

THE PRIMARY SOURCE

The Journal of Conservative Student Thought at Tufts University

Volume 8 Number 6

VERITAS SINE DOLO

March 1990



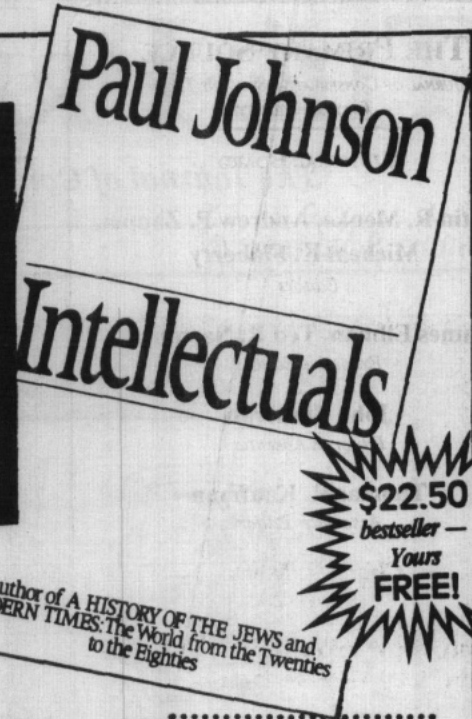
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Planned
Racism** **Page 8**

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THE PRIMARY SOURCE

THE JOURNAL OF CONSERVATIVE STUDENT THOUGHT AT
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From the Editors

The ominous "MASSPIRG issue" once again dominates campus political life. In underhanded attempts to cloud the simple issue of finance, PIRG activists paint scenarios in which Massachusetts faces its environmental Armageddon the day TuftsPIRG ceases to exist. The question, however, is straightforward:

Do MASSPIRG finances accomodate the following principles or not?

1. The student activities fee serves to finance student organizations for the good of the Tufts campus.
2. All student organizations must follow TCU treasury regulations, both in the budgeting process and in actual spending.

Thus, when Tufts goes to the polls for the "MASSPIRG referendum," students are asked to make decisions they are not presently competent to make:

1. Does MASSPIRG request funds in its annual budget for off-campus, not directly Tufts-related activities? No, one hundred percent of funds allocated to TuftsPIRG, more than fifteen thousand dollars last year, disappear in an accountable central MASSPIRG fund.
2. Does MASSPIRG account for its expenditures in compliance with TCU treasury regulations? How can it? The TCU treasury freezes every other student organization's account immediately for any unaccounted expenditure, but MASSPIRG gets its lump sum check, no questions asked.

The Allocations Board and the Senate must follow their own rules; you know, rule of law.

for the editors,

Martin R. Mueller

Letters

To the Editor:

I cannot choose which article of your latest issue to criticize, because all suffer from deplorably bad writing and a cavalier attitude toward the facts.

Sincerely,
Sarah M. Corvene
Technical Services
Wessell Library

P.S. -- Why is there no Letters to the Editor section in your journal? Too cowardly?

The Primary Source welcomes all letters. The Editor of The Primary Source reserve the right to edit letters for length and clarity. Please include your name and telephone number.
Mail: Mayer Campus Center, Tufts U., Medford, MA 02155

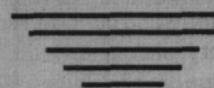
Special Thanks To:

Violetta Chamorro	Miss Carroll
The Observer	Robert I. Rotberg
Barbara Chase	Cindy Lindo
Billy Joel	Salvatore Lagattuta
Konrad Adenauer	Father Michael Hunt
Ronald W. Reagan, Real Man of the Decade	

Happy Anniversary, Margie & Mike

and a very special thanks to

Ross Ginsberg



CLEAN AIR

Under current Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulation, sulphur dioxide discharge fell thirty-five percent between 1978 and 1987, airborne lead eighty-eight percent, carbon monoxide thirty-two percent, and ground level ozone sixteen percent. Presently Los Angeles has the worst ozone pollution in the country, falling below EPA standards during 2.67 percent of the monitored hours. All other areas met the EPA standard at least 99.5 percent of the time. Most of these cities should reach standards within five years under currently enforced regulations. In spite of these encouraging facts, the Administration has proposed a Clean Air Bill -- mild compared to that of Congress -- which would cost U.S. industry thirty-four billion dollars a year, compared to the seventeen billion dollars spent annually to comply with current regulation. It is disturbing to see the Administration give in to environmental lobbyist. I guess we know what's happening to our MASSPIRG money.



MASSPIRG

MASSPIRG has once again challenged the rationality of ALBO, asking for thirty-five thousand dollars. The basic fact is, and no one from MASSPIRG will deny it, that the money goes straight off campus to political lobbying groups in Boston and Washington, D.C. This money granted to MASSPIRG by ALBO is a direct loss to the Tufts community. Two years ago twenty-eight thousand dollars went directly off campus. Last year, MASSPIRG bluntly forced the full senate into a 15,500 dollar commitment. This overflow of money directly reduces the resources available to all other student organizations, at no benefit to the students themselves. MASSPIRG is a political machine which abuses students' idealistic concern for the environment. We ask each and every student at Tufts to help terminate all financial support of MASSPIRG from Tufts student activities funds. And a word to the Senate: MASSPIRG will do anything to get that money -- lie, cheat, steal -- even flood the elections process with MASSPIRG candidates -- remember last year?. Forced funding for a political cause is a direct violation of a persons civil liberties.

NICARAGUA

Last week's Nicaraguan elections proved a stunning victory for Violetta Chamorro and her UNO coalition. The people, exercising their sovereignty, once again manifested contemptuous hatred of left wing revolutionary regimes. Chamorro's fourteen

percent margin of victory proved Ortega and his Sandinista pals to be enemies of the people. Chamorro immediately called for the dismantling of the Sandinista bureaucracy and the elimination of the perks many Sandinistas have granted themselves. She also called for limited privatization of the huge state enterprises and the maintenance individual freedoms.

ELECTIONS BOARD

The TCU Elections Board, ELBO, decided to leave open a senior seat on the TCU Senate due to procedural confusion in calculating the winner of an uncontested senate seat. The rules of the elections board state that the second highest vote recipient in races for contested seats shall be awarded any uncontested seat. We are not going to discuss the complicated issues of the last election, except to say that Sol Nasasi had both the highest total number of votes and the highest percentage of votes of those candidates who lost

contested elections. Mr. Nasasi nonetheless was denied his rightful seat on the TCU Senate because the elections board was unwilling to take a firm stand in the face of their mistakes. By the way, Mr. Nasasi is a staff member of the Primary Source...

PANAMA

On 2 March 1990 Noriega loyalists detonated a bomb in a Panama City dicotheque, killing an American serviceman. This is not the first time America's enemies have made off-duty U.S. military personnel visiting off-base social clubs the victims of terrorist attacks. Four years ago Libya sponsored a similar attack, killing two American service men in a crowded Berlin night club. In response, the United States bombed Libya, resulting in a marked decline in major terrorist attacks on Americans. Now, the United States government does not know how to respond to the Panama attack. Well, bombing Libya worked last time, let's try again and maybe our luck will continue.

FREE SPEECH

The Daily revealed last week what *The Source* has known for over a month. The Committee on Student Life is currently discussing drafting a new free speech policy. *The Daily* failed to mention that CSL already has a working draft of its new policy based on the policy of the University of Wisconsin. Regardless of the efforts of the free speech haters on CSL, there will be no new policy: President Mayer clearly stated two weeks ago that he will prevent the adoption of a new speech-limiting policy.

Month in Review

Tufts' Diversity is once again asserting its presence. Our esteemed administrators have made this week "Asian Awareness Week." It is their hope that the student body become "aware" of our Asian population. In other words, when you see an Asian-American, bug out your eyes and declare "Hey! You're Asian!" We at *the Source* would like to go on record as opposing this kind of discrimination and urge the consciencious student to disregard the insignificant differences of skin color.

For this year's Lenten Season, *the Primary Source* has decided to abstain from persecuting the wonderful administration at Tufts University. ...nah. Whom are we kidding? We're sure God will understand.

In yet another example of how Tufts' liberals distort reality, OXFAM, an international famine relief organization beyond Tufts's walls, has decided to assault the improvements made at Good Eaton at the beginning of this semester. Although it is understandable that they would express opposition to the Coors basketball game, OXFAM has requested that Good Eaton remove all of the posters from the walls during OXFAM's hours of operation. We had no idea that OXFAM would object so strongly to a poster of Mahatma Gandhi.

Party lines here at Tufts are becoming even more indistinct. It was discovered that the TCU Senate actually had a *Source* staffer helping them to promote the Financial Aid rally. We were wondering if anyone would recognize the new Diversity Poet's style.

The media have all been reporting the recent death of the Cold War. Gee, we didn't even know it was sick.

Unbelievable as it may seem, we at the *Source* feel compelled to express our admiration for Senate President Billy Jacobsen. We just loved the way he stole the credit for the Financial Aid rally. If it ever got out that Stu Rosenberg organized the whole thing... well, we just couldn't allow that to happen. Thanks a lot, Billy.

The recent elections in Nicaragua have given rise to a great clamor calling for the lifting of economic sanctions. These same screaming liberals are the people who are demanding that we retain similar sanctions against South Africa. With such contradicting pleas, we have to wonder what, exactly, their ideals are. Oh, sorry we forgot, they're liberals, no ideals..

On the front page of the 26 February edition of the *Tufts Daily*, Billy Jacobson proclaimed that the financial aid rally "activated 2000 students..." when more reliable estimates placed the number at closer to 1000. On page S1 of the same issue, in a section marking the tenth anniversary of *the Daily*, we found an interesting parallel. The TCU Senate, in an article from 1980, placed the number of people protesting the latest tuition hike at 500. "Safety officer Dave Slater, however, estimated the crowd at

350." It's nice to know that things haven't changed over at the Senate.

Q: What's the difference between Marxist-Leninist Tufts University and Marxist-Leninist Nicaragua?

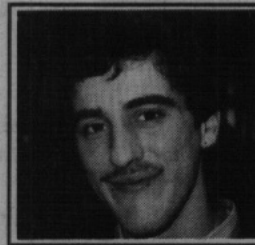
A: Nicaragua allows fair elections.

We find it extremely interesting how little all those Tufts liberals have to say about Nicaragua today. It seems to us that a week ago, they were proclaiming Ortega as the people's man. It turns out that the people wanted a woman. It's been a bad month (and year) for leftists around the globe.

From his own rehab room, Marion Barry announced his intentions to run for re-election. Maybe he will run the city a bit better from a jail cell than he did from the hotel rooms and bar stools of D.C.

Earlier this month, there was a bit of controversy over the next year's budget's omission of a full-time coordinator for the TLGBC. Senator Wally Pansing was quoted in *the Daily* as saying that "...the Administration is homophobic..." Hmm. Guess this means the University is not as diverse as it says it is. What a surprise.

Separated at Birth



Ex-WMoFO Gen.
Manager, Adam Conn



Ex-Adam Conn toy,
WMoFO

Rumor has it that Joe Swimmer is transferring to Dartmouth following his crushing defeat in the TCU elections. To our friends at the *Dartmouth Review*: we'll keep in touch. We have an ad you might like to use.

..... and thus, the two sons went out to their daily work. And one was named Dukakis and the other Student. Now Student offered up sacrifices to the Lord God Jumbo and those sacrifices were on the order of 22000 sheqels, which pleased the Jumbo to no end. And Dukakis offered up many speeches, but these were not pleasing to the Jumbo.

Dukakis asked the Jumbo to bless him in his journey to the Lactescent Dwelling, but the Jumbo did not, for the offerings of Dukakis were an affront to the nostrils of the Lord God Jumbo. "Thine offerings were an affront to my nostrils, for only I can perform a Miracle," sayeth the Jumbo.

And so Dukakis was thwarted in his quest for the Lactescent Dwelling, and his face fell. He became envious of Student (yea, verily), and cursed Student for his pleasing

offerings. One day Dukakis saw Student coming down from the Hill, and lured him into a hole in the ground behind Latin Way. In that spot he cut off Student's financial aid and slew him until death, hiding the body in the foundation thereof.

Jumbo came down from Ballou at the sound of Student's blood calling from the ground with the sound of a thousand Students. At this He spoke to Dukakis and said, "Where is Student? Did you not see him come down from upon the Hill?"

"Why, no," answered Dukakis as he looked up into the Light, "Am I my Student's keeper?"

The Jumbo was wroth, "You LIE!" thundered the Jumbo, "For I can hear the blood of your brother rallying from the ground!"

Dukakis became sore afraid of the wrath of the Jumbo. Jumbo cursed Dukakis and said unto him, "Thou shalt be doomed to wander all states of the Union without rest."

And Dukakis whined, "But if I am found by others, I will surely be slain."

To this the Jumbo replied, "No, we will not let you get away that easily. I shall place a mark on your forehead, so that those who would slay you shall be taxed heavily." And the Lord God Jumbo placed thick eyebrows upon his head, and cast him out.

—from *the Book of Diversity*, 3:23-42

In keeping with our revolutionary nature, we at the Source bring you the first Tufts Obituary Section. Our condolences to the relatives and loved ones of the departed beloved:

Communism. After a long and suffering illness, this defunct ideology has finally passed away. It is survived by countless corpses and millions of economically bankrupt

children. We encourage all interested parties to apply for adoption.

Conn, Adam. The late General Manager of WMOFO died this month from a lethal case of totalitarianism with complications due to impatience. Mr. Conn is survived by the bewildered executive board of his radio station.

Forbes, Malcolm. With the passing of Mr. Forbes comes the end of an age in American capitalism. Mr. Forbes was not a product of the eighties' generation. His wealth did not represent the selfishness most often associated with the magnates of our last decade; rather, Mr. Forbes was the last of the great capitalists.

Swimmer, Joe. After a controversial election loss, Mr. Swimmer has decide to leave the blessed land of Tufts University for an afterlife at Dartmouth College.

Ortega, Daniel. President Ortega may no longer be the leader of Nicaragua. But look at it this way, at least he'll have more time to buy 500 dollar glasses in New York City (all in the name of the Revolution, of course).

Drexel Burnham Lambert. This fun-loving bunch of investment bankers, who financed their excessive lifestyles on a mountain of junk bonds, finally found out that chapter eleven plays both ways.

Barry, Marion. Not the first criminal to be a high government official.

Tufts Democratic Socialists. In a world-wide restructuring program, the DSA has decided to close it chapter office in Medford. If you are still interested in helping them out, just drop a line to their home office in Albania.



A Study in Premeditated Bias

Daniel C. Goodwin

Friday March ninth, Tufts is holding a conference to discuss "what it will mean to be an educated person in the twenty-first century," the goal of which will be to present a comprehensive plan for future priorities to the administration and Trustees. This is certainly a noble, although unrealistic, goal for a two day conference. After participating for a brief time in the organization of this conference. I fear I have discovered what it will mean to be an educated person in the next century.

The conference starts on the right track with a thought provoking topic and an invitation for "the entire community [to] engage in a dialogue." The conference brings to mind discussions of technological advances, the failure of higher education, and the broadening of the curriculum to include new and expanding influences in our society. I was disappointed at the lack of any true intellectual debate included in the objectives of the conference.

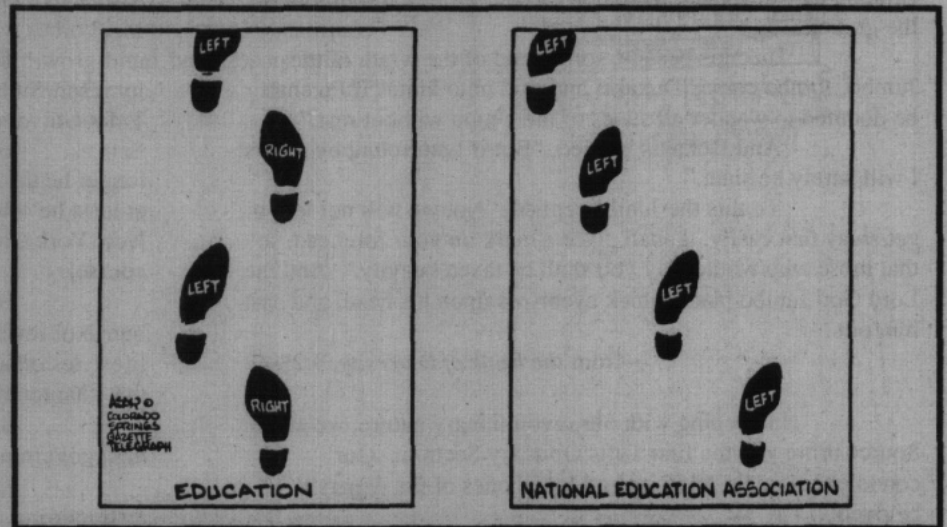
The organizers of the conference have already decided the necessary criteria for an educated person, illustrated by the topics up for discussion and the people invited to speak. The conference will start with 5 panels of speakers, discussing the meaning of and means to create this educated person, including: intellectual life; research; and teaching; governance and budgeting; vision; and extra-curricular life. Those of you familiar with Allen Bloom's *The Closing of the American Mind* will note how the conference concentrates on the functioning and process of the educational system, without addressing any content of the education.

The conference then splits into five equally telling working groups: service learning, environmental literacy, distribution of credit, diversity in the curriculum, and interdisciplinary studies. Three groups deal with content of the education, service learning, environmental literacy, and diversity in the curriculum. These topics betray the agenda of the organizers. The diversity working group, which could discuss serious issues involving the expansion of the curriculum to include new influences in

our society, instead will be concentrating on such topics as issues of exclusion, the need for mandatory awareness classes, the necessary boundaries of academic freedom, and creating a sensitive classroom atmosphere. The last is especially disturbing in that it hints at regulating the classroom and teacher in order to ensure "diversity."

any high profile panel." The conservatives were offered minor parts in a working group.

This may hint of a paranoid conspiracy theory, but, to his credit, one organizer was honest enough to comment that it was never his intention to be unbiased. Under these circumstances, we were forced to refuse to be a part of the conference,



In all fairness, the topics of the conference are of interest to both liberals and conservatives and are serious issues, no matter how irrelevant to the crux of an education. In fact a few fellow conservatives and I were excited to be invited to participate in the organization and voicing of conservative opinions at the conference. But, of course, the organizers were not going to allow their effort to be tainted with dissention. When the conservatives demanded that one of the two students slated to give invocations needed to be a prominent campus conservative, the organizers eliminated the spot, in what can be easily seen as a conscious effort to prevent traditionalists from speaking. Several conservative professors and students were nominated to present an alternative view point; none have been allowed to participate in any of the major panels. In fact traditionalists were closed out in what one conservative participant felt was "an effort on the part of the organizers of the conference to prevent any conservatives from being on

although we will be active participants, addressing issues which, sadly, are considered the cornerstone of an education, from the audience.

All of the issues raised by the conference need tending to, but the saddening aspect is that people receiving an education today feel that functional issues and issues of class atmosphere and the manner of teaching are primary, while the substance of an education, issues of intellect, reason, and knowledge, pass away without notice. The disheartening fact that the main character of Plato's Republic and the purpose of the Thirteenth Amendment pass away from over sixty-five percent of these educated people is magnified when issues of content are not deemed important enough for inclusion in the conference. This seems to be much more telling of what it will mean to be an "educated" person in the twenty-first century.

Mr. Goodwin is a Sophomore majoring in Biology.

Planned Parenthood: Planned Racism

Micheal K. Flaherty



If the current debate on abortion continues to focus on style rather than substance, then pro-abortion candidates will have little reason to worry about their agenda being altered. One of the leaders in the pro-abortion campaign, Faye Wadleton, provides an excellent example. Ms. Wadleton is the president of Planned Parenthood, the operator of the largest chain of abortion facilities in the nation. A stunningly attractive and articulate woman, she has been raised to celebrity status since the Webster decision last July. She has appeared on several talk shows across the country, graced the covers of national and international magazines, including the *New York Times* and *Ms.*, which awarded her with "Woman of the Year" honors.

Like most of the leaders of the pro-abortion movement, her radical pro-abortion position (all nine months, government funding, et. al.), is never challenged in the media. The torch bearer for the latest cause celebre, she is everyone's favorite human interest story: a single, professional woman, mother of a young teenager (by her own choice, of course), and the president of a multi-million dollar conglomeration. All this from her humble beginnings as a young black nurse struggling against racism in her native Ohio. She is the Horatio Alger of the 80's.

The only other actor in the abortion

debate who seems to be treated with more respect (and immunity) than Wadleton is her employer, Planned Parenthood. Started as a two room shack in the Brownsville section of New York City shortly after the first World War, Planned Parenthood has exploded into a multi-billion dollar conglomerate. It currently conducts activities in over one hundred nations, on each of the seven continents.

The success and rapid growth of Planned Parenthood is largely responsible to the Herculean efforts of its founder and first president, Margaret Sanger. Her influence and contributions to the movement are widely acknowledged and eulogized by most leaders in the pro-abortion movement, especially by her successor, Faye Wadleton.

At her acceptance speech for receiving the Humanist of the Year award, Wadleton claimed that she was "proud" to be "walking in the footsteps of Margaret Sanger." Because of her revolutionary influence, her spirit is constantly invoked by the leaders of the movement. She has become the movement's patron saint. The fact that Sanger remains a hero to the movement, as well as the fact that she is still widely canonized in the press as a "liberator," is testimony to the shameless efforts of the press to sugarcoat the movement and present it in its best possible light.

Sanger's motivating philosophy in discovering Planned Parenthood was not so that individual women could exercise "choice," but rather so Sanger could strip them of it. Sanger dedicated her entire life to publishing several books, as well as a monthly magazine entitled *Birth Control Review*, to outline her beliefs. In her book *Pivot of Civilization*, Sanger describes the importance and necessity of birth control. The basic purpose, according to her, was "More children from the fit, less from the unfit - that is the chief aim of birth control." The people Sanger considered unfit were all "non-aryan" people. She estimated that these people, as well as other "dysgenic races," comprised seventy percent of the American population.

As a remedy, Sanger prescribed

that this "great biological menace to future of civilization...deserved to be treated like criminals." She proposed to "segregate morons who are increasing and multiplying." Successful implementation of her proposals, according to her, would result in a "race of thoroughbreds." In an April 1932 edition of *Birth Control Review*, Sanger further detailed her strategy, calling for "a stern and rigid policy of sterilization and segregation," and to "apportion farmlands and homesteads for these segregated persons where they would be taught to work under competent instructors for the period of their entire lives."

While Sanger's early campaign was designed to sterilize mostly Eastern Europeans, in 1939 she began to target a more specific race. In 1939 Sanger created the Negro Project to "promote" birth control and sterilization specifically in the black community. Sanger aimed to get the support of prominent black leaders, namely ministers and political leaders, to carry out her plan.

Sanger wrote, "The most successful education approach to the Negro is through a religious appeal. We do not want the word to go out that we want to exterminate the Negro population and the minister is the man who can straighten out that idea if it ever occurs to any of their more rebellious members."

All of the presidents who have succeeded Sanger possessed the same perverse respect for her. None, including Ms. Wadleton, admit to having anything less than deference for her. Dr. Alan Guttmacher, one of Sanger's successors, said that Planned Parenthood is "merely walking down the path that Ms. Sanger carved out for us."

Unlike the promises of most other political organizations, Planned Parenthood has delivered on its promises. Today, over 70% of the clinics operated by Planned Parenthood are in black and Hispanic neighborhoods. For every three black babies born, two are aborted. Forty-three percent

Please see Abortion, p. 21

The Political Chaplain

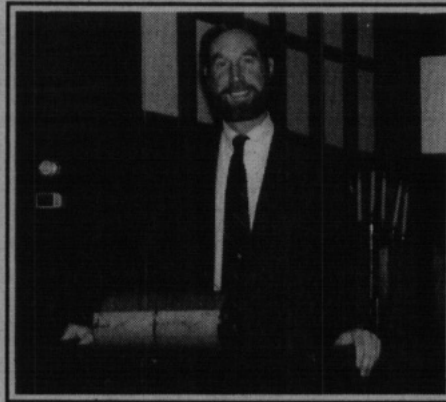
Andrew P. Zappia

Church leaders are very often central to political movements. One need not look to distant examples, such as the Catholic Church in Eastern Europe, for evidence of this. Anyone present in front of Ballou for the financial aid protest realized that one of its most controversial speakers was a religious figure, Reverend Scotty McLennan. This was not an unusual or extraordinary role for our University Chaplain. Reverend Scotty commands a very high profile on campus, not so much for his pastoral activities, but for his constant political involvement. The responsibilities of a religious leader are many, from leading the worship to providing counseling, to teaching the faith, and finally to being a moral and ethical leader. While Reverend Scotty recognizes his need to fulfill all these tasks, it is in the moral and ethical spheres that Reverend Scotty establishes his reputation, a reputation which many see as highly ideological and highly partisan. For those who do not share his ideological convictions, the result is not only alienation, but a perception that he has neglected his other responsibilities.

Reverend Scotty holds a very special position on campus. He has tremendous autonomy as one of the very few university officials responsible solely to the President. His position as chaplain lends a moral and ethical tone to his personal political positions that augments their credibility. During his six years at Tufts, he has used his position to become involved in numerous political causes. He has consistently defended the objectives of feminist and homosexual groups on campus. He is outspoken in his support of the controversial agenda of other minority groups. Reverend Scotty has found himself defending not only these special interests, but the interests of religious congregations as well, often times creating an apparent conflict of interest. In his condemnation of the gays disruption of a Catholic Mass last semester and in his protest against the inclusion of an anti-Catholic play in the orientation program, Reverend Scotty has been criticized by these groups for not protecting their agenda. Reverend Scotty has always de-

fended religious freedom, but his association with anti-religious groups is hurtful to his reputation.

In response to the t-shirt controversy two years ago, Reverend Scotty expressed in *The Daily* his backing for the establishment of both moral values for the university and a means to enforce them. More recently, at this year's Martin Luther King Day ceremony, Reverend Scotty dis-



Observer Photo

Reverend Scotty

turbed several students by making an ambiguous statement implying that a radically anti-Republican speech expressed "the Truth." In his remarks at the financial aid rally, Reverend Scotty made reference to Tufts being established as a poor man's college and how this mission has been abandoned, a class conscious argument disagreeable to many Tufts students.

Reverend Scotty once wrote that it is the role of a church leader to promote a more "egalitarian" community. Many in conservative circles see these egalitarian principles in justification for creating a university atmosphere aimed at destroying political, social, and ideological diversity and independence. Most disturbing of all his activities is his having created a perception that he is "the Left's chaplain." His failure to persuade those who do not share his political values that he is equally interested in their needs forces one to consider if his political activities are preventing him from successfully performing his priestly and pastoral responsibilities.

Not only has President Mayer been critical of his political activities, admonish-

ing him for some of his statements at the financial aid rally, but many students are reluctant to approach him because their only source of knowledge of him stems from his political actions. Unlike our two associate chaplains, Reverend Scotty does not have a large denominational congregation, so most students are exposed to him solely through his political involvement. Reverend Scotty sees it as his responsibility to speak out on moral and ethical issues, but often times his yearning to help accomplishes only alienation.

Reverend Scotty contends that his political statements are a product of his devotion to God and to justice. However, it is a very difficult task to differentiate between those who take political positions because of faith and those who use religion as a veil for political motives. Reverend Scotty is hurt by an association, even if untrue, with the latter category. The positions that Reverend Scotty takes are respectable and admirable, but one must ask if it is proper for him, in his position, to be so outspoken. It is stated in his job description that the chaplain must provide "spiritual, moral, and ethical leadership" but when that leadership creates alienation is the chaplain still successfully performing his duties?

To be a successful religious leader, one cannot ignore moral and ethical questions. But in choosing the most divisive issues to champion, Reverend Scotty has created difficulties for himself. Reverend Scotty sincerely attempts to be compassionate for all the interests of his student congregation and at the same time be outspoken on controversial concerns. It is questionable if he can accomplish both of these objectives. The very fact that many Tufts students feel uncomfortable with his chaplaincy indicates that up to this point he is failing in his goals. Our chaplain must be a religious leader, with all that that entails, but when that religion becomes too obscured in politics, everyone suffers.

Mr. Zappia is a Junior majoring in History and Classics.

An Open Letter to the President

O'Rourke's O'Pinions

The President
The White House
Washington, DC

Mr. President::

I am writing to you regarding educational reform. The unprecedented approval ratings which have appeared in the press recently provide you an opportunity which I most strongly urge you to seize.

As you are most painfully aware, the solution Congress offers for most problems is to throw large amounts of money at them. Certainly this has been the battle cry of liberals concerning the reform of our schools. And without doubt, this will be the demand they will make when they remind you of your promise to be the "education president." Before that happens, you must take the initiative, with proposals that will cost the taxpayer little, if any, additional short-term expenditures, and very likely save money over the long-term. When one includes higher education in his calculations (as one must do, given the demands of today's employers), it becomes clear that the United States spends more real dollars per student than any other industrialized nation. Clearly, the problem is not a lack of funds, but the allocation of those funds.

Primary and secondary school teachers generally agree on the need for smaller schools. Let us build them, for the advantages are numerous, particularly in the inner

cities.

If the Federal government were to purchase or guarantee short term notes to finance construction, the loans could then be paid off in part or whole with the sale to developers of old schools. The remainder could be managed in a program modelled after the (in my understanding) very successful Stafford/GSL student loan program. Alternatively, special bonds could be issued to finance construction. Real estate is expensive, but many inner city neighborhoods have run-down and condemned buildings, left standing for years. Often, these are owned by the city, state, or federal governments themselves. These sites could be utilized for construction.

If preference in bidding were given to contractors whose businesses reside within the given school districts--in the inner city these would largely be minority firms--this would mean infusion of fresh capital directly into the community of the school. This would mean more jobs for the area residents, as well as provide an incentive to do the job right, because the direct beneficiaries of the school would be the sons and daughters of the very people who build it. Mr. Stuart Butler of the Heritage Foundation has identified the logic most profoundly: "[W]hen the people delivering a service are the same people who receive its benefits, they have every incentive to serve the poor efficiently." He cites the success of tenant management programs in St. Louis, Boston

and other cities as proof.

In addition, this revitalization of the community would increase the interest developers might have in the old school property, upping the value and thereby providing more money to apply to the debt incurred by the school district. Furthermore, smaller, newer schools are likely to be cheaper to heat per cubic foot than the larger, semi-derelict schools which exist in many inner cities, providing an added savings to be used either for debt-reduction or to increase teacher salaries, purchase books and lab equipment, etc.

Finally, a school which is a community school in every sense of the word provides a far better environment in which to motivate students to learn--and teachers to teach--than the urban jungles which currently exist in many places.

The other major task to be undertaken is to encourage innovation on the state and local level. The people who know best what an area needs are the residents of that area, not centralized planners. Every incentive, financial and otherwise, should be given to states to help them make concerted efforts to improve the quality of education. President Reagan created the Low Income Opportunity Board to make exemption from federal regulation and control more efficient. A similar Board should be created with school districts in mind, in this case targeting both the impoverished and the more affluent, aimed at reforming, among other things, the property tax system, which gives poorer districts less money to work with.

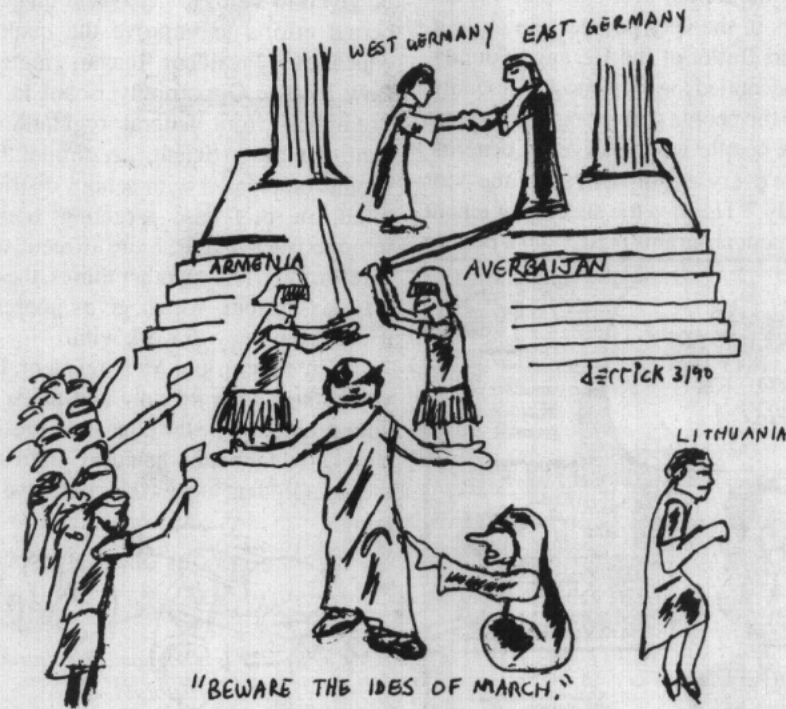
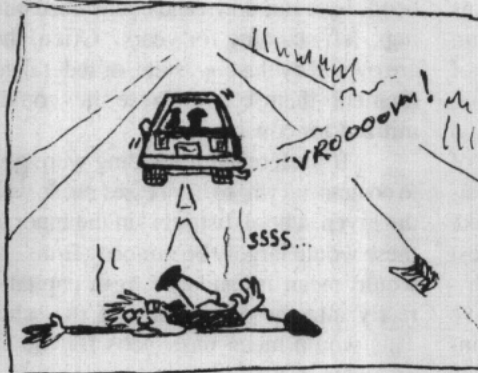
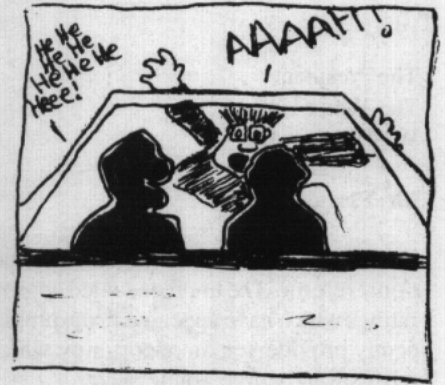
In conclusion, Mr. President, I urge you to step forward now and make good your promise to be the education president. You know far better than the Congress that merely spending money does not solve problems.

Your obedient servant,

Mr. O'Rourke is a Sophomore majoring in
History.



Comic Relief



Poohraastroika



Jerrick 1/90

"NEITHER TROOPS NOR CATERPILLARS WILL GO IN WITHOUT PRIOR REQUEST AND CONSULTATION."

-Marlin Fitzwater



Jerrick 3/90

Tufts Diversity



Jerrick 3/90

Billy learns to count!

International Coverage

No Castro is an Island

Derrick Cruz

"We are sure something has to happen in our sad country," a Cuban dissident wrote to a friend in Miami (*NY Times* 28 January 1990). That something may be happening soon. Recently, Cuban Communist Party leaders announced that they intend to improve their "democratic centralism." In March, the Central Committee will meet. The Central Committee has promised a "critical analysis" of the Party's "lack of freshness." The "winds of change"

which have swept through East Europe are now blowing in Cuba. General-Secretary Fidel Castro who once seemed impervious to Communism's changes is now increasingly in a position of vulnerability. Recently, elections in Nicaragua ended another Marxist debacle. Although a front page article in the *New York Times* (20,

February 1990) may have exaggerated Castro's inevitable downfall, Cuba's ailing economy, American pressure on the Soviet Union, and Daniel Ortega's defeat will make Cuba the next Communist domino to fall.

Castro has eschewed the reforms that eastern European Communist Parties have enacted. Castro has taken a position as socialism's defender. In a speech in December, Castro said, "Destiny assigns us the role of one day being among the last defenders of socialism." Castro must be getting lonely as one of the old guard, since Ceaucescu died after defiantly resisting change.

Castro's survival like that of President Mikhail Gorbachev and other East European leaders depends on the economic condition of the country. Castro has tried to improve the economy by signing an agreement for increased trade with China. However, this act will hardly improve Cuba's

dire economic situation. Cuba is highly dependent on the Soviet Union. Seventy-five percent of her trade is with the Soviet Union. In 1988 alone, the Soviet Union subsidized Cuba with seven billion in hard currency. Today, the Soviet Union is reevaluating its budget since its own economy desperately needs capital. In *Muskovskie Novosti* an article revealed that the Soviet Union's expenditure on foreign aid is proportionally six times that of the United

criticized the delivery of Mig-29 jets and called the subsidy of Cuba "intolerable." Baker's damning speech should serve notice to Moscow that, if the Soviet Union continues to subsidize Cuba, the Soviet Union can expect no economic assistance from the United States. This tactic will cause both nations to change their ways since Cuba depends on the Soviet Union who will need American help to rebuild her own economy. By economically persuading the Soviet Union to cut Cuba's subsidy, Cuba will experience increased rationing and higher inflation, thus enraging the Cubans and weakening Castro's position. More pressure on Castro can be accomplished by urging Gorbachev to warn Castro that, if he does not initiate a perestroika program in Cuba, the Soviet Union will stop issuing new loans which service Cuba's 6.8 billion dollar debt. Now the United States must help expedite the process of reform in Cuba by demanding a *quid pro quo* from the Soviet Union if they expect economic assistance.

Ironically, America's arch-enemy in Central America may actually provide the final push for Castro's ouster. Castro's fraternal Marxist ally, President Daniel Ortega was forced by American pressure to hold a democratic presidential election to prove his legitimacy. His defeat in the presidential election on 25 February has shown the Sandinistas and the world how the Nicaraguan people feel about Sandinista rule for the last ten years. Ortega's defeat primarily resulted from his economic policy failures and his failure to provide the basic necessities the Sandinistas promised when they toppled Somoza. The rejection of Sandinista rule should inspire the Cuban people since they too have been promised the fruits of socialism for the last thirty-one years and have only received misery. Screams for democratic multi-party elections may be heard soon in Havana. Such elections will certainly mean the end of Castro's rule.

Please see Cuba p. 21



States, and that Cuba receives the largest package. It is doubtful Gorbachev will continue this largescale welfare program and generous trade agreements with Cuba, such as buying Cuba's main export, sugar, at twice the world price, and selling Cuba petroleum at low prices. Eventual cuts in the Soviet Union subsidy will mean further hardships for the Cuban people and add fuel to their discontent. If Castro wants to survive, he will have to find more trading partners rather than bartering partners. Hence, Castro has to open up the Cuban economy to capitalism and free market principles, concepts which he has rejected so far as did Honecker, Ceaucescu, and other former East European leaders.

Secretary of State James Baker III's visit to Moscow will undoubtedly add more pressure on Castro's resistance to change. In the speech before Soviet parliament, Secretary of State Baker strongly

The German Division Healed

John Finneran

With each passing day, German reunification moves closer to completion. And so much the better. If two freely elected democracies choose freely to join together, there is little reason for the rest of the world to object. Nonetheless, some are uneasy at the prospect and speak grimly, if softly, of the renewed "German Question." A reunited Germany in the heart of Europe, goes the argument, poses a *prima facie* threat to the security of Europe.

The "German Question" was, however, unfortunately named. It would better have been called the "Autocrat Question." It was undemocratic Germany, under Hohenzollem and Nazi rule respectively, that posed the expansionist threats to Europe. Neither the Weimar Republic nor the current Federal Republic have engaged in expansionism. Autocracy by its nature deprives citizens of basic liberties, and so must face the natural specter of popular discontent. To distract their citizens from nostalgia for their lost liberties, autocracies quite predictably seek out foreign adventurism. The enemy without serves to prop up the government within. In this context, the foreign policies of Kaiser Wilhelm II and Adolph Hitler were perfectly predictable. It was no more unnatural than Nicolae Ceaucescu agitating for the return of Moldavia several months ago or Fidel Castro railing today against an imminent Yankee invasion. A democratic state does not pose a threat to Europe; an undemocratic state does.

Still, some argue, a reunited Germany, democratic or not, constitutes a security threat by virtue of three objective factors: its reunification, its size, and its location close to the Soviet Union. Reunification once begun will keep on going, goes the argument. Once the taboo of territorial revision has been let out of the Pandora's box of the collective conscience, it cannot be put back in. Once West Germany has recovered East Germany, will she not want to acquire other former German



Economist photo

No more Blitzkrieg

holdings: Pomerania, Silesia, East Prussia, Danzig, Austria, the Sudetenland, even Alsace-Lorraine? Well, yes, perhaps she will want to as a velleity, a passing fancy, but that does not mean that she will. The other two members of the Axis, Italy and Japan, have been reunited for the past forty-five years but have not resumed their old habits of expansionism. The reasons Italy and Japan have not and Germany will not resume expansionism are simple: 1. Democracy, as explained above, does not tend towards offensive warfare. Indeed democracies tend towards quite the opposite extreme and must cope with powerful urges towards isolationism and pacifism even when their vital interests or the basic cause of liberty elsewhere is imperiled, and 2. the earlier attempt at expansion ended in disaster. Even Adolph Hitler would disapprove of the effects of Adolph Hitler: Germany, seeking expansion, brought on a disastrous war that ended in her total defeat and partition. On the other hand, peaceful agitation and the general establishment of democracy in both Germanies have brought national unity. History's lesson is clear: expansionist dictatorship ends in disaster, non-aggressive democracy ends in peaceful progress.

As for the second factor, if size *per se* is a threat then surely the United States, which is far larger than Germany, constitutes a far greater threat to the world. Why then not partition the U.S.? Indeed, to carry the logic further, why not divide all nations

back to the size of city-states to ensure permanent world-wide peace? Security through smallness, peace through atomization. Appealing though this argument is, it is not borne out by reality. For many years, tiny Albania has agitated for the annexation of Kosovo from the considerably larger Yugoslavia. Castro Cuba, despite its smallness, has not been shy in attempting to extend its influence throughout the region. And it was a fragmented, not a united, Germany that began the brutal thirty Years War of three centuries ago.

Consider the third argument: a united Germany, being the largest state between the Soviet Union and Western Europe, would be the USSR's natural enemy. A reunited Germany therefore equals a German-Soviet conflict. Granted, if the two states were ruled by autocrats seeking foreign adventurism and therefore such things as natural enemies, they would each be the other's natural choices. However, a democratic Germany would not need to seek foreign adventurism. The threat, to the extent it would exist, would therefore come from the Soviet Union. But the threat already comes from the Soviet Union. To protect herself from the Soviet threat, West Germany adheres to NATO. NATO's collective strength has been sufficient to deter war for the past forty years. If anything, a strengthened Germany would strengthen NATO's deterrent strength. Indeed, the USSR's cries of fear for its security from a reunited Germany carry a great deal of hypocrisy. World War II, which culminated in the German invasion of the USSR, was unleashed by Stalin's cynical 1939 nonaggression pact with Hitler which divided Poland and the Baltic states between them. The USSR was the fourth Axis power. Fortunately, a democratic Germany is far less likely to make future deals of that sort, but if she does, the USSR can preserve her own security by refusing to go along.

Please see Germany, p. 21

Peace Initiative: Update

Nissan Raclaw

Since PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat declared, in Geneva on 14 December 1988, that he "renounced terrorism," there have been approximately twenty PLO-connected terrorist attacks. Of those:

—Armed with Kalashnikov rifles, missiles, anti-tank launchers, ammunition, and wire cutters, three terrorists from the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF)-Yacub faction, led by Abu Abbas, attempted to infiltrate Israel's northern border. All three were killed. Abu Abbas sits on the PLO Executive Committee along with Yasser Arafat and participated in the November 1988 Palestinian National Conference (PNC) in Algiers (UPI, 12/28/88).

—The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) announced that it killed members of an Israeli patrol in the Israeli security zone in southern Lebanon. The PFLP is led by George Habash who sits on the PLO Executive Committee with Yasser Arafat and also attended the November 1988 PNC in Algiers (AFP, 1/24/89).

—Three terrorists from the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) armed with AK-47 rifles, anti-tank rockets and wire cutters, attempted to attack targets within Israel. All three were killed prior to reaching the border in Israel's south Lebanon security zone. The DFLP is led by Nayef Hawatmeh. Yasser Abd Rabbo represents the DFLP on the PLO Executive Committee and is also the leader of the PLO delegation to the US-PLO talks in Tunis. The DFLP was also present at the November 1988 PNC in Algiers (UPI, 2/23/89).

—Armed with AK-47 automatic rifles, hand grenades, three small missiles, and wire cutters, three members of the PLF-Yacub faction of

the PLO attempted to infiltrate northern Israel headed in the direction of Kibbutz Menara (WP, 3/14/89).

—Four members of the DFLP attempted to infiltrate Israel headed for the Jewish settlement of Zarit. The terrorists were armed with Kalashnikov rifles, light anti-tank missiles, grenades, and wire cut-

ters (WP, 3/3/89).

—Armed with Kalashnikov rifles, anti-tank rockets and hand grenades, three terrorists from the DFLP were killed in their attempt to infiltrate Israel. Two were killed as they cut through the protective fence of Kibbutz Misgav Am. One soldier, a Bedouin Arab scout, was killed (WP, 6/5/89).

—Palestinian terrorists from the PLF-Yacub faction crossed the Jordanian border and killed an Israeli soldier, Oren Lior, and wounded an Israeli Bedouin tracker. Abu Abbas, mastermind of the Achille Lauro hijacking which resulted in the death of American Jew Leon Klinghoffer, signed the statement claiming responsibility. Abu Musa also claimed responsibility (JP, 3/20/89).

—The PFLP and The PLF-Yacub factions jointly claimed responsibility for two coincidental incidents. A Katyusha rocket attack on the northern Israeli town of Metulla, and a thwarted infiltration into Israel by two terrorists. The two were armed with LAW anti-tank missile launchers, Bangalore torpedoes, wire cutters, bullet-proof vests, and rocket-propelled grenade launchers and were killed on their way to attack Metulla. The infiltration is believed to have been aided by the Iran-backed Hizballah, an extremist Islamic fundamentalist group (JP, 5/29/89).

—A DFLP squad was intercepted

two kilometers from Kibbutz Misgav

Am. An apprehended terrorist admitted that the squad's aim was to carry out a massacre in one of Israel's northern communities (NYT, 8/12/89).

—The Palestine Communist Party claimed attacks on Israelis and soldiers from the South Lebanese Army. The Palestine Communist Party is represented on the PLO Executive Committee and attended the November 1988 Algiers PNC (Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio, 4/12/89).

—Four Palestinian terrorists from Samir Ghosha's Popular Struggle Front (PSF) attempted to infiltrate Israel by sea. All were killed. The PSF attended the 1988 Algiers PNC (Beirut Voice of Lebanon, 4/9/89).

—PFLP fires rockets at Sa'ar Hagolan village south of Lake Tiberias (Radio Monte Carlo, Paris, 9/7/89; FBIS, 9/11/89).

—Three PLF terrorists were killed on their way to carry out an attack "against the Zionist enemy" (NYT, 8/2/89).

It is my firm belief that actions speak louder than words. Listen to Arafat's words, then examine PLO actions. You decide. I'll keep you posted on further "peace initiatives" by the PLO.....

Mr. Raclaw is a Freshman majoring in International Relations



SDI Resurrected

Tom Kaufman

In 1983, Ronald Reagan, under the advice of the father of the H-bomb, Edward Teller, launched a crash program to build a strategic defense (SDI) for the United States. The program, quickly dubbed Star Wars for its use of high tech orbiting lasers was supposed to render nuclear missiles "impotent and obsolete." The program would eventually be able to stop a complete Soviet nuclear attack. Despite great fanfare at the onset, Star Wars made little progress.

Scientists rapidly came to realize that it could never stop an entire Soviet onslaught. The system at best could hope to reach ninety percent effectiveness, and ten percent of the Soviet arsenal could still cause unacceptable damage. The program also could be subverted by the rapidly developing cruise missiles and fast burning rockets. To top it all off, no laser or particle beam could be found that would cut the shell of an ICBM.

Fortunately, due to the crumbling of the Soviet empire, such an advanced SDI is no longer necessary. The fear of a Soviet nuclear attack is minimal. Unfortunately, a new threat looms menacingly on the horizon, nuclear proliferation-- the spreading of nuclear technology to smaller, less stable regimes.

Since 1945, other nations have developed nuclear weapons. India, China, and France have openly admitted they have the bomb. Pakistan, Israel, and South Africa are believed to either have it, or be within close range of attaining it. Iraq has developed capabilities to launch satellites; can an ICBM be far behind? The increasing instability in the USSR increases the likelihood that nuclear secrets will be spread to other nations.

What if these missiles found their way to an extremely aggressive enemy of the USA? A crazed Islamic fundamentalist may gain control of an archaic yet potent missile. The USA could be in constant danger of nuclear terrorism. One missile launched at a population center, say Chicago, could kill more US citizens than the amount killed in every American military involvement ever combined. Shouldn't we



try to develop a means of stopping it?

What if some country accidentally launched a missile? Will one stray missile lead to numerous exchanges? It is feasible that if this happens to the U.S., we could face retaliatory strikes that cause millions of casualties. Should we try to develop some type of accidental launch prevention?

All of these are serious questions. The problem of developing a working system still daunts us. Futurist ideas of laser wars appeal to the science-fiction buff in us, but can they become science-fact? So far the answer is no. Perhaps, a different course for SDI should be examined. This course is Edward Teller's new concept, Brilliant Pebbles.

B.P. would differ from the old Star Wars idea by replacing a handful of giant, ultra sophisticated lasers, with hundreds of less sophisticated "catapult"-like devices. If a small salvo of missiles were launched, each of these mini-satellites would target an individual missile. They would home in and try to throw rocket-like "pebbles" at the missile. The force of the pebble would either break the shell of the ICBM or at least wreak havoc on its guidance systems. More than one satellite could be targetted on each missile to improve accuracy. This plan would require leaps in technology, but the leaps are seen as being within reach.

On the flipside, the program suf-

fers many of the shortcomings of Star Wars. The system can still only deal with ICBM's and still can not stand a full saturation attack, but it does improve the likelihood of stopping a small attack from nil to perhaps ninety percent. Is that worth the cost?

B.P. funding is planned at around 3-5 billion dollars annually. It is hoped that the program can reach deployment early in the next decade. Five billion dollars sounds like a lot, but taken as a percentage of the defense budget (hopefully down to 150 billion 1990 dollars by the turn of the century), it only accounts for three or four percent. It is analagous to paying \$400 insurance per year on a ten thousand dollar car-- certainly a bargain.

I am not sure this plan could ever work, but it looks possible. The road will be difficult, but so too was the road to the moon and the microchip. Part of the greatness of our history has been the willingness of pioneers to overcome seemingly insurmountable obstacles.

I close with the following: Edward Teller, one of the founders of the SDI program became known among his Manhattan Project colleagues as a man of ideas. For every ten of his ideas, maybe one would pan out. It is possible that this is the one in ten, and if so, wouldn't you rest a little easier?

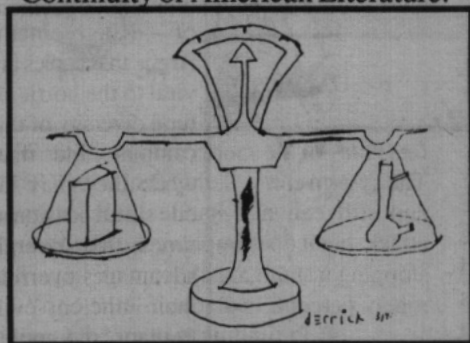
Mr. Kaufman is a Sophomore majoring in International Relations.

Where Credit is Due

Chuck Marks

In certain quarters a great clamor has arisen recently concerning laboratory course credit. It has been claimed that laboratory courses involve more work than ordinary lecture classes. Unfortunately, no one seems to have taken the time to analytically compare this supposedly overburdening lab work with its liberal arts counterpart: the literature course.

Among the classes I took last semester were English 59 and Chemistry 31. The first is that bane of English majors, The Survey Course, in this instance "Continuity of American Literature."



The second is that hellish combination of physics and chemistry known appropriately as "Physical Chemistry."

Lecture time for each was approximately three hours a week. The course material was of roughly equal

difficulty; Thoreau and Emerson are approximately as impossible to comprehend as Gibbs and van der Waals. The literature class had one preliminary exam, one paper, and a final. P-chem had two prelims and a final. In these respects the work loads were for all intents and purposes equal.

This brings us to the bone of contention: lab time. I have chosen P-chem for my comparison, not because it is a typical lab, but because it is one of the most arduous. While the lab time was the typical length (two hours), the write-up time was generally about three hours. (Write-up times generally range from five minutes to half an hour.) Thus, in addition to the generic class work and study time, this course took up an extra five hours per week. Certainly there are none who would argue that this did not merit extra credit.

However, this cry for credit is not raised when considering the equally strenuous literature course. The students who complete a course such as English 59 are just as deserving of additional rewards as those who suffer through P-chem. In addition to the normal course load outlined above, there is a considerable amount of reading which must be completed in order to pass the course. A "considerable amount" is in this case approximately 250 pages per week. Now generally this amount of reading might take an hour or two, but reading Thoreau and Emerson is not at all like reading Heinlein or Asimov. On the average, 250 pages took me about five hours.

At this point, the student or administrator who is unfamiliar with these courses might protest that P-chem students must also

read. This assumption is patently false. While it is true that a text book does accompany CHM 31, reading is *not* required. The natures of the two different readings are completely incomparable. If one reads the P-chem text one finds a derivation of Gibbs' phase rule; when one goes to class, one sees a derivation of Gibbs' phase rule. The text is meant solely as a study guide and a reference. However, after reading Thoreau's "On Resistance to Civil Government," one goes to class to hear a lecture on Manifest Destiny and the Mexican War. Reading a P-chem text may elucidate concepts misunderstood or simply missed in lecture. Reading the English text is a necessary part of passing the course.

Should students in lab courses be denied extra credit because other non-lab courses entail equal amounts of work? Certainly not. However, they should not receive extra credit solely because administrators mistakenly think they have been working harder than other students. In a complete reversal from normal operating procedure, the administration has been advocating the right action for the wrong reason. Yes, students in lab courses should be given more credit. Not because lab courses are more work, but because in a world fast becoming incomprehensible to the non-scientist even English majors should take a P-chem course now and then.

Mr. Marks is a Sophomore majoring in Chemical Engineering and English

Got a Minute?

You're going to the library, or to have a meal,
When suddenly a PIRGer gives you his spiel:
"A minute of your time is all it's worth,
Sign this petition; save the Earth!
If you'd rather not, do it anyway,
'Cause until you do, here you'll stay.
If you want to stay all day, that's fine,
But stay you will until you sign."
A word of advice: it's OK to be crude,
When it's MASSPRIG, you have to be rude!

-Chuck Marks

Red Apples and Good Style

Martin Menke

In any community, the formation of public opinion relies heavily on the media. This is doubly true of the Tufts community. Thus, the responsibility of the student media increases. In the past year, all campus print media have published at least one article inflaming public debate. When public debate functions at its best, it produces an improved synthesis from the argument between the posited thesis and the reacting antithesis. When the synthetic process breaks down in the Tufts press as it often does, public debate at Tufts degenerates into aimless emotional broadsides or, even worse, unintelligible rambings-on.

Campus controversies waged in often bitter battles on the letters-to-the-editor page of *The Tufts Daily*, usually follow one of two courses: constructive arguments, or those in which the synthetic process has broken down, rendering articles and letters mere diatribes of emotion. Three characteristics mark those pieces supporting the synthetic process.

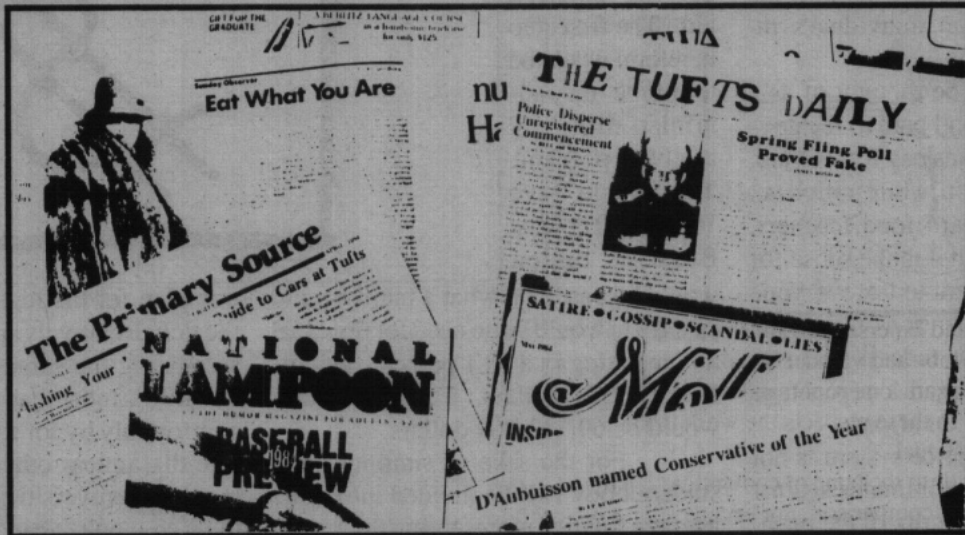
Those contributions advancing the synthesis utilize the emotions behind them productively, adhere to good essay style, and advance the process by engaging the previous argument constructively. Anger, disgust, and hurt, or pride, joy, and appreciation are only productive as dynamos of action when used to remedy one's distress or retain one's contentment. Self-perpetuating anger is futile. Let the emotional tone underscore the argument made, but never let the tone dominate the article. Outbursts of emotional outrage almost always provoke "so what?" responses. "Red apples are inherently evil, beyond all salvation and should recognize their disgusting state." So what? However, "Red apples, are inher-

ently evil because of their satanic red color of passion, and should therefore be banned from dining halls to maintain the pristine virtues of the student body" proposes a remedy, expecting an amelioration of a perceived wrong. The latter argument engages the reader, allowing the formulation of an antithesis. One can either agree or disagree with the first statement; the second urges the search for a common ground with the antithesis. Tufts controversy stems not only from the subject of contention, but also the from the manner in which arguments are made.

The final criterion of a piece's productivity is its content, often sorely lacking. Does the author have something new to say? Does it need saying? Tufts writers often appear oblivious to pieces published previously on the same issue. How many times does the campus need to hear about the inherent evil of passionate red apples before anything less than the call for a program of red apples causes indifference or, worse yet, antipathy for the original argument? If yesterday's letter to the editor condemned red apples, then today's letter should go beyond an announcement of disagreement.

Argue that apples are vital to the horticultural diversity of this campus, and that, while they may incite sinful passion at times, their overall advantages override their inherent evil. Perhaps, red apples should come in green paper wrappers.

Finally, unless Tuftonian published writers purposely write to antagonize their fel-



The English language is among the most beautiful in the world. Its vocabulary allows for incredible precision and differentiation. Compared to other modern languages, English essay style seems created expressly for the delineation of an argument. And yet, so many Tuftonian columnists, op-ed authors, and responsive readers write as if they had never heard of a thesis or controlling idea. Some writers seem consciously intent on ignoring the values of an outline. Conclusions should serve as the point of departure for further development of the topic, not dry restatements of points made previously. A tightly constructed, well-written essay usually contains an equally sound argument. Unfortunately, the opposite holds true as well all too often in the Tufts press.

low students and other powers that be, they presently lack a sufficient understanding of their power. The Tufts student press ruins and heroizes people, unfortunately the former more often than the latter. Tufts media affect live individuals, not senators, editors, members of a certain group or organization, professors, or for that matter line-ladies and patrolmen. Never fear to criticize, but do so constructively. No one group is all militant or all racist, neither are most individuals on this campus. The authors of many pieces published in *The Daily*, *The Observer*, *The Primary Source*, and probably even the *Zamboni* do not think to ask themselves whether or not they mean

Please see Red Apples p.20

Tuition Reform

Sol Nasisi

When Billy Jacobsen stood on the podium at Ballou Hall as a representative of Tufts students and the challenged the administration to spare the sum of five-hundred thousand dollars in financial aid from the austerity cleaver, he was overlooking the fundamental problem of an antiquated tuition system. A fixed tuition rate with financial aid rebates is not only a backward way of determining a price, but discriminates against the middle class. The solution is to charge tuition based on a flexible rate which varies with an individual's income.

Tuition can be thought of as a tax, much like the kind paid to the government. Federal taxes pay for welfare, defense, and education, while tuition tax pays for room and board, food, teachers, facilities, etc. Would it make sense for the federal government to tax everyone in the country, whether rich or poor, the same amount? Like federal tax, students should be charged a percentage based on what each can afford.

Such a one-price system is not only illogical, but discriminates against the middle class. The crux of the problem is that the system does not differentiate between the upper and middle class. Financial aid is based on the premise that wealthier students can help pay the way of the poorer. While such an income redistribution system is necessary to maintain economic diversity, a fundamental contradiction is that many middle class students must take out mortgages and loans to pay tuition. Part of these debts pay for another's education. Thus, while paying for the poor, the middle class is becoming poor itself. A fair system would recognize the broad differences in income and charge all classes by what they could afford to pay.

Tuition should be based on

twenty percent of personal income. This would ensure that poor, middle, and upper class are paying only what they could afford to pay. Implemented properly, this system would provide as much revenue.

Tufts presently receives 89,297,000 dollars from tuition. An estimated forty percent is allocated for administration, while another 10.1 percent is given over to financial aid. The first step in reform would be to prune the administration by twelve percent. This would save 10,715,640 dollars. Because tuition

would be based on what a family could pay, there would be no need for financial aid, resulting in a 10.1 percent savings, or 9,197,591 dollars. Thus total costs would be 69,383,769 dollars.

For the sake of simplicity the student body will be divided into three average salaries representing the lower, middle, and upper classes. The average lower class family earning 25,000 dollars a year would pay 20 percent of this as tuition, or 5,000 dollars. Thirty percent of Tufts, or 1360 people are on financial aid and for computing purposes will be considered lower class. Five thousand multiplied by 1360 yields 6,800,000.

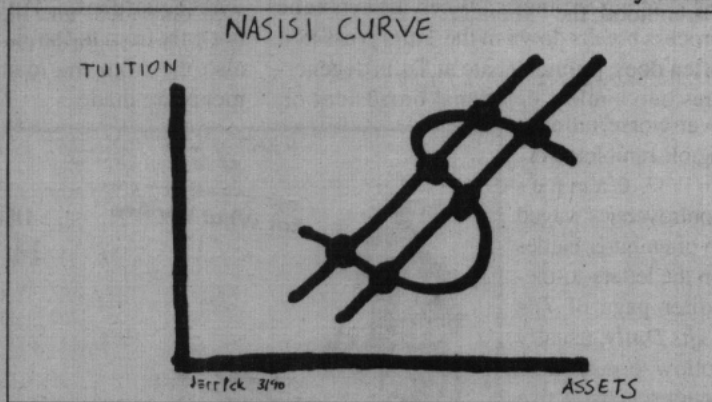
The average middle class family would pay twenty percent of 60,000 dollars or 12,000 dollars a year. Forty percent of Tufts will be considered middle class. One thousand six hundred and eighty students paying 12,000 each would earn 20,160,000.

The upper class bracket will be

based on a salary of 170,000 dollars a year. Thirty four thousand multiplied by 1260 yields 42,840,000.

The money raised from tuition would be the sum of these three groups: $6,800,000 + 20,160,000 + 42,840,000 = 69,800,000$, and be sufficient to meet the expenses (69,383,760) of the university.

Critics will immediately assail



this plan for the high cost levied upon the rich. Relatively speaking the rich are sacrificing the same as the others and 136,000 is more than enough to squeeze comfortably by for four years. It is also true that unless other competitive colleges and universities adopted this plan the rich would abandon Tufts, making the plan impractical. The plan should not, and cannot, be limited to Tufts if it is to succeed; other high priced, competitive schools must implement it.

It would be easy to settle for the 500,000 dollars in financial aid and retreat back into the corner of passive acceptance. But if all are truly interested in the issue of equity and fairness, real change and reform must replace the demands for today's obsolete system.

Mr. Nasisi is a Sophomore majoring in International Relations and Environmental Studies.

Abortion, from p. 9

of all abortions in the U.S. are performed on black women.

Most polls reflect the fact that this is hardly a matter of "choice." In a poll taken in 1988 by the National Opinion Research Center, sixty-two percent of blacks said that abortion should be illegal in all circumstances, a fact ignored by whites who cite "poor blacks" as constituents of legal abortion. This remains unnoticed by the national media, who seem to notice racism everywhere except where it is most painfully evident. So much for Planned Parenthood, the "liberator."

Mr. Flaherty is a Senior majoring in History and English.

Cuba continued from pg. 14

Castro may have temporarily averted the eventual demise by executing a major critic, Major General Arnaldo Ochoa Sanchez, on trumped-up drug charges. However, Castro will not be able to withstand the forces of democracy which have swept away the oppressive and the incompetent elsewhere.

Like dominos, Communist dictators have fallen at a rapid rate. Ortega is the latest to fall. Castro's own domino is beginning to waver. Baker's speech should provide the sufficient impetus for the Soviet Union to force Castro to change or else lose his crucially important subsidies. Hungry and unhappy people brought down East European dictators; a certain Caribbean dictator might be next if the United States continues an economically hard-line stance *vis-à-vis* the Soviet Union. Thirty-one years of guaranteed health care, education -- more applicably, indoctrination --, and minimal nutrition have only meant oppression, shortages, and misery. Castro has lately been preaching "socialism or death." For the Cuban people, socialism is death. It's now time for Castro to follow the foot steps of Honecker, Ceaucescu, and Ortega. Life, liberty, and freedom can no longer be denied to the Cuban people.

Mr. Cruz is a Sophomore majoring in History and Political Science.

Germany, from p. 15

But would not reunification lead to more anti-semitism? No, probably not. Of course, a certain amount of anti-semitism exists in the two Germanies as it unfortunately exists throughout the world, but consider if the two Germanies have exactly the same levels of anti-semitism, the total percentage would be unchanged in a reunited Germany. If on the other hand, one Germany has more anti-semitism than the other, a reunited Germany would actually dilute the total percentage of anti-semitism. Anti-semitism and other ethnic scapegoat ideologies are at heart only ideas and like all ideas can and should be fought in the democratic arena. The irrationality of anti-semitism and like ideologies can best be shown if people have the freedom to freely discuss the issue, that is to say, if they live under democracy. On the other hand, anti-semitism has thrived best when it has been promoted by undemocratic governments (i.e. Hitler's Germany, czarist Russia, Stalin's USSR) for the same reason foreign adventurism was promoted - to distract the population from its missing liberties.

Unfortunately, many arguments against reunification ultimately boil down to the idea that while reunification would not be a threat if it concerned most peoples, the Germans are somehow, well, different. Today's German may wear a business suit, goes the thought, but he still keeps in his closet the pointed helmet of Prussian militarism. Beneath the democratic demeanor, the German is still at heart a

Red Apples, from p. 19

every word they write the way it appears in print, and whether or not they can conscientiously defend every word they write, whether or not it was worth saying. The printed word is irrevocable.

As all Tufts freshmen are potential reporters, columnists, and writers of letters to the editor, the English department should include a section on "writing for the public" in its curriculum, including both expository writing and the purpose and impact of writing for public exposure.

It would be wonderful to think that by turning each incoming freshman class

bloodthirsty, jackbooted Hun. This is racism, pure and simple, and anti-German racism is no more accurate than any other sort of racism. Germans are, after all, humans like the rest of us. They are at heart neither more nor less warlike than any other people. A democratic government, which will respond to the German people, rather than to a few leaders, is the best possible guarantee of a peaceful Germany, just as it is the best guarantee of peace from any people.

Reunification is not just a putative security question. It is also a great humanitarian victory. The division of Germany was not just the drawing of an imaginary line on a map like, say, the frontier between Medford and Somerville. Germany's division was a literal, and bloody, division. Many Germans, cut off from their family and friends, died trying to cross that divide. I invite all readers to try to visit the Berlin Wall. Along the Wall's length you will find white crosses wherever someone was killed trying to escape from the Communist East. It is quite an affecting sight. Germany's division meant that a would-be escapee, tangled in barbed wire, was killed by East German guards while American soldiers watched, mere feet away, powerless to act. It is no wonder that Germans rejoice at their coming reunification. And since they are our fellow humans, it would be appropriate if we rejoiced as well.

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

into a group of scholars anxious to debate one another in a public written process of thesis, antithesis, and synthesis, the Tufts community could arrive at that most sorely lacking catalyst of public life and individual growth, dialogue.

Mr. Menke is a Senior majoring in History and Teaching.

**Right?
Right.
Write.
396-9315.**

(We apologize for the Homophonic nature of the above ad.)

Homo Sapiens

Cryptic Corner

In the days of yore, many years ago, during a total eclipse of the sun, when Jupiter was in Orion and Mars was ascending, there were born three very special people. They were purple. To protect the innocent we won't name them; we'll call them X, Y, and Z. X was from a very affluent community. Y was from middle class suburbia. Z was from an underprivileged urban neighborhood. All three, however, were very hard workers and did very well in school.

Now by a very strange coincidence all three applied to the same three colleges. Again we'll use letters instead of names. College A was in Medford MA, college B was in Ludicro US, and college C was in Realwor LD. Competition at these schools was very fierce and the admission processes in all three colleges narrowed their choices down to the same three, our purple people.

But only one could get into each school. How did they choose, you ask? Therein lies the crux of the matter. College A decided to

admit person Z. They didn't do this because they thought he was a better student. No, they had a "policy" that called for a more diverse campus. Since *everybody* knows that the upper and middle classes are homogenous, College A chose the poor purple person. College B on the other hand wanted only rich students to come to its school, so it chose student X. College C, however, simply chose the best student, who by happenstance was student Y.

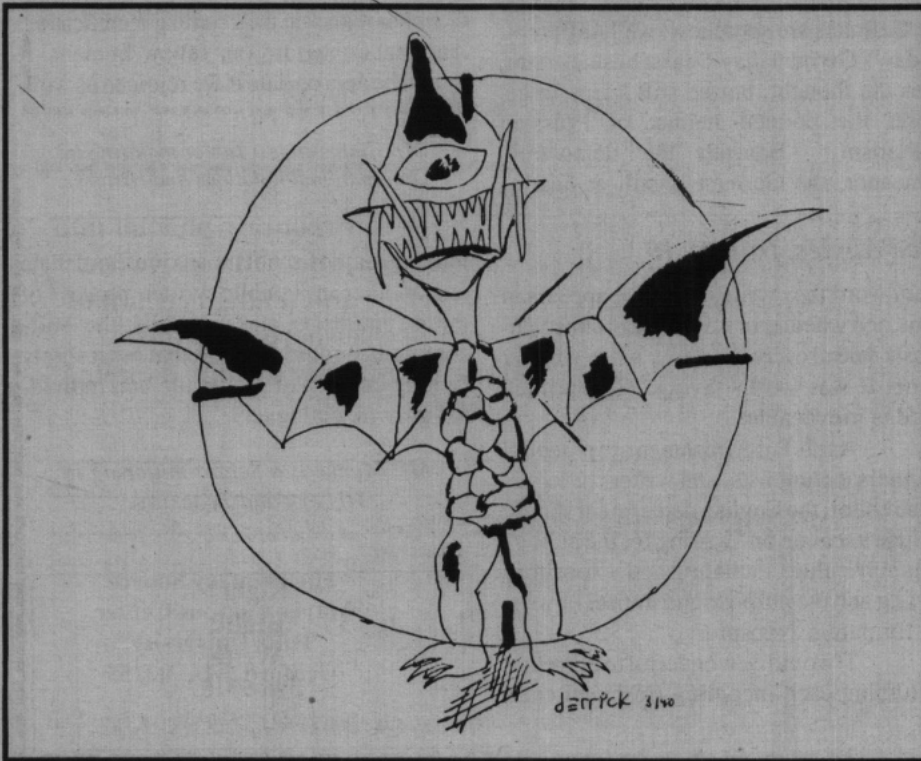
So each one was accepted at a different school and each one attended. Student Z at College A soon ran into problems because no one thought he was being purple enough. After all, they'd admitted him because he was purple so he should behave that way, no? Student X also ran into problems. His family lost their fortune and he was shunned at his school because he was no longer rich.

However, student Y did very well in Realwor. He was very much like the

other students he went to school with: he was a human being. On the other hand, he was also a unique individual who didn't worry whether he was purple or magenta. He did well in school. After all, that's why he'd been admitted. And after four years he was graduated and went on to get married and make whole heaps of money and he even had a couple of lavender kids.

The moral of the story involves something that I'm sure very many of you are familiar with: morality. The idea has been expressed before and shall be again, but it is my opinion that it was best worded by a young patriot from Virginia: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights..."

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



Coming next month:

**The founder of modern
Conservatism?**
An in-depth analysis of Edmund
Burke.

By

**Ted Naemura
and
Tom Miles**

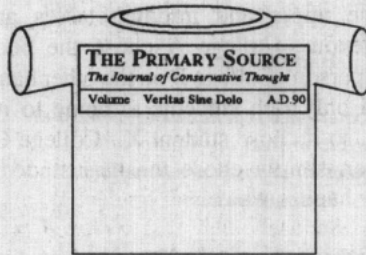
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FRONT



BACK

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NOTABLE AND QUOTABLE

Liturgical renewal will begin in the Roman Catholic Church when the last guitar is smashed over the head of the last Eucharistic Minister

-Father George Rutler

Neither troops nor caterpillars will go in without prior request and consultation.

-Marlin Fitzwater

Nothing confers freedom like a buck in the bank.

-Malcolm Forbes

We will never return to the old system of totalitarianism.

-Vaclav Havel

Life is a sexually transmitted disease.

-Anonymous

There are days when I feel I should pack it in, that I'm a complete fraud, that I don't deserve any of the accolades I've received, that the world is going to discover that I'm a fraud.

-Jane Fonda

There never was a Communist "party" in the first place. The Communist Party has always been a structure of power, not a true political party.

-Vasili S. Shaknovsky

Mikhail Gorbachev now has more power than any czar, more of a personality cult than Stalin. He has undermined the corrupt party and created his own government hierarchy in which only the president need not stand for election.

-William Safire

We see the party ruling indefinitely. Neither Karl Marx nor Vladimir Lenin nor Frederick Engels said there would be a day when the party should disappear.

-Fidel Castro

Nothing would make me listen to twelve opinions on a short story. Simply nothing.

-Anne Beattie

Control in the educational system is inherently out of whack with intellectual freedom.

-Harry Logan

Experience teaches us to be most on our guard to protect our liberty when government's purposes are beneficent.

-Louis Brandeis

Comrade Gorbachev may be just another godless Communist, but that purple stain on his head is kind of cute.

-Thurston P. Snodgrass

Don't let your taste get in the way of reaching a wider audience.

-Herbie Mann

Reader, suppose you were an idiot. And suppose you were a member of Congress. But I repeat myself.

-Mark Twain

If they're old enough for that thing to get hard, they're old enough to do hard time.

-Morton Downey Jr., on juvenile delinquency

Protectionism is not patriotism.

-Jack Kemp

I am a dove at heart- I just want to be the best armed dove on the block.

-Steven Symms

More liberty begets desire of more.

-John Dryden

The Western alliance is strengthened by the innate desire of man to be free. The Soviet Union is vulnerable to the innate resistance of man to tyranny.

-Richard Nixon

The United States has an obligation to its citizens and to the people of the world never to let those who would destroy freedom dictate the future course of life on this planet.

-Ronald Reagan

I did it for me, I did it for my country, and, most of all, I did it for my mother.

-James "Buster" Douglas

Sex is like politics; you don't have to be good at it to enjoy it.

-Barry Goldwater

America is the hope of all who suffer- the dread of all who wrong.

-John Greenleaf Whittier

Every great man nowadays has his disciples, and it is usually Judas who writes the biography.

-Oscar Wilde

The years between fifty and seventy are the hardest. You are always being asked to do things and yet are not decrepit enough to turn them down.

-T.S. Eliot

There's only one thing worse than a talking horse- a talking man.

-Mr. Ed

So I think we're on a good wave-length in terms of the chemistry, and I hope its true.

-George Bush, on US-USSR relations

"Alma Mater" is Latin for "Send Money."

-Max Schulman

Love is like breathing. You just have to do it.

-Madonna

Every man has the right to utter what he thinks is the truth, and every other man has a right to knock him down for it.

-Samuel Johnson

Everyone hates Communism as he hates the devil.

-Sorin Botetz