 300 rioters went into a frenzy when the March reached its destination, beating photographers and smashing windows."

In the City of Light, socialism has wrought a chimera. The artificial inflation of wages has created a situation in which any attempt to restore the market encounters the most violent and irrational hysteria. Unfortunately, this means that the French may continue to face severe unemployment for years to come.

## Maverick Montana

On March 28, the United States Supreme Court upheld a Montana law barring defendants from pleading insanity to receive acquittal in criminal trials. Joe Junior Cowan had appealed a decision proclaiming him guilty of the attempted homicide of Maggie Doherty, a US Forest Service worker. The Court denied the legitimacy of his appeal.

"He's a raving lunatic, a madman," defense attorney William Boggs declared in defense of his client's behavior. According to Boggs, Montana's 1979 law prohibiting defense by reason of insanity violates the constitutional rights to due process of the law and freedom from cruel and unusual punishment. To understand what Boggs means is no easy matter. Holding people responsible for their actions is hardly "cruel," although one must admit that doing so has become rather unusual. And as long as the appropriate procedures are observed, no one can say a defendant's right to due process of law has been violated.

Mental illness is still acceptable in Montana for determining competency for trial and location of imprisonment. Insanity cannot be used, however, in defense of the criminal actions themselves. This rule is a refreshing change in an era in which Lorena Bobbit mutilated her husband at no price to herself, would-be assassin John Hinckley won acquittal in spite of having

shot a United States president, and a legion of criminals are escaping responsibility for their crimes.

Following Montana's lead, Idaho and Utah have abolished the insanity defense. While these three states are the only ones to have done so, the Supreme Court's decision may encourage other states to follow their footsteps. In doing so, these states would deter further transgressions of the



**Rioting French Students**

law by sending to potential criminals the message that they will be held accountable for their actions.

## Jobs for Jobs

Vice President Al Gore and a host of Clinton administration cabinet secretaries gathered in Washington last week for a "community-development" conference. It is unlikely that this forum created any jobs, shrank the country's ever-growing welfare roles, or increased American prosperity. It did, however, prove that bureaucrats are more concerned with their own well-being than that of the country.

According to *The Boston Globe*, attendees at the seminar discussed how "their departments are working together to provide jobs." They failed, however, to recognize that for a government bureaucracy to "provide" a job, it must eliminate several more from the private sector through taxation. Thus, if the conventioners were sincere about "job creation," they would



reduce the size of their own bureaucracies and allow taxpayers to spend their own money in the market. Goods and services consumers could not purchase with high tax rates would become affordable and new markets would provide increased opportunity for employment.

Traditionally, however, liberals care more about the health of governments than their constituencies, and the delegates to last week's conference were no exception. Instead of exploring meaningful methods to put money back in the economy, they considered new ways to remove it. For instance, the policy of "enterprise zones," the brainchild of Dan Quayle which offered tax reductions to economically depressed areas, has been replaced by "empowerment zones." This new plan empowers the state to seize and redistribute private property by adding several hundred million dollars to government welfare bills.

Gore and company proudly claimed that compared to past "anti-poverty" efforts, their "new" strategy is more "holistic." They ought, however, to have said "horrific," for there is no notion more terrifying than that prosperity can be attained by expanding government and penalizing producers.

### Empty Threats

President Clinton is soft. Consequently, it is not surprising that under the guidance of his administration, American foreign policy is rapidly becoming the veritable laughing stock of the world. And just as the President and Secretary of State Warren Christopher issued a dozen empty ultimatums during the Bosnian crisis, today they hurl a multitude of idle threats at North Korean Prime Minister Kim Il Sung.

Information obtained through reconnaissance indicates that the North Koreans are in the process of constructing nuclear weapons and may have already built one or two crude atom bombs. Kim Il Sung's army—the world's fourth largest—is currently massed on the border of the demilitarized zone dividing North Korea from South Korea. In recent days, the United States has deployed troops and Patriot missiles to help the South Koreans defend themselves in the event of an attack from the communists to the north.

On April 31, the United Nations Security Council released the latest in a series of edicts from the West. The Security Council's resolution commanded the North Koreans to allow inspection of their nuclear facilities. Since similar demands have

gone unheeded during the past several months, it appears unlikely that the North Koreans will treat the United Nations' orders with any amount of seriousness. The Security Council sought to obtain the support of the Chinese, which many experts consider essential to the effective exertion of pressure on Kim Il Sung. It succeeded in procuring this support only by diluting the resolution into rhetoric void of any concrete military threat.

Only by standing behind its threats can the West win access to North Korean nuclear facilities. To date, President Clinton and the United Nations have adhered to foreign and international visions built on wishful thinking and evasions of reality. The refusal to confront the truth will, should the worst of all possible worlds be realized, cost the South Koreans their culture, their prosperity, and their freedom.

### The Environmentalist Police State

A recent study reveals that the Environmental Protection Agency has doubled its criminal investigations over the last three years and that the state now locks up its citizens for "environmental crimes." The number of people sent to jail for these crimes has increased dramatically over the last several years.

People who intentionally break environmental laws and harm others have always been punished in the United States. Yet the EPA's recent actions reflect a new-fangled and malicious desire to punish people and destroy corporations. The agency has fought to

incarcerate people for incidental violations. For example, the state of Arizona sent a metal plater to jail for storing cyanide and acid too close together. Similarly, Carl Trant of Brimfield, Massachusetts was recently sentenced for failure to clean up a pile of tires. Attorney Kathleen Nooney has aptly described the current situation: "There are so many environmental traps and potholes that the corporate environmental manager is often called the 'designated jailee.'"

This new prevalence of environmental prisoners is leading corporations not to engage in all kinds of productive activity. Companies have to spend increasing amounts of money ensuring that every nuance of every possible interpretation of every minor environmental law is observed. It is likely that corporations will compensate for these extra expenses by downsizing, reducing salaries of their employees, and raising the prices of the goods and services they provide.



# Fortnight in Review

*Comedy is allied to Justice.*

*--Aristophanes*

**PS** Last week, to celebrate April Fool's Day, *The Tufts Daily* printed accurate, unbiased, and intelligently-written articles.

**PS** A Singapore judge recently sentenced an American teen attending high school in the Far East city to be beaten with a raten cane, spend four months in jail, and pay a \$2,230 fine for spray-painting some cars. He would still be a free man today, had he not stolen that damn pencil.

**PS** When "Nightline" host Ted Koppel recently paid a visit to CNN's "Larry King Live" he found as a host Kermit the Frog, accompanied by Gonzo the Great. Foolishly, Koppel clung steadfastly to his inane and communist ideas, despite being overwhelmed by the vastly superior arguments of his eminently more intelligent opponents.

**PS** South Hadley, Massachusetts has tried to restore order to its public schools by barring students from wearing "co-ed naked" t-shirts. Critics of the proposal suggest that its advocates are motivated by moralism and intolerance. We at *THE SOURCE* believe a forum, addressing the question "Are we a co-ed naked community?" could resolve the whole dispute, especially if the panelists and the moderator were nudists, liars, and posers.

**PS** A recent cartoon published in *The Daily Princetonian* was met with criticism from the university's politically correct faculty. The cartoon depicted an Afro-American studies course taught by Professor Cornel West, in which the lecture was on rhythm. We at *THE SOURCE* can't understand the protest. Quite frankly, the idea of meaningful learning in a multicultural course is refreshing.

**PS** Coming soon to a bookstore near you: Stanley Coren's "The Intelligence of Dogs," a report which indicates that Border Collies are the brightest of canines, while Afghan Hounds are among the most "intellectually challenged." Tufts professors ranked just between poodles and dachshunds.

**PS** Top Ten new gigs for B&G at the end of its contract:

10. US Postal Service
9. Molasses Impersonators
8. Human specimens for sleep experiments
7. Clinton Cabinet members

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6. TCU Senate budget auditors
5. Daily copy editors
4. Associates, Rose Law Firm
3. Helping Professor Robert Cook watch pigeons watch TV
2. Taste-testers for Maxwell House
1. Tufts Professors

**PS** Readers: Be sure not to miss the TLGBC's showing of the film "Urinal" on April 20th. Also, don't miss the important, socially significant sequels, "Toilet" and "Excrement."

**PS** Speaking of excrement, the first family recently visited San Diego. Their vacation began with a bang. An unidentified friend of Chelsea's, who also attends the Sidwell Friends School, hurt her herself when she crashed into the open door of a parked car while riding a bike with the first child. The girl, reportedly, is still much better looking than Chelsea.

**PS** May Day is the greatest holiday in the communist world. This year, it has been canceled in Cuba due to insufficient funds.

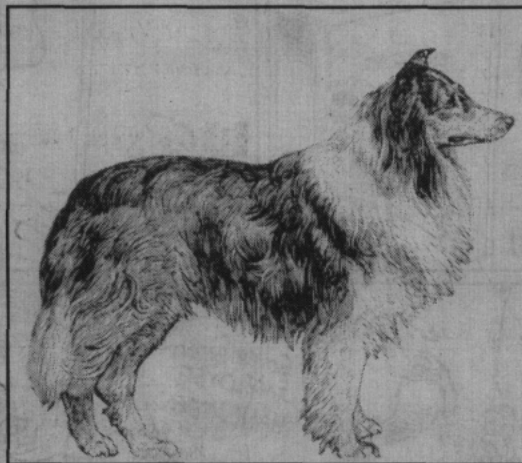
**PS** When asked whether his client, figure skating tough-guy Tonya Harding, would be joining her fellow Olympians at a meeting with President Clinton, Attorney Robert Weaver responded, "It sounds like fun, but she loves Oregon." Even if Tonya does go, President Bill will probably not notice her, as his eyes will be fixated on Nancy Kerrigan's arse.

**PS** On the subject of Harding, the blonde bully hosted a local radio show on April Fool's Day. Over the course of her broadcast, Harding called many celebrities, including Dan Rather, Andy Rooney, and David Letterman, and challenged them to wrestling matches. Tonya won't need any led pipes or fat goons to take care of these guys.

**PS** Hillary Clinton threw out the first ball for the Chicago Cubs. Sorry, Mrs. Clinton, but that's first pitch.

**PS** No wonder the Cubs suck.

**PS** Legislators in Albany have determined that New York has too many wild deer. Rather than relaxing state hunting regulations, the pols have commissioned a \$100,000 study to establish some sort of birth control for the furry menaces. So remember all you does: no condom, no buck.





**PS** Boston classic rock radio station WZLX recently held a contest for fans to identify a Red Sox fight song for the new season. We suggest "Bad."

**PS** Smile-- if you can. Only 1020 days left in the Clinton Presidency and 27 days left in the semester.

**PS** *The Holy Cross Crusader*, the daily magazine of the Catholic institution, recently asked their readers "Do you think that women should be ordained in the Roman Catholic church?" Junior Allyson McDonald responded, "What does ordained mean?" And she wonders why she can't be a priest.

**PS** Top Ten April Fool's Headlines:

10. TCU Senate Accomplishes Something Meaningful
9. Daily Writer Wins Pulitzer Prize
8. Tufts Professor Votes Republican
7. Hillary Clinton Admits She is not President
6. Cree Sell their Own Hydro-Quebec Bonds
5. Dean of Students Judges on Merit
4. Reitman Becomes Spokesman for Rogaine
3. "Urinal" Wins Best Picture
2. Library Doubles Holdings, Buys New Book
1. Tufts Turns Focus to Education

**PS** In Congress' efforts to secure federal protection for Indian lands and practices, a new wrench has been thrown in the works. The Congressmen seem to be unable to define the term "Indian." So much for our nation's "elite."

**PS** When it was announced that President Clinton would be attending the Arkansas-Arizona NCAA final four game in Charlotte, the crowd booted loudly. See? Not everyone who likes sports is dumb.

**PS** A radio station in St. Cloud, Minnesota advertised a personal appearance by Nancy Kerrigan asking fans to bring canned goods for the homeless. Kerrigan arrived, but it was another woman with the same name as the figure skater. The approximately 200 fans

were upset by this April Fool's day prank. They smashed in both her kneecaps.

**PS** In Japan, two men armed with sword and pistol took over the Asahi newspaper quarters, taking ten hostages on April Fool's day. The sword's gotta go, guys.

**PS** A witness who recently appeared before a grand jury was asked to name Michael Jackson's gay friends. Those named were not immediately available for comment, however, as school was still in session.

**PS** To protest the Florida Citrus Growers' advertising on Rush Limbaugh's radio program, liberal have staged a boycott against oranges. That's odd, usually liberals are quite fond of fruits.

**PS** This semester's women's week lasts thirteen days. And they say that girls aren't good at math...

**PS** "If Vince Foster had had a gun, he'd be alive today." -- *National Review*

**PS** Last week Material Girl Madonna appeared on the David Letterman Show, and uttered the forbidden "F" word thirteen times. That's once for each IQ point.

**PS** Temperamental Los Angeles Dodger outfielder Daryl Strawberry recently disappeared for 24 hours, missing an exhibition game against the California Angels. Said team management, "if we could



only get him to disappear for the next six months, we'd go to the World Series."

**PS** From the "Conventional Wisdom" section of *Newsweek* magazine, May 31, 1993: on Arnold Schwarzenegger's *The Last Action Hero*; "Conan due for a flop, but not this time." Must have been Elanor Clift.

# Throw Away the Key

Doron Stember

Only a small percentage of the population is violent or otherwise seriously criminally inclined. However, crime today is a problem of epidemic proportions in the United States. The reason for this is that, along with the general decline in moral standards, most violent crime is committed by people who have already been arrested, convicted, or imprisoned.

Violent offenders serve, on average, only 40 percent of their sentences. A recent Brookings Institution study shows that the average criminal commits twelve serious offenses a year; and this statistic fails to include drug crimes. Based on these figures, it is likely that a criminal sentenced to twenty years will serve only eight. In the twelve years that he should have been imprisoned, he is likely to commit 144 violent crimes. Although these figures may seem extreme, the Brookings Institution study has produced moderate numbers compared to others on the same topic.

There is increasing evidence that society, though plagued by criminals, does not protect itself well enough. The Justice Department recently published "The Case for More Incarceration." Its findings dispel many widely-held liberal beliefs that have collectively lead towards the premature release of prisoners. First, the report reiterates what other studies, including those previously mentioned, have found; that most violent crime is committed by individuals who have been previously involved in the criminal justice system. A significant number of violent crimes are committed by convicted individuals on parole or probation. The length of prison sentences, and the percentage of those sentences that prisoners actually carry out have become smaller. Finally, in perhaps the most significant finding, the Justice Department publication shows that the rate of violent crime increase steadily drops with more incarceration.

Despite these findings, which would seemingly point us in a clear direction, there are many groups opposed to putting crimi-

nals in prison and keeping them there longer. The Black Caucus, for one, opposes increased sentencing because its members feel that blacks will serve the extra time disproportionately. This may be true, but

**It would seem that putting a wall between killers and society is less of a priority than the feelings of prisoners.**

blacks are killed disproportionately by other blacks. The Reverend Jesse Jackson was recently quoted as saying, "there is nothing more painful to me... than to walk down the street and hear footsteps and start thinking about robbery-- then look around and see somebody white and feel relieved." In any case, the issue at hand is not the race or ethnic background of convicted criminals. The issue is keeping them off the streets.

Liberals are chasing their own tails over the issue. In response to complaints

liberals are opposed to spending more money to keep them behind bars.

The Clinton Administration, for its part, has been slow to come up with a crime bill. In the face of overwhelming public outcry, President Clinton has recently endorsed a measure which has become known as the "three-strikes-and-you're-out" bill. This is a first step. However, more needs to be done. It is a sad state of affairs that the most drastic incarceration proposal introduced so far allows a criminal to perpetuate three separate cases of violent attacks on children before he is punished in a lasting, meaningful manner.

The Quakers originally kept wrongdoers or offenders to society in secluded holding just long enough for them to think about the ills of their ways and feel remorse. It may have worked for the Quakers in the 1600s, and for kindergartners throughout history. However, the prison system for hardened criminals in the United States seems to have been devised foolishly with the Quaker system in mind. It would seem

that putting a wall between killers and society is less of a priority than the feelings of prisoners. The very word penitentiary comes from "penitence." Yet criminals do not demonstrate that they feel sorrow over having done wrong, nor are they willing to atone.

The Clinton Administration has babbled about preventative programs, rehabilitation, and causes leading to a life of crime. It has become obvious, however, that the rehabilitation aspect of the prison system fails. The more important aspect must now be amplified.

Truth in sentencing must be enacted so that our lives are not in perpetual danger. A prison wall means safety to law-abiding citizens. The single most important factor, as Ben J. Wattenberg recently said, is that "a thug in prison cannot shoot your sister."

*Mr. Stember is a sophomore majoring in Biology.*



that "revolving door" justice is akin to no justice at all, they have responded that state prisons are hopelessly overcrowded. Yet they are opposed to the death penalty—convicted felons must therefore be set free. Thus, there is clearly a need for more prisons. But Attorney General Janet Reno has stated that she does not want more prisons. And although reports have shown that it is ultimately more expensive to let criminals out into society than to incarcerate them,

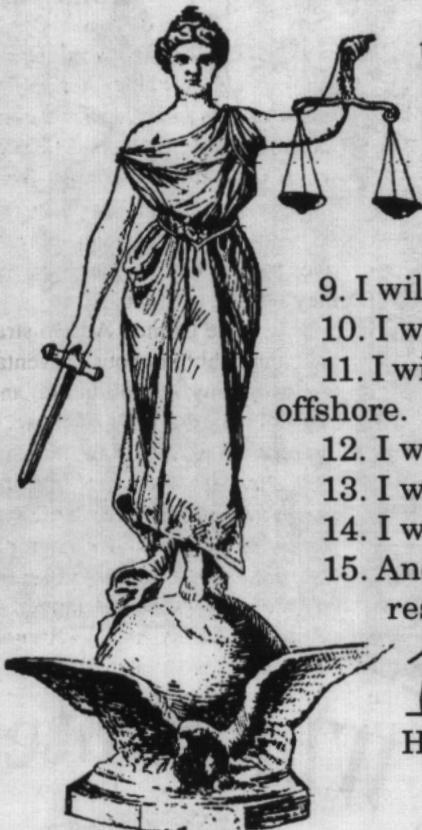


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I, of sound body and mind for money, hereby solemnly swear to uphold, or at least hold up, documents describing the highest standards of law in both principle and spirit, while abstaining from immoral and/or unlawful actions as remains serviceable to the higher monetary well-being of the Firm. In addition, I faithfully dedicate myself to the following standards, as they benefit the Firm:

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2. I will uphold all legal standards including:
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  - b. respect attorney-client privilege and confidentiality unless asked
  - c. use all my abilities, including sexual, to the benefit of the Firm.
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4. I will associate with only those who do not inhale.
5. I will change my haircuts every month with taxpayer money.
6. I will shred any sensitive or injurious documents on the real estate investments of valuable or bureaucratic clients.
7. I will not accept drug money unless properly laundered.
8. I will not do business with my sister unless she's my wife.
9. I will greet all investigators with a stone wall. Or flame-thrower.
10. I will ruthlessly overbill all clients.
11. I will accept all perks and payoffs quietly, and hide all kickbacks offshore.
12. I will never tamper with a jury. Only judges can be bought.
13. I will almost never sleep with clients.
14. I will almost never sleep with partners.
15. And finally, I will take my life in a National Park, or discreetly resign rather than jeopardize the good standing of the Firm.



H.R. Clinton, J.D.

Webbster Hubbell, Esq.

Vincent Foster, RIP



HRC

Whitewater  
Money Tree



Hatfields



McCoys

**BIGGER  
PROFITS**

Whitewater &



# BUY NOW



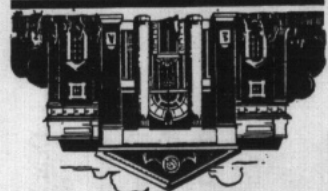
Vincent Foster



Bill & Gennifer's Love Ranch



Madison S&L

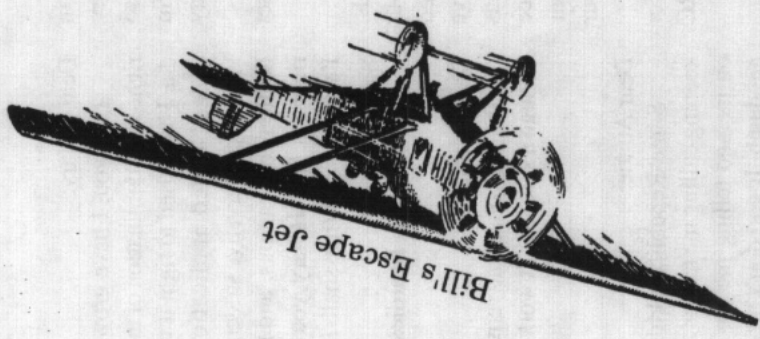
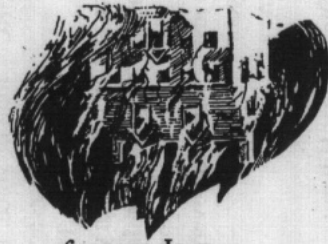


Express Cash

Spiritual Inspiration



Whitewater Records  
Depository



Bill's Escape Jet



## Ask Hillary...

bankrupt and pregnant with twins.  
Sincerely, Knocked-up and screwed

Dear Knocked:  
Abort the damn kids. As for the rest of your problems, you may be out of luck. With regard to my friend Jim, I resent your allegations. In Arkansas, everybody knows everybody, we all forge each other's checks. It's no big deal. You must just be angry because you hate my health care plan.

--HRC

Dear Hillary:  
You sure outdid me. Needless to say, I admire you greatly. As you of all people must certainly know, April 15th is right around the corner. So I was just wondering if you would send me your phone number so you could give me a few pointers.

Love and kisses, Tricky Dick

Dear Tricky,  
I don't like Dicks. I'm a busy woman, and have little time for your stupid taxes; so just send us your money. If you really are extremely concerned, though, at 555-5785 you can reach my friend Lorena who took care of a few other Dicks I knew.

--HRC

Dear Hillary:  
People may think you're cool in America. But I know you took every last one of your ideas from me. I also know you're a capitalist at heart. So don't you be throwing your haughty bourgeois gaze my way.

Sincerely, Josef

Dear Joe:  
We used to be such good friends. But Comrade or no, I don't like your tone of voice. I should have listened to Leon years ago. But let's face it, I've outdone you. The Rose Law Firm has more pull than your silly "intelligence agency" ever did. Simple fact is, your passion for human rights doomed your ability to govern effectively.

--True spokesperson for the People, HRC

Dear Hillary:  
There are a few really cute girls in town that I'd love to get involved with. The only problem is, I'm married. How can I get it on with these babes, but still keep it a secret from the old ball and chain?

--DC Bubba

Dear Bubba,  
My brother Bill has the same problem. He uses his security guards to

keep his affairs hush-hush. Do work though. So I respond by sleeping with partners from my law firm. Trouble is, my last beau killed himself after our first fling. Oh well.

--J

Dear Hillary:  
Like you, I have grown weary of right-wing domination of the news media. I have tried to fight it with spreadsheets, loaded applications essentially kicking conservative students and faculty off campus, and telling the right lies. Hell, Hillary, you name it, I've tried it. What shall I do, or what is the scientific one?

Sincerely, Beardless in B

Dear Beardless:  
Put the conservative publications through a shredder. It worked for me.

--J

Dear Auntie:  
Some Republican kids at school are keeping calling me names and spreading rumors on me and telling me the Democrats are dumb. If you don't take me out of this school soon, I'm gonna cry.

Sincerely, Chelsea

Dear Chelsea:  
Suck it up and take it like a man. Your father and I want you to be an establishment hot shot like us someday. So remember that like we usually say at Rose, if you wanna make an impression, you've gotta break some eggs. Love ya like a sis, Mom



# Inbreeding in Arkansas

Colin R.P. Delaney

Liberals have long derided many of the organs of the "oppressive ruling class." "Corporate America" has been the target of much hatred because of its insider trading, mutual back scratching, and the perennial favorite: the Old Boy Network. But recent reports from sources as diverse as *The Wall Street Journal* and *The New Republic* expose Arkansas as the home of many of the dirtiest deeds of the 1980's. It is now clear that the government of the Clintons' Arkansas not only turned a blind eye to transgressions of the law, but also aided and abetted the criminals. The whole story centers on the dealings of three powerful entities in Little Rock: Stephens Inc., a powerful conglomerate owned by one of America's wealthiest families, the Office of the Governor, and Hillary Clinton's Rose Law Firm.

## The Triads

In 1977 Stephens Inc. of Little Rock decided to bail out a friend in financial trouble (and make a tidy profit for itself) by soliciting the infamous Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) to enter the American banking market by purchasing a troubled Georgia bank. Stephens consulted a young attorney named Joseph Giroir to help out with muddled securities laws. At the time, Giroir was a star attorney at the "respected" Rose Law Firm. Stephens soon got ambitious and decided to embark on a few more questionable deals.

Enter Bill and Hillary Clinton. With Bill as Governor and Hillary working under Giroir as the first and only female partner at the firm thought to be *The Firm* of John Grisham fame, Giroir lobbied to have banking laws changed. Once Governor Bill had signed the banking reform act into law, Giroir quickly sold four Arkansas banks he owned to a new holding company set up by Stephens Inc. The Worthen Banking Corp. proceeded to pay Giroir handsomely for his work, and as a part of the Stephens empire, retained Rose to be its principal counsel. The conflicts of interest, criminal in other states but run of the mill in Arkansas, are already mounting.

Worthen then proceeded to become a primary depository for state tax dollars

waiting to be spent. When Worthen lost much of that money in a bad bond deal with a suspected (and later incarcerated) felon, regulators and bankruptcy investigators

of his plan for government to create jobs, Clinton asked close personal friend and senior partner at Rose, Webster Hubbell, to draft legislation to create the Arkansas Development Finance Authority. The ADFA was supposedly a state chartered clearing house for loans of taxpayer dollars to companies unable to secure a loan in the marketplace.

Apparently each and every ADFA loan had to be personally approved by the Govern-

nor, a practice unique to Arkansas. In another Little Rock-born anomaly, ADFA did not oversee those companies to which it had loaned money in order to make sure that the money was being spent on job-creation. According to the records made available to investigative reporter L.J. Davis with *The New Republic*, ADFA made only twenty-six loans—mostly to religious groups. But an independent investigation conducted by *The Los Angeles Times* reveals that ADFA actually floated seventy bond offers, almost all of which do not appear on the roster of good deeds it keeps in Little Rock.

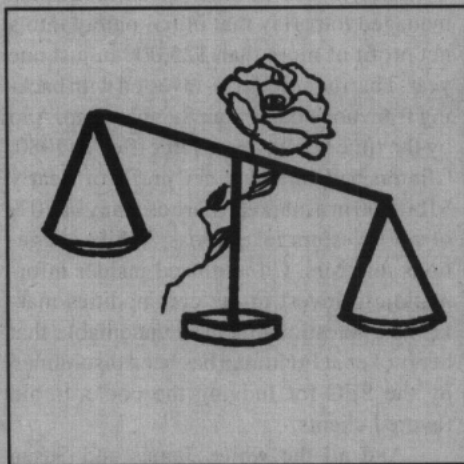
Larry Nichols, an Arkansas media maverick, claims that Governor Clinton set up ADFA to keep a political crony by the name of Dan Lasater happy. Lasater, a confessed cocaine dealer and large contributor to many Clinton gubernatorial campaigns, was named by Clinton to handle a \$3.2 million bond sale. *The Times* reports that he was paid a handsome \$750,000 fee by the state for his work on the project. So while the impoverished of Arkansas were being told by their governor that he was creating jobs, ADFA was in fact funneling money to the state's wealthiest families, and Hillary Clinton's Law Firm.

Webster Hubbell, in his capacity at Rose, served as a standing attorney for ADFA while acting as counsel to some of the beneficiaries of the agency's remarkable generosity. Meanwhile, Hubbell represented the Resolution Trust Corporation while it was assuming the debts of Madison Guaranty.

**...[T]he government of the Clintons' Arkansas not only turned a blind eye to transgressions of the law, but also aided and abetted the criminals.**

came knocking. But Worthen owners fronted the company millions of dollars in secured loans. And who handled the negotiations between the stockholders and Worthen? Joe Giroir and departed Associated Attorney General Webster Hubbell.

The fact that Rose represents clients on both sides of dealings should come as no surprise, because the firm was apparently void of ethics. The firm's list of companies that hold it on retainer range from Wal-Mart (which Stephens took public with Rose help) to Tyson Foods, the chicken-plucking giant that employs a few Arkansans while pollut-



ing ground-water and receiving tax-breaks stemming from a deal with the Clinton Administration.

## Special Treatment

During the 1992 presidential campaign, candidate and Governor Clinton went to great lengths to itemize each and every job created in his state during his term. As a part

*Continued on next page.*

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According to L.J. Davis, Stephens Inc. was the underwriter to nearly 78% of ADFA's loans, while the governor appointed two close friends of the Stephens family to serve on the ADFA board. All the while, Rose was doing most of ADFA's legal work. Davis also wrote that on at least two occasions, close relatives of Rose partners were direct beneficiaries of ADFA loans. (*The New Republic*, April 4, 1994)

It would appear that the greatest beneficiary of ADFA's liberal lending policies was Governor Clinton himself. Many firms that ADFA lent money to were, in fact, quite financially healthy. Yet ADFA still found them worthy of loans at below-market rates. *The Times* reports that these healthy institutions seemed to have other sources of income that enabled them to contribute more than \$400,000 to Clinton's campaigns. As much as \$400 million in ADFA loans was underwritten by the Wall Street investment banking firm of Goldman Sachs. Richard Rubin, former co-chair of that company, now serves on President Clinton's Economic Security Council.

Davis also reports that two ADFA board members, collecting salaries from the state, spent much of their abundant free time campaigning and raising money for the Clintons. In forty-nine states, this is a direct and explicit violation of the Hatch Act, but in Arkansas, it seems that nobody pays attention to such transgressions. And while Clinton's 1992 campaign was coming apart at the seams, it was none other than Worthen Bank who offered the campaign a multi-million dollar line of credit.

#### **More and More Friends of Bill**

Shortly after the Clintons became a political force to be reckoned with in Arkansas, friends of the family started showing up in the most interesting of places. Bill was being paid next to nothing as Attorney General, and Hillary was getting less than \$20,000 a year as a low-level associate at the Rose Firm. But 1978 was a good year for Bill and Hillary.

Bill was elected governor and suddenly

had the power to enact legislation that seemed to help his state's poor but was in fact nothing more than a cluster of sweet-heart deals for the rich that funneled money into Rose. Simultaneously, Hillary became a partner at the Rose Firm, and experienced a meteoric rise to the top of the corporate ladder. In a few short years, she would

**[I]n Arkansas... everyone takes care of everyone else and nobody needs to know about it. Now the whole crowd is in Washington.**

become part of the Clinton-Hubbell-Foster Rose triumvirate.

While the eminent Tyson Foods was lobbying the early Clinton Administration for tax breaks to build a plant in Arkansas, Hillary had befriended a consultant for Tyson with access to information concerning planned future actions of that company. Seeing her chance to make a killing in the dangerous but lucrative commodities market, Hillary went out in search of a line of credit, the first of which was given to her by the Ray E. Freidman Co. She went on to make extremely speculative investments in a volatile market by buying on margin; that is, putting up a small amount of money in order to invest many times that figure in the market.

And in her infinite wisdom, Clinton managed to parlay that initial outlay into a net profit of more than \$25,000 in just one year. That money was re-invested with backing from none other than Stephens Inc. And by the time her husband left office in 1980, Clinton had turned a net profit of nearly \$100,000 in a market where as many as 70% of all investors take a loss. While allegations that Mrs. Clinton used insider information to invest in the commodities markets are questionable, it is undeniable that her broker at Freidman has been disciplined by the SEC for fudging the books to aid favored clients.

And all the while, James and Susan McDougal, close personal friends of the Clintons, were launching the Whitewater Development Corporation. Bill and Hillary joined the McDougals as full partners in the land speculation deal. And like so many other land deals of the seventies and eighties, Whitewater owners turned to loose or friendly (or both) savings and loans to provide capital. The most obvious choice was James McDougal's own Madison Guaranty.

So Madison gave its owner a fantastic deal to gamble depositor money on the high-risk venture. And when Madison needed a lawyer, to whom did they turn? The Rose Law Firm, of course. McDougal himself admits that he retained Hillary Clinton's firm after the governor told him that the family was in financial trouble.

But it was not long before banking regulators caught on to some of Madison's questionable loans. Rose went to bat for the S&L, and the governor leaned on one of his appointees to give Madison a clean bill of health. That appointee, Beverly Bassett, agreed to an extremely unusual scheme of Hillary's to make a preferred stock offering. The offering was never made, but when Little Rock judge David Hale was called on to look into the case, he got an unusual (in any state but Arkansas) telephone call from the governor. *The National Review* reports that Hale was asked by Clinton to "...help me and Jim out." And the old boys lived happily ever after.

End of story. Almost. In 1989 the FDIC and RTC had to bail out Madison and pay off its depositors when the thrift failed. All to the tune of \$60 million. That's when Webster Hubbell so graciously offered his services as outside counsel to the RTC.

#### **All in the Family**

During their time in the governor's mansion, the Clintons kept close company with some shady characters ranging from those involved with BCCI to cocaine smugglers. But it was never really a problem for all involved because they were all scratching each others' backs. Stephens put Clinton in office; Clinton re-wrote laws for Stephens' benefit; they invested in companies that bankrupted savings and loans, and everyone had it all managed by the senior partners at Rose. It was just how business is done in Arkansas: everyone takes care of everyone else and nobody needs to know about it. Now the whole crowd is in Washington.

At the very least, the Clintons are guilty of making major errors in judgment. At worst (or best, depending on how one looks at it) Bill Clinton has committed impeachable crimes. It will be up to Robert Fiske, Special Counsel appointed to investigate the affair, to dig up the truth from under the ruins of a bankrupt Arkansas autocracy.

*Mr. Delaney is a freshman majoring in International Relations.*



# What Health Care Crisis?

Chris Zappala

There is no health care crisis in America. Throughout the debate of President Clinton's plan to reform health care, facts and figures have been spewed forth by his administration and the news media. At some point, though, the question of whether a massive transformation of our health care system is necessary disappeared amidst the data.

The major factor contributing to the idea that a severe health care crisis exists is the high cost of health care in the United States. This concern spells opportunity for the Democratic Party, which seeks to impose on the American taxpayer another ineradicable welfare state program analogous to Social Security. However, the basis on which the President's political strategists have built their case for reform is weak and artificial, for its fundamental assumptions remain unexamined and uncorroborated.

Claiming fourteen percent of our GNP—a figure high by international standards—health care costs are rising. Instead of considering the reasons health care costs are high, the President and his administration employ scare tactics, arguing that these escalating costs could lead to the impoverishment of America. Swallowing this rhetoric, Americans have begun to cave in to pressure exerted on them by those who believe in national health insurance. Since the administration says 37 million Americans now have no coverage, many Americans now see the system as a failure.

The fourteen percent figure implies that about \$940 billion were spent on health care last year. Few people, however, have stopped to ask a relevant question: By what standard is that amount too much? Is there some central authority who stands in a neutral and

unbiased position and has the right to determine what amount of money is the correct amount to spend? Perhaps, the high cost of health care in the United States simply re-

**The high expenditures in American society reflect a value: Damn the cost, save lives, and use expensive technologies whenever necessary.**

flects the desire of Americans to devote more income to top-quality health care, whereas most other countries hold costs down at the expense of quality.

Consider the cost of living. Other countries hardly have central air conditioning or heating systems installed in their homes. However, in the United States over half of the people classified as "poor" have these luxuries installed in their homes. But we

of the U.S. But there is no mention of the treatment of patients by the doctors, sometimes referred to as "assembly-line" treatment. For example, many doctors perform gynecological examinations on scores of women in a single room, as physicians manage to maintain income. In this way, the Japanese keep costs low. Notice, however, that they do so only by enduring reductions in both the quality of care and the amount of personal attention patients receive.

Because payment in Japan is based on the number of patient visits received, the doctor keeps the average visit to five minutes, and the Japanese on average make 12 trips per year, three times that of Americans, whose visit length is 15 to 20 minutes. These decreases in convenience for patients, along with increases in patient time and travel costs, "are excluded from the national health accounts and from public visibility," according to Patricia Danzon of the Wharton School.

International comparisons also omit societal attitudes. The high expenditures in American society reflect a value: damn the cost, save lives, and use expensive technologies whenever necessary. Blaming doctors for costs is assailing a straw man. Ezekial Emanuel of Harvard Medical School notes that fewer than 1 of 10 doctors would put "Grandma" on a respirator if she had a stroke, whereas 40% of family members would. Responsibility,

then, rests not in the system but in consumers who choose to spend money in certain ways.

But if no crisis exists in the costs charged by doctors and hospitals, does one then exist in insurance coverage? Clinton says 37 mil-



would not say that these figures show Americans spend too much money on housing and comfort, or that other countries do not spend enough.

The Congressional Quarterly cites that "Japan's government plays a much greater role in private health care delivery than does the U.S. government" to explain how Japan keeps its costs considerably lower than those

*Please see "Health," page 22.*

# Criminal Politics

Edward Havell

New York, like many other cities, endures an ever-increasing crime rate. Law-breaking has become increasingly profitable while the local government pursues ineffective crime prevention policies. Legislative and executive efforts are wasted on political tactics such as gun control, largely ignoring the practical crime prevention of tougher criminal law. The result is a situation in which criminals commonly believe that the benefits of crime far outweigh the costs.

The increase in crime is reflected by the increasing ratio of felonies to police officers. As little as twenty years ago, there were three police officers for each felony; there are now three felonies for each officer. In New York City, car theft is invariably punished merely by fines, as is drug dealing and "breaking and entering." This decline in retribution for crime is eroding faith in the criminal justice system; the law commands less and less respect.

Unfortunately, but expectedly, political expediency has governed the policies of would-be solvers of crime problems. Sarah Brady, chair of Handgun Control Inc., exemplifies the distraction from the true issues. She benefits personally from conveying the leftist agenda of expanding government and regulations to solve problems, as she receives an annual salary of \$109,915 plus \$5000 per speech.

Former New York Mayor David Dinkins joins Mrs. Brady in epitomizing the politicization of gun control. In 1967, New York City required the registration of rifles, promising that the registration would not lead to confiscation. In 1991, the city council passed a gun control bill sponsored by

Dinkins. Intended to demonstrate a tough anti-crime stance, the bill banned semi-automatic weapons, resulting in the confiscation of thousands of registered rifles. Only

**Current gun control in New York City serves only to disarm these law abiding citizens who wish to protect themselves.**

those who disobeyed the 1967 registration law remained armed. The 1991 gun control legislation conveyed the message that it is sometimes better to break the law than to obey it. The cliché, "If guns are outlawed, then only outlaws will own guns," is heavily supported by the 1991 legislation.

The history of the Red Hook district in Brooklyn demonstrates the inanity of proposing gun control as a solution to crime problems. By the late 19th century, the Red

Hook district had already developed a reputation as a dangerous area of New York. Many inhabitants of Red Hook made careers of robbing the warehouses, docks, and passersby. When the victims armed themselves, the district's crime level dropped sharply. Current gun control in New York

City serves only to disarm these law abiding citizens who wish to protect themselves. Instituting the death penalty in New York would deter crime where gun control has failed. Movement to legalize the death penalty, however, faces strong political opposition. Many disagree with the idea of giving the state the right to take a person's life, but the death penalty is a lesser of two evils, with a larger and more positive impact upon crime than gun control. Moreover, the death penalty almost exclusively punishes those who have heavily infringed upon the rights of others, depriving their victims of the right to live. Furthermore, while some complain that the death penalty may also send innocent people to their death, very little evidence exists to indicate any substantial amount of wrongful convictions leading to death. Most cases involving death-penalty sentencing are clear cut.

The key advantage of the death penalty is deterrence. The reason for the large presence of crime in New York is the criminal's

knowledge of the practical meaningfulness or nonexistence of penalties for criminal activity. Once the number of serious crimes shrinks due to fear of capital punishment by potential criminals, lower level crimes will also decrease. Police manpower would be freed up due to the existence of fewer serious crimes to investigate, and the odds of being caught and prosecuted for minor crimes would increase correspondingly. Unfortunately, policy makers are mostly concerned

with the political ramifications of taking a strong pro-death penalty position.

Little doubt exists that direct stances need to be taken against crime. Even politi-



Unfortunately, policy makers are mostly concerned with the political ramifications of taking a strong pro-death penalty position. Little doubt exists that direct stances need to be taken against crime. Even politi-

*Please see "City," on page 22.*



# Smoke and Mirrors

David Mollow

President Clinton and his statist pals are currently at the forefront of a sweeping movement to extirpate cigarettes from the country. Bill, Hillary, Joycelyn, and all the usual gangsters intend to slap American smokers and private property holders with a host of new taxes and laws. More significantly, however, many non-smoking Americans have embraced the President's cause and have decided to tell owners of restaurants, taverns, hotels, and airplanes how they must run their businesses.

On March 27, the Clinton Administration proposed new legislation to combat the "problem" of smoking. The legislation would impose without exception a ban on smoking in the workplace. If approved in its current form, the new federal law would require that owners of restaurants and bars abolish smoking sections. Even excellently ventilated smoking sections in restaurants, taverns, hotels, and the like would be criminalized, for the legislation would forbid employers from sending employees into such areas. Clinton's proposal thus represents a significant assault on the foundation of any free society—the right of workers to sell their labor on their own terms.

That America is no longer a free country is, of course, old news. Nevertheless, examination of the many debates concerning smoking provides an illuminating glimpse into the humor and the horror of socialism run amuck.

## Case in Point: Restaurants

Governmental mandates that restaurants and other private businesses ban smoking on their premises have been introduced already on a local level in numerous areas throughout the country. Many restaurant owners find that some of their customers respond to anti-smoking laws by traveling to neighboring communi-

ties where smoking in restaurants remains legal. Therefore, these owners often resent such rules, which they perceive as economically damaging to their businesses.

**One of the lies told today is that second-hand smoke is carcinogenic. No scientific study has ever shown this to be true.**

Advocates of a federal anti-smoking law sympathize with this concern and denounce the present situation under which owners who ban smoking must fear a loss of customers to competitors who permit it. They suggest that the blanket and uniform nature of prohibitive legislation at the national level would neatly resolve the problem.

If a federal law is passed, however, restaurant owners will still lose customers,

there are those who would gladly place the home under the yoke of the regime's economic planning and social engineering.

Proponents of a federal ban on smoking in the workplace also argue that second-hand smoke violates the rights of non-smoking customers and employees. This complaint would be worthy of serious consideration if customers and employees were held at gun point and then told that they must eat or work in this restaurant or that one. Since in reality customers and employees can choose their own places of patronage and employment, it seems that the smoking-violates-my-rights argument holds little water.

## The Lies They Told

The largely non-smoking public thus has no sound rights-based argument to justify either the proposed legislation or similar policies that have been implemented throughout the country. Nevertheless, the majority of non-smokers dislike inhaling second-hand smoke. And—privacy and property rights be damned—they intend to do something about it.

The result is the emergence of a mythology concerning second-hand smoke and the cigarette industry. The purpose of this mythology is to provide those who advocate an expansion of state power with a rationalization for their agenda.

One of the lies told today is that second-hand smoke is carcinogenic. No scientific study has ever shown this to be true. In fact, the scientific consensus has for years contradicted this contention. When scien-



although not to competitor restaurants. Customers who smoke will be more inclined to eat at home, where their habit is (at least for the time being) safe from the government's intrusion. Forgotten in the agenda of today's regulators is that the dining room at home is a competitor with restaurants. Then again,

*Continued on next page.*

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tists have compared first and second-hand smoke, they have concluded that the amounts of smoke inhaled are vastly different. Further, the mouth and the nose have entirely different filtering systems. In the scientific community, this idea was accepted—and any other idea was thought to be absurd—until increasing pressure from non-smokers annoyed with second-hand smoke led to demands for new studies.

Recently, the EPA conducted a study with the purpose of arriving at the conclusion that second-hand smoke is carcinogenic. The scientists running the study searched for evidence of a positive correlation between amount of exposure to second-hand smoke and likelihood of contracting lung cancer and other respiratory problems. The existence of a correlation, although not demonstrated, was by several scientists declared likely on conclusion of the study.

Even if a correlation's existence had been affirmed categorically, that would not have proven that a causal relationship between second-hand smoke and respiratory problems existed. A positive correlation between any two things means only that where one is likely to be found, so is the other. Correlations say nothing about causality, for both the factors tested for could be caused by some third factor.

Tests on the influence of second-hand smoke are bound to be inconclusive. It is nearly impossible to quantify the amount of second-hand smoke people inhale. For any given person, many factors and variables would have to be examined: frequency of exposure, the amount of smoke present, the size of the room, etc.

Furthermore, smoke (first or second-hand) exhibits threshold phenomenon, which means that no simple relationship between the amount of smoke inhaled and the negative effects experienced exists. That is, a person must inhale a certain amount of smoke (break a threshold) before any damaging effects are experienced at all. The

point here is that even if it were demonstrated that heavy exposure to second-hand smoke caused cancer, the kind of categorical bans being proposed would not be a logical extension of the new discovery.

A second lie that has been told recently is that cigarette companies "spike" tobacco, increasing the amount of nicotine in the processed leaves beyond that amount which is in the plant naturally. Not one speck of

**ABC released these "spiking" allegations initially, knowing the public would gobble up any amount of nonsensical conspiracy theories....**

evidence supports this assertion. The myth of cigarette companies "spiking" tobacco

helps people to sugar coat in their own minds a regulatory agenda which, if exposed in the flesh, would be viewed as most paternal and unpleasant.

ABC released these "spiking" allegations initially, knowing the public would



gobble up any amount of nonsensical conspiracy theories, especially if the alleged culprits were cabals of corporate millionaires exploiting naive consumers. Wisely, Phillip Morris and Co. is currently suing ABC for libel in a \$10 billion lawsuit.

Food and Drug Administration Commissioner David Kessler has played an important role in the perpetuation of the "spiking" lie. Kessler hinted that the FDA had evidence suggesting that cigarette companies were indeed involved in this practice. (If cigarette companies are shown to be increasing the amount of nicotine beyond

the natural level, then the FDA can regulate nicotine as a drug.)

When pressed, however, Kessler admitted the FDA could not substantiate its claims: "Dr. Kessler said the agency did not 'yet' have enough evidence to assert regulation over cigarettes, but said the investigation is continuing," according to Eben Shapiro of *The Wall Street Journal*. One wonders what kind of investigation could possibly be occurring. A person need only compare the levels of nicotine in wild plants of tobacco with those in the cigarettes in a box of Marlboro Reds.

### **Tax the Rich... Feed the Poor**

Liberals, we are told, believe in taxing the rich to help the poor. Not when it comes to cigarettes, though. The tax on cigarettes continues to rise, and it is certain that people of lower income are more likely to be smokers than are members of the population at large.

Tax money drawn from the sale of cigarettes is currently used to finance the production and dissemination of television advertisements with paternal messages encouraging people to quit smoking. The tax on cigarettes needs to be raised nearly a dollar a pack, it is said, in order to pay for Bill and Hillary Clinton's plan to socialize medicine. For a person who smokes a pack a day, that's \$365 extra in taxes per year—no small potatoes for lower income people on \$15,000 to \$20,000 salaries (approximately a three percent decrease in real earnings).

All this taxation amounts to a gradual and *de facto* criminalization of cigarette smoking. For law abiding citizens, coercion through taxation is ultimately every bit as repressive as the brute force of the police in totalitarian states, for the result of both these kinds of control is a society in which people no longer feel free. Indeed, the former kind of control is in some ways more lethal than the latter. Rule by the Gestapo or the KGB can hardly be seen as legitimate by the subjects of a regime; a democracy's tyranny through taxation, on the other hand, can like cancer invade the body politic slowly, forever invoking the will of the people as justification for any manner and quantity of coercion, no matter how wicked and intrusive.

*Mr. Mollow is a senior majoring in History.*



# State of the Art Technology

Steve Seltzer

The Clinton Administration's latest attempt to expand the role of government into private areas has reached the technological world. Along with the National Security Agency, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the President and his cronies are currently marketing a technology that will allow the government access to the records of the private sector.

The NSA's creation of the Clipper Chip has shaken up the field of cryptography, the science of making and breaking codes. The Clipper Chip is a microchip that the NSA wants inserted into all telephones, fax machines, and computer modems. The chip scrambles and unscrambles the signals sent out from the device in use. Only government agencies, called escrow agencies, can decode the signals. Each agency holds one half of a "master key code" for each chip. When a law enforcement official obtains a warrant, the agencies release the codes, allowing the decoding of the signals. Despite public disapproval and resistance from computer firms, the Clinton Administration intends to implement this plan. Government agencies will use the Clipper Chip for some forms of communication. Currently, use of the chip by commercial industries is still voluntary.

The NSA and the federal government have developed and marketed the Clipper Chip to combat a system that was meant to ensure privacy. A major shortcoming with all encryption (code) systems is that they depend entirely upon a single password or key to unravel messages. The privacy of coded messages relies on keeping decoder keys secret. But when messages are exchanged, the keys also must be exchanged; an outside party could possibly access the keys. That a central directory lists all of the passwords exacerbates the problem. A widely used solution to the problem

was to provide users with two keys. One key could be publicly distributed, while the other one would be known to only the user. Only an individual's private key could access a

**The Clipper Chip presents a fine example of the inefficiency and ineffectuality of government management of private enterprise.**

message sent through someone's public key. This method can also be used to prevent fraud (for example, using a private password to verify phone orders).

Such a method of exchanging messages without their being cracked has given the NSA fits. The NSA claims that law enforcement agencies need the ability to keep tabs on criminals, drug runners, spies, and terrorists. The creation of the Clipper

alternative methods of encryption. Furthermore, the federal government can establish a monopoly easily, since its ability to undersell (its lack of a profit motive) renders it immune to the competitive forces

of the market place. Thus, we see the first problem with the Clipper Chip: The government is interfering in the market in order to create a monopoly; in doing so, it discourages competition. Technological minds will be dissuaded from producing better, more efficient pieces of software.

The Clipper Chip presents a fine example of the inefficiency and ineffectuality of government management of private enterprise. The United States will lose foreign markets in terms of selling its communications equipment. Foreign purchasers will not want products that the United States government can access; they can purchase encryption systems from other vendors.

Clearly, the federal government's marketing of the Clipper Chip makes little economic sense. However, the most disturbing consequence, and also the most obvious, is the invasion of privacy that the chip produces. The federal government and its law enforcement agencies would have access to the private sector of the communications world. Citizens would not have privacy for their communications needs. Although the NSA claims that it needs such a microchip to track criminals, any

logical mind would have some degree of concern about giving law enforcement agencies such power. Far too much power is

*Please see "Chip,"  
continued on the next page.*



Chip was the agency's answer to the problem. The federal government has entered the market by using its purchasing power to lower the cost of the Clipper Chip. It also places restrictions on overseas sales of competing encryption systems. In doing so, the government discourages the discovery of

*"Health," continued from page 17.*

lion people do not have insurance. Note, however, that these citizens are not denied health care. Nonprofit hospitals—88% of those in the United States—cannot legally turn away any patient needing basic medical care. If the 37 million figure did mean what people often taken to mean—that 15 percent of our population lives with the unnerving and continual threat of being unable to pay for medical care—there would be grounds for very serious concern. Fortunately, closer examination reveals that there is less of a problem here than meets the eye initially.

The overwhelming majority of the uninsured are either people between jobs or young people entering the labor market. Katherine Swartz of the Harvard University School of Public Health notes that most are unemployed for only a short time. The chronically uninsured group in our society numbers closer to 5.5 million than 37 million people.

Other considerations suggest that even less than 5.5 million people are uninsured. Only one percent of those under 65 are uninsurable, according to the Employee Benefit Research Institute. More than half of the uninsured are in families headed by full time workers; 40% have incomes in excess of \$20,000, and ten percent have incomes in excess of \$50,000; only 29% are below poverty level. And those with incomes below \$20,000 spend several times as much on alcohol, tobacco, and entertainment than they do on health care. Furthermore, 37% of the uninsured are under age 25, a time when buying insurance is often not cost-effective. Putting all of this together, a roughly figured three percent have no insurance. Should we, for the sake of this 3 percent, radically revamp the entire health care system?

There are moderate reforms that could and should be made within the context of our present system. In addition to subsidizing the involuntarily uninsured, coverage should be made relatively "portable," so that the loss of a job does not immediately deprive a worker of his insurance. But overhauling the entire system is unnecessary, since no health care crisis exists.

*Mr. Zappala is a freshman majoring in Biochemistry.*

*"Chip," continued from previous page.*

being given to the law enforcement officials; power comparable to that of the KGB. In essence, the private citizen would have no protection from the watchful eye of government.

At the moment, the Clipper Chip is only being marketed by the federal government. While state en-

trance into the market is a problem that cannot be overlooked, a far more worrisome concern is that the government will not merely compete in the market, but will also make mandatory the placement of the chip into private communications systems. Many people who respect privacy begrudgingly allow the government to provide societal functions, as long as its actions are not coercive. Coercive government actions are defined as those measures which infringe on the natural rights and liberties of citizens. While some may acquiesce to such government functions as public education, it is simply intolerable for the government to be introducing coercive measures. Yet, the government would be doing just that by forcing private citizens and corporations to place a microchip in their communications equipment.

While the situation has not yet reached

*"City," continued from page 18.*

citizens whose actual records do not indicate a tough anti-crime stance attempt to acquire reputations as strong crusaders against criminal activity. Unfortunately, the actions of these policy makers create an apparent anti-crime position while in reality do nothing to ameliorate the situation. Fooling around with gun-control merely misdirects attention from the criminal. The recent toying with gun control in New York has left crime unaffected. Yet gun-control has gained media attention and has served as a political springboard. As a result, many policy makers ignore the empirical evidence and turn their attention to ineffective political activities. In the meantime, the historical correla-

tion between tough crime laws and lower crime rates has been ignored.

the point where the government has made use of the Clipper Chip mandatory, the arguments that the NSA makes for the existence of the chip indicate that the only effective way of achieving its goals would be to make the use of the chip mandatory and widespread. Private businesses engaged in criminal activity would certainly not know-

**In essence, the private citizen would have no protection from the watchful eye of government.**

ingly buy a microchip that would provide government enforcement officials with access to their records and

information. It is doubtful that a criminal would use phones or other communication mechanisms that were equipped with the chip. In order to achieve its goal of crime prevention, the government would have to mandate that all communications systems use the Clipper Chip.

Since the New Deal, the federal government has intruded significantly upon the private sector. Government management of enterprise is unequivocally less efficient than private ownership and management. However, the Clipper Chip controversy goes beyond that. The chip, in and of itself, is an invasion of privacy, for the government could meet the goals for which it claims the chip is needed only by mandating that the chip be used by citizens and corporations.

*Mr. Seltzer is a sophomore majoring in Political Science.*

tion between tough crime laws and lower crime rates has been ignored.

The best hope for solutions to the crime problem lies in the hands of citizens who are increasingly disturbed by rising crime rates and will hopefully demand direct and practical action. Up to a point, politicking has been put up with, but by electing Mayor Rudi Giuliani on an anti-crime platform, New Yorkers have indicated that removing criminals from the streets has become a priority. Hopefully, a focus on justice and not politics will extend to all areas of New York crime fighting, leading to a solid decrease in the crime rate.

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BECAUSE WE ARE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST IN PROFESSIONAL BASKETBALL AND BECAUSE WE'RE NOT ALLOWED ON MOST RIDES AT THE AMUSEMENT PARK AND BECAUSE EVEN WHEN WE'RE ADULTS WE STILL HAVE TO SHOP AT "GAP KIDS" AND BECAUSE LAUNDRY MACHINES ARE BUILT TOO HIGH SO THAT WE CAN'T REACH ALL OUR CLOTHES WHEN WE WANT TO TAKE THEM OUT AND BECAUSE PEOPLE CONTINUE TO USE OFFENSIVE HATEFUL AND HARMFUL TERMINOLOGY SUCH AS "SHRIMP" AND "SHORTCAKE" AND "SMALL FRY" AND BECAUSE WHEN WE SIT ON MOST "NORMAL"-SIZED TOILETS OUR FEET CAN'T TOUCH THE FLOOR AND BECAUSE DOORKNOBS ARE OFTEN INSTALLED OUT OF OUR REACH AND BECAUSE EVEN THOUGH WE MAKE UP MORE THAN ONE-TENTH OF THE POPULATION WE STILL DON'T HAVE A SPECIAL INTEREST HOUSE AND BECAUSE DUNKIN' DONUTS STILL KEEPS INSENSITIVELY SELLING "MUNCHKINS" AND BECAUSE DANNY DEVITO HASN'T HAD A STARRING ROLE IN A MAJOR FILM OR TELEVISION SITCOM IN MANY YEARS AND BECAUSE EVEN ONCE WE'RE WELL INTO OUR THIRTIES WE STILL GET CARDED WHEN WE TRY TO BUY BEER AND BECAUSE EVEN WHEN WE THEN SHOW VALID I.D. THEY STILL WON'T SELL IT TO US AND BECAUSE EVEN IF WE CAN BUY IT WE GET DRUNK TOO FAST BECAUSE THE ALCOHOL CONTENT WAS DESIGNED FOR MUCH LARGER PEOPLE AND BECAUSE MICHAEL DUKAKIS LOST THE PRESIDENCY IN 1988 AND BECAUSE IF WE GET ANGRY WE'RE CALLED "FEISTY" OR WORSE YET "SHORT-TEMPERED" BUT IF WE STAY HAPPY WE'RE CALLED "CUTE" AND BECAUSE WHEN WE WANT TO SEE OVER THE DASHBOARD WE NEED TO SIT ON A PHONE BOOK AND BECAUSE WE'RE ALWAYS ACCUSED OF HAVING A NAPOLEONIC COMPLEX AND BECAUSE IN MANY BUILDINGS THEY STILL ONLY HAVE ONE DRINKING FOUNTAIN AND IT'S FOR BIG PEOPLE AND BECAUSE IN FOOTBALL AND BASEBALL THERE ARE THE NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO GIANTS BUT THERE ARE NO NATIONAL SPORT FRANCHISES REPRESENTED BY VERTICALLY CHALLENGED MASCOTS EXCEPT FOR THE BOSTON CELTICS WHO HAVE A LEPRECHAUN BUT HE'S IRISH AND BECAUSE WHEN WE GO SWIMMING EVEN THE "SHALLOW" END IS STILL TOO DEEP AND . . . FOR LOTS AND LOTS OF OTHER REASONS WE ARE VERY VERY ANGRY AND WILL NOT BE SILENCED.

*Tufts Vertically Challenged and Friends of the Vertically Challenged Community*

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## NOTABLE AND QUOTABLE

*Communism is not love. Communism is a hammer which we use to crush the enemy.*

—Mao Tse-Tung

*Sometimes a scream is better than a thesis.*

—Ralph Waldo Emerson

*Liberal politicians confuse compassion with envy: to give away your own money is compassion, to give away other people's money is envy.*

—William J. McCaffrey, Jr.

*I have found paradise on earth. It is California.*

—R. Emmet Murphy

*Nothing is wrong with Southern California that a rise in the ocean level wouldn't cure.*

—Ross MacDonald

*Competition is the wellspring of creativity.*

—Prof. Andrew Morrison

*Some people stay longer in an hour than others do in a month.*

—William Dean Howells

*Never get into fights with ugly people because they have nothing to lose.*

—Unknown

*In the Soviet Union, things happened that simply didn't happen.*

—Diplomatic Corps Proverb

*Employees make the best dates. You don't have to pick them up and they're always tax deductible.*

—Andy Warhol

*No race can prosper till it learns that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem.*

—Booker T. Washington

*Never tell people how to do things. Tell them what to do and they will surprise you with their ingenuity.*

—George S. Patton

*Whenever a friend succeeds, a little something in me dies.*

—Gore Vidal

*I don't deserve this award, but I have arthritis and I don't deserve that either.*

—Jack Benny

*If God had been a Liberal, there wouldn't have been Ten Commandments, there would have been ten suggestions.*

—Malcom Bradbury

*I stopped dropping acid for a while after my daughter was born. It's hard to keep an eye on the kid while you're hallucinating.*

—Grace Slick, Jefferson Starship

*We do not want word to get out that we want to exterminate the Negro population.*

—Margaret Sanger, Founder, Planned Parenthood

*I believe that Margaret Sanger would have been proud of us today if she had seen the directions that we have most recently taken in this organization.*

—Fay Wattleton, Current President of Planned Parenthood

*Never argue with people who buy ink by the gallon.*

—Tommy Lasorda

*Diplomacy is one-third protocol, one-third alcohol, and one-third geritol.*

—Adlai Stevenson

*Give me chastity and continency, but not yet.*

—Saint Augustine

*Cauliflower is nothing but cabbage with a college education.*

—Samuel Clemens

*The best way to keep one's word is not to give it.*

—Napoleon

*Only Irish coffee provides in a single glass all four essential food groups: alcohol, caffeine, sugar, and fat.*

—Alex Levine

*Start slow and taper off.*

—Walt Stack

*It's no longer a question of staying healthy. It's a question of finding a sickness you like.*

—Jackie Mason

*To reduce stress, avoid excitement. Spend more time with your spouse.*

—Robert Orben

*Cogito, ergo dim sum; I think, therefore these are pork buns.*

—Robert Byrne

*He who looketh upon a woman, looseth a fender.*

—Sign in an auto-repair shop.

*All newspaper editorial writers ever do is come down from the hills after the battle is over and shoot the wounded.*

—Anonymous

*The difference between literature and journalism is that journalism is unreadable and literature is not read.*

—Oscar Wilde

*I have always wondered at this American marvel, the great energy of the human soul that drives people to better themselves and improve the fortunes of their families and communities. Indeed, I know of no greater force on earth.*

—Ronald Reagan

*You're ugly. Not only that, you need a root canal.*

—James J. Garrett, D.D.S.

*The town was so dull that when the tide went out it refused to return.*

—Fred Allen

*I'm not an ambulance chaser. I'm usually there before the ambulance.*

—Melvin Belli

*The revolutionary simpleton is everywhere.*

—Percy Wyndham Lewis

*There are very few people who don't become more interesting when they stop talking.*

—Mary Lowry

*Fatigue makes women talk more and men less.*

—C.S. Lewis