

The Primary Source

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Reagan's Misplaced Defense Priorities

Eric J. Labs, A'88

President Reagan and his administration have generally not been a good thing for the Pentagon. Spare part costs and cost overruns are but a small symptom of a defense mentality that could prove disastrous to the national security in the long-run.

For the past five years, the relationship between the Pentagon and the Administration resembles that of a child who has been allowed to eat too much, too fast by his parents. He should be allowed all that he needs but at a pace that he can handle without becoming sick. Today the Pentagon is sick.

When Reagan came to office, he embarked on a sensible and badly needed military build-up. It should continue. However, Reagan has not dealt with the rearmament program wisely. Moreover, the Administration's priorities and other political realities reveal serious flaws in the defense program.

The least problematic issue deals with administration and efficient handling of funds. As alluded to above, the Pentagon and defense contractors are gorged on billions of dollars of waste, kick-backs, and cost overruns. Surprise, surprise. Richard Vigurie of *Conservative Digest* stated accurately that a bureaucrat in uniform is no more trustworthy than one in civilian guise. A conservative Reagan therefore should not want but must demand efficiency in all sectors of government, including defense. This he has failed to do.

More importantly, however, is the direction in which Reagan is leading the military: nowhere. The modernization has done a shabby job of preparing the military to deal with its four main tasks:

1. Deter nuclear war with the Soviet Union.
2. Fight and win a conventional war with another power, e.g. the Soviet Union.
3. Project power into the Third World to preserve U.S. interests, principles, and allies.
4. Counter terrorist activity by groups or states.

With over a trillion dollars in defense expenditures, Reagan has essentially failed to meet the latter three requirements.

The Administration quite simply buys too many weapons at a time when financial restraints are getting tight. For example, two particularly expensive strategic weapons are the Strategic Defense Initiative and the development of the new Midgetman ICBM. Under Reagan's proposed 1987 fiscal budget, these two items will cost \$6.2 billion with endless amounts of dollars to follow.

If the money were available and it proved technically feasible, then SDI should be done. However, even when the Pentagon's budget is cut, this sacred cow gets what Defense Secretary Weinberger calls the "highest priority." Instead, the first items to be axed have been ammunition, readiness, maintenance, and training—indispensable items for any military force.

The single-warhead Midgetman ICBM, on the other hand, is simply a bad weapon that never should have been started. Senator Pete Wilson (R-Calif.) contends that a 1000 missile system of Midgetmen will cost up to \$100 billion with enormous yearly support facilities and costs. If the Congress substantially reduces the number of missiles then their effect on the strategic balance will be minimal. Simply, the Midgetman is not



enough "bang for the buck."

While the Administration is wisely continuing the deployment of cruise missile, B1-B bombers, and Trident missile-carrying submarines, the money used for SDI and the Midgetman would be better spent here. Smart policy does not gamble funds on weapons that might work over those that do.

In the realm of conventional forces, problems and misplaced

priorities run rampant. Defense analyst Edward Luttwak said of the Soviet-NATO balance: "Drunk they defeated Napoleon. Drunk they beat Hitler. Drunk they could win against NATO." (He was also referring to the USSR's widespread Alcoholism.)

In Europe, the U.S. Army forces are out-gunned, out-manned, and lacking in sufficient weapons to do

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TUFTS BUDGET: RESISTING

Craig E. Reimer, A'89

ANY MINORITY DEMAND?

The Asian Center ought to go. Now, don't get me wrong, my attitudes towards the Asian Center and the numerous other such institutions around campus are entirely separate from my feelings toward their patrons. It just sickens me to hear other people complain about their "special" or "unique" concerns and needs not being met by the university. More specifically, my beliefs towards soliciting the university for funds and increasing budgets for these centers has nothing to do with my attitudes towards minorities or groups they serve. Rather, they rest upon my notions of what priority funding should be at a national university.

In essence, there should be no university money allocated for

groups claiming special counseling, support, adjustment or direction in their college experience just because they feel they are of special heritage or ethnicity. Nevertheless, I do believe international students face several added handicaps and problems in college. Consequently, Tufts provides an international house among other facilities. But, I have a hard time sympathizing with the woes of these other special people coming before the needs of the campus.

Frankly, I do not know most people's backgrounds or ethnic heritage. To me they are first and foremost a "roommate," "best friend," or "co-worker" and so forth. Together we share the same thrills and sorrows, obstacles and

triumphs. They are if anything, fellow U.S. Citizens. Hence, I cannot understand the need for extra attention and financing from a university which does not have the means to meet some of the base requirements of its community. Must we keep a miserable weight room, inadequate library, limited resources, and restrictive budgets for courses so that a few may enjoy the the comfort and security of their center.

I feel that the needs of the whole community, its student body, come first. Consequently, when I was solicited to sign a petition to get the Asian Center a full time director, I had to cringe. I'm from the Midwest with no family out East. I'm a Presbyterian of German-English

heritage. Yet, I don't ask for a center for Mid-westerners of Presbyterian origination. I am first a college student trying to prepare myself for life through getting the most out of the resources that the university has to offer. I would, then, like to lift weights in comfortable, safe surroundings with modern equipment.

Furthermore, the faculty should be expanded so that a freshman entering what he has been led to believe is a school with a 13-1 faculty-student ratio is not faced with several lecture halls. Indeed, there are numerous new programs and courses, ironically a world culture's course, that have had to be scrapped or delayed because of

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The Primary Source

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From The Editor

ON REMOVING A MADMAN

After so many dead bodies who is not aware of the recent escapades of Libya's Lord of Terror? Since coming to power in 1969, Qaddafi has been aiding and supporting terrorists all over the world. And yet, little is done about him. The most recent terrorist attacks on Rome and Vienna were greeted with a ho-hum attitude by America's European allies and President Reagan ordered twenty lashes with a wet noodle in his ineffectual economic embargo. There is even some discussion in the State Department about reducing those already miniscule restrictions.

It does not matter what, but something should be done about Qaddafi, preferably immediately. Senator Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) suggested assassination, saying "It's been done before." Fine. But it does not really matter what tool we use. Only the result counts.

Nothing is beyond the sick man of Africa. In February of last year, Qaddafi, in an address to racist Lewis Farrakhan's Nation of Islam, appealed to blacks in the military and the country to wage war against the U.S. Government. To "struggle to create a sovereign independent state.... You have the force, you have the soldiers... We are ready to give you arms because your cause is just." America may be the only country in the world that allows people to say what Qaddafi did in a satellite hook-up, but that does not mean we should allow him to get away with sedition.

More recently Qaddafi called for stepped up terrorism in Europe and to open the gates in America. He has offered to—and does—train young Arabs for "terrorism and suicide missions." Moreover, he added that "if we decide to die, then America can

do nothing." Wrong. If he wants to die, America ought to oblige him.

However, now that so much time has been allowed to pass since the latest attacks, firm action would undoubtedly be politically untenable at home or abroad. President Reagan should therefore enunciate some sort of policy that appears below. Announce that at the next terrorist attack traced to Qaddafi, the U.S. will bomb and destroy terrorist training camps and oil facilities in Libya.

This action would serve a two-fold purpose: (1) the actions would put the world on notice that America has had enough terrorism and will now fight back; and (2) the policy would strike at the heart of the Libyan economy, destroying its only source of income.

Although many of the oil facilities in Libya are owned and run by American companies, it makes no difference. If they feel no moral responsibility to those who died through Libyan money, then the consequences are theirs to accept and theirs only.

On the second attack after announcing the policy, the United States will eliminate Qaddafi's regime and him personally. I do not know if it will give the mad Colonel pause, but it will work eventually.

The question of Soviet and Arab involvement inevitably comes up with a proposal of this type. While gaining perhaps considerable propaganda ammunition, the Soviets will do nothing. They will not risk a shooting war with the U.S. over some madman in Africa. They have said as much regarding Nicaragua and occasionally hint so should the U.S. move against Cuba.

Most Arab states, on the other

hand, will scream bloody murder, but in the privacy of their minds, nearly all will appreciate American actions. Qaddafi has attacked or supported terrorist against practically every other state in the Arab world, including the Sudan, Chad, Morocco, Tunisia, Nigeria, Egypt, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia. In 1978, Egypt's Anwar el-Sadat actually offered to eliminate the Libyan menace; he only requested U.S. approval. Then President Jimmy Carter, in his infinite wisdom, nixed the plan.

In totality, carrying out such policy would have the immediate effect of demonstrat-

ing clearly and forcefully American resolve. We would be telling our Third World friends who often doubt our reliability that the U.S. is willing to destroy its enemies and, by implication, aid its friends. At the same time, a minor but dangerous threat has been neutralized.

General de Gaulle once said: "If those who make use of the force of France lose heart, not only will our country be menaced, but the very harmony of the general order of things will be shattered. If wise men give up the use of power, what madmen will seize it; what fanatics?"

Quoting A South African

Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi, chief of the Zulu tribe in South Africa, in a recent speech at the Manhattan Institute for Policy Research:

The violence that is now inflicted on black people by other black people in South Africa has all the makings of a terrible social tragedy. It poses the immediate threat of a black civil war and, what is worse, it may preclude the foreseeable future.

In a democratic society, individuals are socialized into becoming useful citizens. But the politics of violence is now attempting to coerce black South Africans into rejection of the norms and values of a stable society. This is the crime of apartheid, and it has now become a crime that black organizations are beginning to commit.

The African National Congress mission-in-exile has ceased to tolerate those in its midst who disapprove of its tactics. Black town counselors have been murdered as collaborators with the South African government, and black policemen and their families have been burned alive. The ANC mission-in-exile is determined to make the country "ungovernable" through the employment of violence, but the problem with that strategy is that it will make the country ungovernable for any future regime—black, white, or

mixed.

South Africa will be destroyed by black politicians unless they can gather together all of the positive forces for change without destroying the fabric of human decency. In the end only those organizations that work to establish a civilized Western-style democracy with a market economy can save South Africa from both apartheid and the impending crisis. I emphasize a market economy and free enterprise because I do not see any other system devised by human beings that is such a potent force for development. In a country where more than half the population is 15 years old or younger, we desperately need the jobs that only free enterprise can create.

Oliver Tambo, head of the ANC mission-in-exile, said in a recent interview that he is going to nationalize industries in South Africa and that we must all look forward to a socialist future. He wouldn't mind ruining the economy. He says that we will have to build on the ruins.

The major obstacle to the liberation of South Africa is divisiveness among black peoples. And what the West must understand is that the current struggle must be directed not only at eradicating apartheid, but also at replacing it with a free and open society.

WHY WE CANNOT FORGET CHEMICAL WARFARE

James Burke, A'87

Marshal Grechko wrote in 1975 that it was particularly important to direct fundamental research to the "discovery of as yet unknown qualities of matter, phenomena and laws of nature, the working out of new methods for studying and using them for strengthening the defense capability of the state." Joseph Douglass, the noted Soviet military analyst, has stated that "Chemical and biological warfare, and beyond, have ascended on the agenda of urgent national priorities."

The reason? Mr. Richard Luce, minister of state in the British Foreign office, in a speech to the Geneva Conference on March 12, 1985, pointed out that the UK had given up its chemical weapons 25 years ago, that the U.S. had not produced any since 1969 (only 10 percent of which remain usable, according to many military sources), but that the USSR was relentlessly building upon stockpiles of some 300,000 tons of chemical warfare agents.

The military potential of biochemical weapons has been extensively researched by the Soviets. From the 1982 version of the *Soviet Military Encyclopedia*: published in Moscow:

The rapidly developing industry in microbiology can be switched over from its peacetime mission of producing antibiotics, vitamins, enzymes, proteins, amino acids and microbiological organisms for protecting plants to the production of pathogenic weapons. Achievements in biology and related sciences (biochemistry, biophysics, molecular biology, genetics, microbiology, and experimental aerobiology) have led to an increase in the effectiveness of biological agents as a means of conducting warfare... (and to) a qualitative reexamination of the very concept of 'biological weapons'. With the development of the aforementioned areas of science, the boundaries between biological and chemical weapons are erased, since all Biological processes depend on chemical or physiochemical reactions. Bacterial toxins produced by living organisms, but themselves not reproducing and previously considered to be biological weapons, are now classified as a chemical means of destruction.

In the last few years an increasing number of alarms have been sounded by military analysts and intelligence officials over what appears to be an expanding Soviet effort to prepare for the use of biochemical weapons in time of war.

Joseph Douglass has stated:

Since 1981, emigre scientists from the Soviet Union have been trying to warn people in the West that the Soviet Union has an aggressive biochemical weapons program. This is scary, because it is in line with Soviet doctrine, with their

plans as reported by one very high level defector, and with the sparse data that are available.

If these developments are taking place, what they portend is strategic not tactical, biological, as well as chemical warfare, directed with civil and government targets in mind, as well as military, and with special operations and sabotage, perhaps more important than regular military forces. That is, its nature is far, far different from any of the thoughts that went into the proposed U.S. modernization program.

A former Czechoslovak military

scale." They are also developing explosives that spray needle sized splinters to pierce an enemy unit's protective gear. We, too, supposedly have a training program for NBC combat, but as Commander R.W. Adams, USN states in *Marine Corps Gazette*:

Although the response to the threat of NBC weapons has been laudable, it does have one very serious deficiency—most Marines behave as though they do not really believe that any enemy would actually use NBC weapons against them. It is exactly this attitude that has made NBC defense training a second-class citizen in most units.



administration chief, Gen. Jan Sejna, who is preparing a book under the auspices of the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, has been a primary source for many of the Analyses of Soviet biochem warfare (CBW). Sejna has revealed that as early as 1963 the Soviets and their communist allies and "shifted to an offensive strategy," in CBW. According to Sejna, "Phase II" of the CBW buildup would begin by the mid-80's, with production and deployment of an "entirely new family of both chemical and biological weapons (for use in offensive operations) incorporating major qualitative advances."

According to *The Armed Forces of the USSR*, by Harriet Fast Scott and William Scott: "The Soviets have more than 80,000 officers and enlisted specialists trained in chemical warfare."

The Soviets are developing their armored forces to allow its army to operate in an NBC (nuclear, biological, chemical) environment. Soviet tanks captured in the Yom Kippur War in 1973 gave the West a foreboding of Soviet plans. Soviet APCs were equipped for combat in an NBC environment. *Soviet Military Power* states that the Soviets have more than 200 sites for teaching and training Soviet troops to operate in an NBC environment. It is also well known that Soviet chemical troops train with real chemicals, reportedly causing many deaths a year. The Stoessed Report (The President's Commission) reports that "there is convincing evidence that the Soviet Army has been experimenting with new toxic agents on a considerable

He goes on, "Another reason that NBC training is often neglected is that, as Americans, we have a natural abhorrence to the type of suffering and death that NBC weapons produce." I couldn't agree more.

While our best trained armed service appears to lack sufficient training for NBC combat, the Soviets operate "forces of special designation," or *spetsnaz*. The main purpose of these units would be to conduct disruptive actions against military and political targets. Joseph Douglass and Richard Lukens outlined the objectives of these forces in an article in *Strategic Review*:

Victor Suvorov, former *spetsnaz* officer, reports that the total number of Soviet *spetsnaz* troops may range between 27,000 and 30,000 and U.S. intelligence officer John Diaz estimates that another 20,000 East Europeans are trained in the same role. To these numbers must be added reserves, KGB special operations forces, and teams of agents that have been infiltrated into target countries specifically for such missions. A Swiss intelligence source reports that 24 Soviet *spetsnaz* brigades are stationed in Central Europe, each with 600 men who can be fielded in 3-to-6 man teams.

Biological and chemical weapons are ideal for the covert nature of these teams. Their targets are political and military leaders, nuclear facilities, command systems, and even whole cities. In

1975 Soviet exercises reportedly called for the use of 24-hour incapacitants against Copenhagen to disable that city while its port facilities were seized. Defectors have detailed Soviet plans to cripple the enemy's government administration through the use of biochemical agents on the eve of war.

The United States, is particularly vulnerable. Arnaud de Borchgrave testified before Congress in 1983 that the KGB and its subsidiary, the Cuban DGI, operate freely in the U.S. and that the "DGI regards internal security in the U.S. as a joke..." Cuba, by the way, announced in 1983, the establishment of its own advanced chemical warfare facility (It had been "established" for some time already).

Indeed, after the release of the latest N.I.E., intelligence experts were noting the existence of biochem warheads for the SS-19 ICBM. The suspected warheads were detected as they entered the atmosphere. They have blunt shapes, weigh less than nuclear tipped warheads, and do not spin like nuclear tipped warheads as they enter the atmosphere. *Aviation Week and Space Technology* has also reported that the Soviets are testing a reentry vehicle that tumbles when reentering the atmosphere. The tumbling warhead sprays its biochemical agent over a large area as it nears its target. The Soviets have had biochem warheads for their intermediate and short-range ballistic missiles for many years.

The Stoessel report states that the Soviets are operating 14 biochemical production facilities. Rowland Evans and Robert Novak cite intelligence sources that confirm the existence of eight biological warfare plants in the Soviet Union. In 1979, there was an outbreak of Anthrax in Sverdlovsk, the site of one of the Soviet Union's biological research centers.

In the context of this incident, I found it interesting that many liberal sources stated, without citing the source, that the outbreak may have occurred because of tainted meat. The source? Peter Pringle correctly qualified this assertion in an article in *S AIS review*; it was the Soviets. Soviet disinformation on the true extent of their plans is prolific and it has been disconcertingly effective in the West. It remains up to the Western press to let people know the true extent of their efforts.

The fact remains that the Soviets are actively pursuing research into the possible uses of genetic engineering research for biological warfare. Nobel Laureate Joshua Lederberg warned, in 1970, that "...My gravest concern is that similar breakthroughs (e.g., gene splicing) of a rather predictable kind will be made. And, the potential undoubtedly exists for the design and development of infective agents against which no credible defense is possible."

Soviet scientific literature has

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On The Right

REAGAN AND QADDAFI: REACTIONS

Wm. F. Buckley

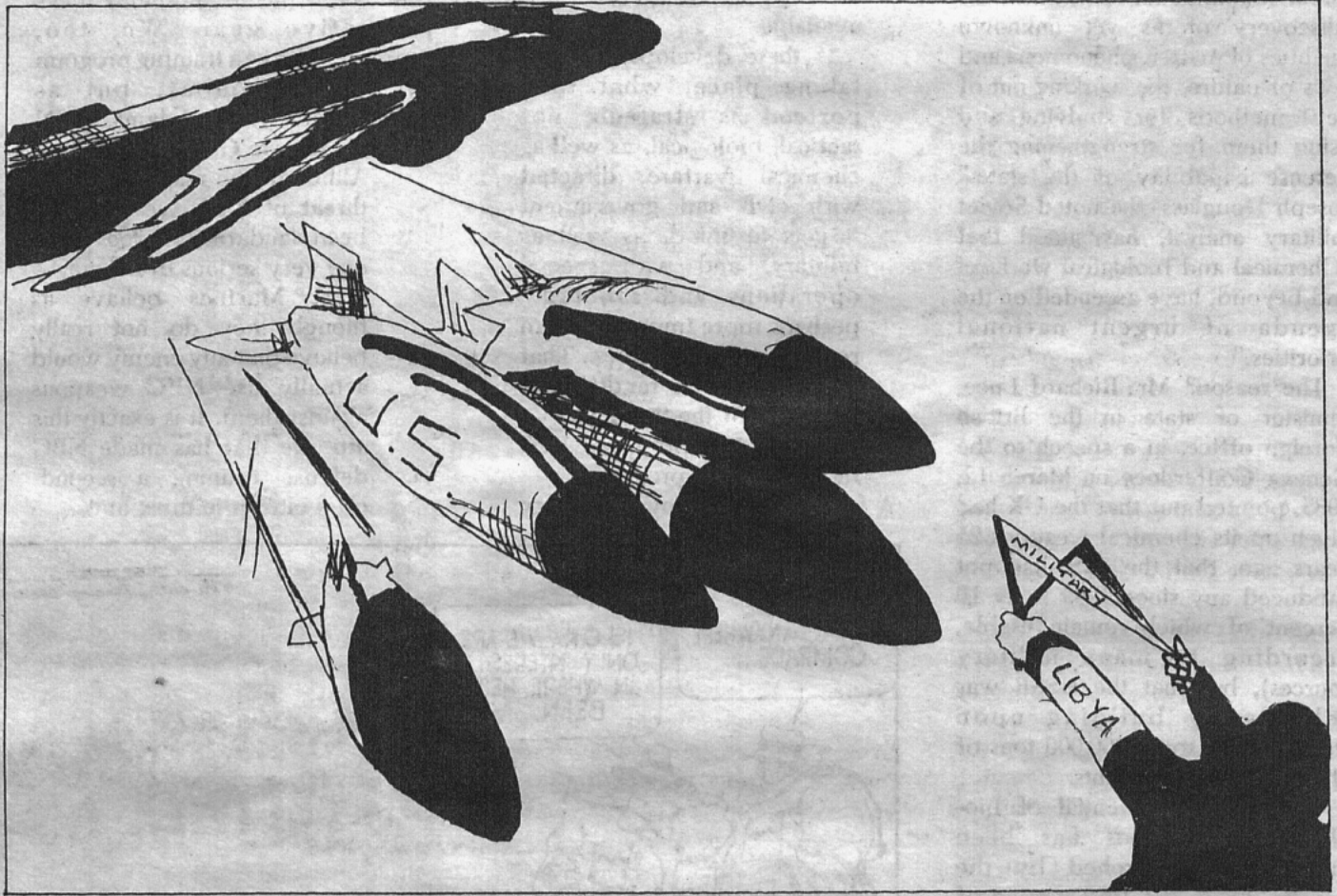
An obviously discouraged American ambassador said, after visiting the west German Foreign Office in the wake of President Reagan's press conference: "It is a matter of doing what is right." and of course it is right to do something about Qaddafi, not perhaps everything we can do, but everything we can reasonably do, which is to put a heavy accent on defining what is reasonable.

Helmut Kohl, who is certainly pro-American, almost pleaded, in turn, for American understanding. Don't you see, he said, there are 1,500 West Germans working in Libya and we have to watch out for them. and several billion dollars of trade with Libya. "Sometimes West German interests," he said—which he was pledged to serve—"don't coincide with U.S. interests." Right.

That was certainly true of Germany for a couple of years back in 1917-18, and for four years beginning in 1941. It is not a claim to diplomatic savoir-faire on behalf of America to comment that the elder statesmanship of Europe has led to two great wars in this century, to the enslavement of Eastern Europe, and to an impasse in the Middle East in which innocent Europeans and Americans are used as pincushions by terrorists whose emerging spokesman is that modern Caligula who presides over Libya.

So should our attitude toward Libya be catonic? That useful word is used to remind us that Cato the Elder, perceiving Carthage to be a great strategic threat to Rome, ended all his orations with the declamation, *Delenda est Carthago*: Carthage must be destroyed. And was it ever—by contrast, the bombing of Dresden was a tea party. But the destruction of Libya is not the objective, rather the destruction of its leader, and this is not easy to effect.

Which brings us to the extraordinary performance of Senator Howard Metzenbaum, whose ambition, one must suppose on surveying his career, is to be



wrong on absolutely every issue he addresses. Suddenly Old Metz pops up and says that perhaps we ought to consider ordering the assassination of Qaddafi. If indeed he is guilty of terrorism, perhaps the CIA—which, by the way, would not exist if Metzenbaum's votes were decisive—should simply have him eliminated.

Senator Metzenbaum reminded one of that crazy historical moment when Senator McGovern, having done his best to emasculate U.S. and allied forces in Southeast Asia, listened to an account of what was going on in Cambodia (genocide) and blurted out, "Why don't we send some troops in there and just stop all this nonsense?" He sounded like the wreckers of Penn Station lamenting the loss of great architectural monuments.

The point here is that responsible government officials don't talk about the assassination of foreign leaders. This does not mean (this is the time to clear one's throat) that circumstances do not exist in which

the assassination of a world leader isn't called for: merely that this is the kind of thing that, preferably forever, is kept silent. Senator Metzenbaum would do well to keep silent on every subject, but if he can handle discretion on only one, let him start by being silent on commissioning the death of foreign leaders.

Qaddafi's ultimate threat, delivered at his press conference last week, reaches for hilarity. He threatens the United States to become another Castro Cuba. Concerning which one observes only that there isn't that much of a difference between life in Libya and Cuba save that Qaddafi does exercise a measure of independence from Moscow that Castro does not. Threatening to give up all of his independence to spite America is, in an adult, well, kook-talk: like a child threatening his mother to stop eating candy.

Most noticeable about the whole drama is not so much European reluctance to act, as the

consolidation of sentiment throughout the Islamic world around Qaddafi. The implied meaning of it being that any country that assails an Islamic country serves to unify all Islamic countries around that country, no matter what its provocations.

It is the counterpart of the African states that ten years ago elevated Idi Amin as their hero—because he was disowned by the United States and Great Britain. Do you remember the efforts of the State Department to rally the sentiment of the Islamic world to protest the actions of the Ayatollah when he took our hostages? It is a hell of a way to promote a religion.

Reagan has taken it on the chin, but just wait. If Libya tranquilizes, it will be because of the U.S. threat. If it does not, Europe will be reminded of what Reagan warned of, back then on January 7, 1986, and perhaps the shadow of Cato will pass over their chancelleries.

ALLOCATING TUFTS BUDGET

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financial considerations.

In a recent *Tufts Daily* article on the Asian center, its sponsors fear that Tufts is driving away prospective Asian students because of their "inattention" to their needs. I had to laugh. How about the rest of the prospects including Asians who are deterred by Tufts reputation for inadequate sports facilities, small library, and limited resources.

I cannot blame the Asian Center, though, when other such groups like Hillel, African and Woman centers, and Tufts Gay and Lesbian Community are revelling in the dollars distributed to select

segments of the campus. There is no doubt that it would be nice if everyone could have an organization or center which they could call their own, feel close to, and go to in times of stress to meet with people they know will help and understand. Maybe it is just a matter of my own misunderstanding and misconceptions combined with a lack on my behalf to actively seek improvements and changes for things I value. Yet, overall, I still see it as an issue of surviving, the whole versus the few, with limited resources.

As I have tried to make clear,

there are several unifying bonds that we can all relate to as college students—regardless of color, race, or religion. We all find shortcomings in one respect or another with Tufts' classes, facilities, resources, etc. which we would like to see improved.

Adjustment, goal-setting, personal relationships, pressure, and so on, are difficulties and problems that everyone faces as part of their college life. International House aside, I do not see why select individuals or groups deserve or require their own, segregated center financed with

money from the whole to deal with these common problems.

Of course, there are arguments for these centers and I realize that they are legitimate. I also know that there is no shortage of emotional commitment to these organizations. However, we have to deal with the issue from the stand point of funds. Funds from the university's pool to serve relatively closed-off channels have to be scrutinized. Coming back to my central point, we are all U.S. citizens and members of the Tufts community together, searching for the most rewarding and enriching college experience.

THE BENEFITS OF PRIVATE RELIEF PROJECTS IN GUATEMALA

Renee Rheinbolt, J'89

I have observed the social development of the Guatemalan people and have seen the attempts of both the Guatemalan government and private voluntary organizations to improve the conditions of the country. My parents moved to Guatemala in 1970 to serve the physical and spiritual needs of the Mayan Indians (mainly the Quiche tribe) as medical missionaries.

There are a diverse number of American and European private voluntary organizations, like that of my parents', that have achieved incredible developments for the country from many different backgrounds, ranging from missionary efforts (both Catholic and Protestant) to international organizations, such as World Vision and CARE. The impact of these groups has bettered the situation in Guatemala greatly.

There is a difference in the way a private voluntary organization and the government of Guatemala execute projects. For the sake of illustration, let us set up a hypothetical situation. We will say that both groups are establishing a medical clinic in a rural Indian village. There are similarities and differences in their approaches.

To begin with, both want to set up a clinic to help the people of that community. They can vividly see the needs of the people, especially in the area of medical care.

The government sends out representatives to the United States

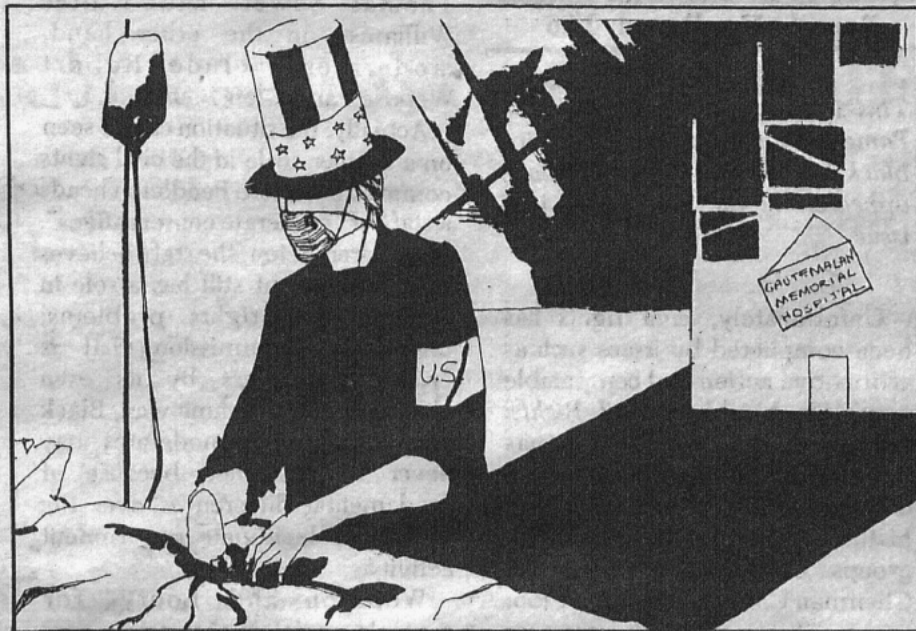
and European countries to learn different systems and procedures. The problem in the past has been that these methods turn out to be impractical and idealistic, and are not adapted enough to the specific needs of the community.

On the other hand, the independent groups are more willing to adapt their plans to what the people really need. Flexibility is more difficult because it requires becoming a part of the community and learning to relate to those of a different culture.

Due to the ordinary bureaucratic problems, in the past many government projects have been delayed due to poor planning and lack of resources. There are several examples of this throughout the country. In the town where we lived, Quetzaltenango, a new public hospital was built about five years ago, but it is still not operating because there is not enough money for equipment and it is not positioned in a central location.

There is always a problem of lack of funds due to several factors: misuse of funds, corruption, and much of the money must be used for military purposes to prevent a take over by the subversives. As well as lack of medicine, it is normally difficult to find doctors and nurses to fill the positions in a rural area. The two main reasons are lack of enough economic incentives and that the people of European descent do not understand and find it hard to relate to the Indian people.

Private voluntary organizations have been able to avoid many of these problems. First of all, a clinic is ready to serve the people sooner.



There is not the incredible bureaucracy to work through. Also, they are already a part of a willing and supportive network that provides the doctors, nurses, and any other positions needed. The workers approach their work with a spirit of self-sacrifice and subsequently are more willing to do whatever it takes to get the job done.

A specific example of an American individual who has helped the state of Chimaltenango in an unbelievable way is a former Lutheran medical missionary, Dr. Carroll Berhorse. He has devoted his whole life to Guatemala, focusing on community medical programs and rural development. His program is recognized as one of the top ten in the world by the World Health Organization.

An important question that needs to be asked is where do these private voluntary programs get

their funding. The money is from American and European individuals who have donated through a multinational organization, such as World Vision; through many different churches; or directly to those they are supporting. The Guatemalan government funds its projects by taxes and loans from the World Bank and similar organizations.

The individual groups are encouraged by the government to continue their work. Also, the tremendous improvements that these private organizations have been able to accomplish by the generosity of Americans and Europeans, have spurred the government to do even greater things. Though the government of Guatemala has problems, as all countries do, the influences of mainly American individuals has helped it to direct the country to a better situation for its people.

CHEMICAL WEAPONS:

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published reports of major biotechnology effort. Some of the literature mentions research into the implanting of venom into common bacteria or viruses, using the venom of cobras, vipers, scorpions, and (take note) honey bees. The agents found in Cambodia were apparently traced to bee venom.

The Soviet Army is in full control of the massive effort. The Institute of Molecular Biology near the city of Novosibirsk has an Army General in charge of the genetic engineering program. A CIA report on Soviet development of biochem agents states that the Soviet program is located within the Ministry of Defense under a "covert administrative and organization apparatus" known as the 7th Main Directorate, which is responsible for "all aspects of the biological warfare program, including research development, testing, production and storage."

According to the report, the Soviets set up a special division of their Microbiological Industry Organization between 1972 and 1976 to develop new CBW agents. This effort is, of course, in direct violation of the 1972 *Convention on the Prohibition of Development, Production, and Stockpiling of*

Bacteriological and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction.

The CIA report goes on to report the existence of a facility at Koltsovo that includes "heavily guarded, military sponsored facilities for the development and storage of small quantities of microorganisms until needed for rapid, large-scale production of CBW agents." "Sufficient quantities for initial munitions testing and weaponization could become available within the next five years (by 1990)."

We should not underestimate the nature of the threat. Two former U.S. Intelligence officers, Quentin Crommelin and David Sullivan, recently published a book called *Soviet Military Supremacy*. It came as no surprise that liberal press coverage of its release was almost nonexistent.

The book reports that the Soviets have been routinely tying political prisoners to stakes at the Shikhany Chemical Test Range and testing the lethality of chemical and biological weapons. *The Washington Times*, in a May 6 article, quotes a U.S. official: "We've seen the stakes, we've seen the people. We've seen just animals tied to stakes... They are testing the agents to see how long it takes to

kill. We've seen people down, We don't know if they're dead or wounded...."

The U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee addressed the issue in March of 1976. Soviet emigrés detailed cases where university students were used as guinea pigs in experiments. The inhuman use of such agents should come as no surprise because I'm sure most will remember the public uproar in the U.S. between 1978 and 1983 when it was disclosed that the Soviets were torturing, and testing drugs, on psychiatric patients and political dissidents.

It should be clear that the Soviets are preparing an offensive biological warfare capability, but equally disconcerting are the reports that the Soviets are exporting their biochem capability. Syrians, Iraqis, Cubans, and terrorist groups that train in the USSR are receiving NBC warfare training. Some reports that I have seen mention that they are exporting the actual biochem agents and delivery systems to Vietnam, Ethiopia, North Korea, Syria, and their Eastern Bloc allies.

What can we do?

In the name of peace we so often forego preparedness with the hope that conflict can be avoided

through diplomatic efforts. It was Stalin reflecting on Leninist principles of foreign policy, who said "Sincere diplomacy is no more possible than dry water or iron wood."

Preferably we should aim for verifiable arms control, (arms reduction) treaty. Unfortunately, we are already signatories to two treaties, the 1925 *Geneva Protocol* and the 1972 *Convention on Bacteriological and Toxin Weapons*, which have proven useless in restraining the Soviets. The problem with the 1972 *Convention* is that there are no measures for verification. The Soviets are unlikely to agree to the necessary on-site inspection measures.

Louis Fields, former U.S. Ambassador to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva (1982-1985) where the effort to ban chemical weapons is centered, states, "I can say that there is little likelihood that one (an agreement) will materialize in the foreseeable future. Despite our initiative in tabling a draft comprehensive treaty to ban these weapons, the Soviet delegation has been unwilling to address seriously the difficult, but indispensable issue of

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THE NEW NEW RIGHT

Pamela Ferdinand, J'86

This is part two of an article by Pamela Ferdinand on conservative black leaders in America. Part one appeared in the December, 1985 issue.

Unfortunately, civil rights has been complicated by issues such as affirmative action and comparable worth. In his book *Civil Rights: Rhetoric Or Reality?*, Thomas Sowell argues that government decrees cannot change cultural and historical inequalities between groups. Civil Rights Commission Chairman Clarence Pendleton, too, asserts, "You can't make progress by limiting people's opportunities."

Although those issues have been main liberal focus points, the Black right is successfully rallying back with common sense. In his article "Looking backward at Racism," Barry Gewen writes, "...If ever there was a political dead end for the civil rights movement, it is the cause of affirmative action. It sets Blacks off from the rest of the population and leaves them demanding 'justice' from the very people whose capacity for justice is denied. It fosters isolation at precisely the moment when a sympathetic majority must be forged."

Concerning comparable worth, or pay equity, Parker says, "There is no such thing as equality. There aren't two people in this world that I know of that can do an identical job, either in terms of their attitude toward the job or whatever."

A less fundamental problem, divisiveness within the Black right, remains a threat to an effective network. On the one hand the Black right consists of devout conservatives with almost libertarian values, including Jay

Parker, Clarence Pendleton, Thomas Sowell and Walter Williams; on the other hand, moderates include Robert Woodson and Glen Loury.

Actually, the situation can be seen on a smaller scale in the civil rights commission where Pendleton heads a staff of "moderate conservatives". Unlike Pendleton, the staff believes that government still has a role in solving civil rights problems, creating a commission that is "rendered useless by its own chairman". In the same way, Black conservatives and moderates may never be established because of fundamental differences over the degree of legitimate government activity.

Woodson and Loury, for example, maintain that government should be involved in business by investing in minority firms, setting up enterprise zones and creating a sub-minimum wage. Woodson admits to an impure philosophy that allows for elements of "Liberalism, conservatism, black nationalism and American patriotism", and Loury believes that Black leaders "need not become conservative Republicans, but should adopt strategies consonant with shifting political realities." There is also a tendency among this group to look favorably upon Jesse Jackson's candidacy as a boon to the entire black community.

Individuals such as Parker and Williams believe in minimal, if any, government function. Williams believes "The legitimate role of government is to provide for national defense and to provide for the domestic protection of the individual against international and domestic thugs. Perhaps there should be a justice system to adjudicate disputes and to enforce contracts." In turn, Parker says his mission is to reduce the size of government to "where it belongs".

This conservative faction views

other Black Republicans with skepticism "At least some of the Blacks who sell themselves as being conservative are a different kind of hustler. The Blacks who call for increased expenditures for independent businesses, etc., are just asking for different kind of welfare. There are those conservatives, such as Clarence Pendleton,....who are honest and moral and want the end of legitimate government altogether," says Williams.

Parker, too, resists being "lumped together" with those that have a "tarnished" freedom philosophy, saying, "I'm not going to legitimize the effort to work with people like Woodson...I'm not going to have him referred to as a Jay Parker conservative at my expense. That's my independence."

However, this is not to suggest that a formal organization among conservatives exists. Perhaps largely due to the individualist premise of the philosophy, most true conservatives renounce group activity to concentrate on their own work. Some, such as Thomas Sowell, are "private scholars" and resent the public eye. Parker explains that "The reason there is not very much visibility on the part of these people is because they are, in fact, individualists. They don't want to be part of an organization. They are not joiners. They just really want to be left alone."

Even the more visible black conservatives, including Parker and Pendleton, are extremely defensive of their positions and their independence. "I wouldn't dare belong to anything Black and Republican. That ain't my way of doing business. Nobody told me when I joined the Party, I had to join the Auxiliary," says Pendleton. Although Parker insists that there is a network, he says he parts company with Williams and Sowell when he refuses to discuss issues

like the sub-minimum wage.

Unlike the leadership that stemmed from civil rights and affirmative action organizations, today Black conservative leadership is based in think-tank organization, businesses, political offices and education. Among the more widely known organizations are the Lincoln Institute For Research and Development and The National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise (NCNE).

The Lincoln Institute, headed by Parker, is a public policy research organization that approaches issues from a "Black perspective." The organization has been at the forefront of promoting a "gender and color-blind society" through research on a wide range of issues. The institute also publishes a quarterly journal, *The Lincoln Review*, which features a collection of conservative essays.

Parker himself chairs a local salvation army unit among other community activities. Robert Woodson is president of the NCNE and is a member of the President's advisory council on private sector initiative. His work at the Center involves promoting self-help programs for minorities, identifying "Resourceful, intelligent entrepreneurs within low-income areas and...bringing their solutions to the attention of the American public, determining from them the implication of public policy." Whether these individuals will overcome inner differences to combat a greater difference of opinion outside of conservatism remains to be seen.

For the most part, Black conservatives face the same problems as White conservatives. Meanwhile, the new Black network is concentrating on independent solutions to get Black America back on its feet again and into the mainstream of a colorblind society.

REAGAN'S DEFENSE PRIORITIES

continued from page 1

the job. At present, the army has only 30% of the ammunition it needs to fight the Red Army. In sustained combat, supplies would run out in less than thirty days. But that does not matter. Experts predict that the NATO front would collapse in a matter of days, certainly weeks by a concerted conventional attack by the Soviet Union.

And yet, in the 1987 budget request, the Army has requested \$1.2 billion for the Bradley fighting vehicles, a weapon of questionable value and hated by soldiers. Many have referred to it as a "steel coffin," able only to pass certain kinds of tests, tests decidedly unlike a real battlefield situation.

Reagan handled the Air Force somewhat better but it still suffers under the poor allocation of funds. The President let Pentagon generals cancel the unglamorous but highly efficient A-10 ground-attack aircraft. Instead, large-scale purchases of the beautiful, more expensive, and less effective

Apache helicopter are underway. At the same time, F-15 and F-16 fighter jets do not have the necessary air-to-air missiles and maintenance to engage in sustained aerial combat. While additional planes are being purchased, they will serve little purpose without weapons to fire.

Lastly is the Navy. The United States has always been a seapower, and as such the Navy serves as the linch-pin for American power projection, either through a "show-of-force," aerial bombardment, or support of the Rapid Deployment Force, into the Third World. Many liberal military reformers like the Committee for National Security advocate a complete halt to the naval buildup, ostensibly to devote resources to the Army and Air force. However, the hidden agenda here aims at undercutting U.S. foreign policy.

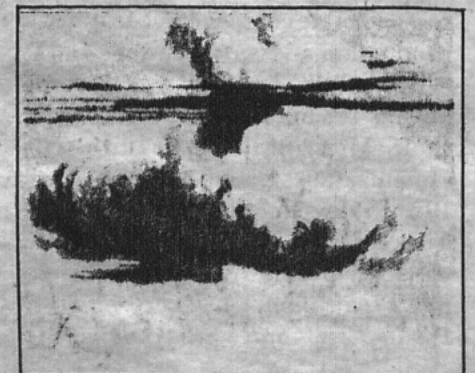
Fortunately, the President has ignored this point of view. However, he errs on the grounds of insufficiency. Expansion of the

Navy is a priority but not the "highest priority." Reagan's proposed 600-ship navy crawls ahead at an increasingly slower pace. The Congress essentially forces Reagan to choose between SDI and Navy, and Reagan devoutly swings in behind space defense. Additionally, the new ships that are built have only 20% of their magazines filled. Without sufficient missiles and ammunition, these new shiny ships are nothing but tubs in water.

Most defense experts and analysts affirm that a Soviet nuclear attack is the least likely scenario the Pentagon will have to meet in the foreseeable future. And yet, it spends most of its time and a considerable amount of resources preparing for just such a contingency. Lesser priority is given to dealing with problems like Nicaragua, Cuba, Libya, or Persian Gulf oil which are more likely damage American security. Reagan should realize a strong foreign policy represents America's

strongest defense. In reality, he should actively pursue building an ocean-going force larger than the 600-ship navy.

Fortunately, Reagan still has time to order some readjustments in defense priority and reform the military bureaucracy. Otherwise one defense expert who appeared on *ABC's World News Tonight* advised that if this pattern continues, and especially if the anticipated cuts from the Gramm-Rudman law go into effect, the military by 1989 will be in the same state as the one Reagan criticized Jimmy Carter for allowing to occur in 1980.



The Month in Review

Better Late Than Never

Former Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver visited his Promised Land in Cuba, Algeria, North Korea, China, and the USSR. Shortly thereafter he renounced his Marxist philosophy. Today he is a Bible-quoting conservative. In an interview with *Reason* magazine, Cleaver reports that Panther-police shootouts (during the 1960s in Oakland, California) were all set up by the Panthers to discredit the police: "We would go out and ambush cops, but if we got caught we would blame it on them... I did that personally in the [Bobby Hutton] case... We went after cops that night... When you talk about the legacy of the Sixties that's one legacy... because it helped distort the image of police." Also, then FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's "obsession [with the Panthers]... wasn't inaccurate. He said that we were the main threat. We were trying to be the main threat... We were working hand-in-hand with Communist parties here and around the world." Currently Cleaver is seeking the Republican nomination for the U.S. Senate from California.

Crime and Poverty

During the 1960's, one neighborhood in San Francisco had the lowest income, the highest unemployment rate, the highest proportion of families with incomes under \$4,000 per year, the least educational attainment, the highest tuberculosis rate, and the highest proportion of substandard housing... That neighborhood was called Chinatown. Yet in 1965, there were only five persons of Chinese ancestry committed to prison in the entire state of California.

James Q. Wilson and Richard J. Herrnstein,
Crime and Human Nature

Receives Rude Welcome

The New York Times reported that, "200 rightists, many waving placards reading 'El Salvador Hates You Carter' gathered in front of the residence of the American Ambassador." Apparently, these protestors blame ex-President Carter for their country's strife. Will Carter ever regain his pre-1976 popularity back?

Shanty Bashing at Dartmouth

The night after Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday in January, twelve conservative students at Dartmouth decided to take down the ugly, pro-divestment shanties on the Dartmouth green. Being careful that no one would be injured, they used sledgehammers on the shanties for five minutes before the police arrived. The shanties had been there since the end of November and the administration had done nothing. The administration had first ordered them to be removed but then decided, for some obscure reason, that the shanties were educational. The conservative students, tired of university inaction and desiring that the green be cleared up before their annual Winter Carnival, decided to start the ball rolling. As a result, campus liberals went beserk, getting classes cancelled for a day and holding a large sit-in. The latest word is that the shanties are now gone from the green (moved elsewhere) and the twelve students have been suspended (but are lodging a complaint with the university). It is impossible to condone the violent action, but one must condemn the weak backbone of the Dartmouth administration for giving in to an outspoken minority.

A Worthless Referendum

The TCU Student Senate sent a letter to President Mayer complaining about the Trustee's ignoring student opinions. They ask for more consideration of student concerns. I agree that the Trustees should listen to student concerns, but their is no reason for them to follow the student's request, especially on the present concern with divestment. In an attempt to give beef to their divestment argument, the Senate held a referendum asking what our investment policy should be for South Africa. The results were that a large majority of the 25 percent that participated were for divestment. Most likely everyone on campus who supported divestment voted because they had something to gain, whereas the typical student who favors the Trustee's current policy of selective investment did not participate because they know the Trustees will not hold the referendum binding, and also they feel that there are much more important campus concerns than the academic issue of divestment. The Tufts Senate should concentrate on its worthwhile activities. Forget divestment. Work on more important and closer to home issues.

McCarthyism on the Left

A few weeks ago, a Washington, D.C. music teacher, Karen J. Collins, criticized Martin Luther King and refused to help celebrate his holiday on the grounds he received assistance from and worked with Communists, grounds which are factually true. She was subsequently overheard telling her feelings to a fellow teacher and was reported to the municipal authorities. Montgomery County officials stripped her of her position and is forcing her to attend a "re-education" course in human-relations sensitivity while awaiting transfer to some other job. In the city that is home to the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, we are witnessing the decline and fall of free speech and individual freedom. AIA has nothing on those guys.

An Award for Qaddafi

In 1979, Joseph Lowery, head of Martin Luther King Jr.'s Southern Christian Leadership Conference, led a delegation that included Benjamin Hooks (NAACP) and Julian Bond to Libya. They bestowed on the Libyan Lunatic an award of appreciation from American blacks called "The Decoration of Martin Luther King." There is something wrong with this picture.

Dostoevsky on The Seat Belt Law

But I repeat for hundredth time that there is one case and only one when a man can consciously and purposely desire for himself what is positively harmful and stupid; even the very height of stupidity, and that is when he claims the right to desire even the height of stupidity and not be bound by the obligation of wanting only what is sensible... [This height of stupidity] may be the greatest of all benefits even when it does us obvious harm and contradicted our reason's soundest conclusions on the subject of what is beneficial - because it does at any rate preserve what is dear and extremely important to us, that is our personality and our individuality.

Fyodor Dostoevsky in
Notes From The Underground
(1864)

OMINOUS THREAT

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verification by systematic international on-site inspection, considered by most delegations as *sine qua non* to an effective ban."

The recent Soviet initiative, offering to negotiate a ban on the proliferation of chemical weapons, is nothing but propoganda. They are trying to steal the light away from the real issue at hand, their testing and use of bio-chemical warfare agents, by cleverly forcing the U.S. into the position of having to say NO to such an obviously unverifiable proposal.

We have to give the Soviets a reason to negotiate. This requires a

concerted effort on our part to develop countermeasures. "Our CBW countermeasures date back to another age," states Douglass. Soviet aerosols can penetrate present NATO protective gear. We also need to research and reproduce our own agents. Only the credible ability to retaliate will deter the use of chemical weapons. We learned this lesson well in World War II when we produced thousands of tons of chemical agents for the sole purpose of deterring German use of chemical weapons. Deterrence through strength worked. Let's not let our guard down.

Letters

To the Editor:

In your last issue in your editorial on the Trustees investment decision, you expressed dissatisfaction with the November Ninth Comittee's crosses symbolizing the number killed each day due to violence in South Africa, because they did not explain who killed who. This was not the intent of the crosses. The crosses symbolize each death, black, white, colored, or Indian, that occurs as a result of violence in South Africa. Who killed who or of what color each victim was is irrelevant to the purpose of the crosses. What is important, and what the crosses attempt to do, is remind us that people are dying there because of apartheid, and to divide up the deaths into black vs. white, black vs. black, Indian vs.

black, as you suggest, is to ignore the greater issue. And that issue, the undeniable cause of the violence, is the South African government's policy of apartheid.

Michael Grossi, A'87

Barry Weber responds:

It is important to recognize the death that occurs in South Africa as a result of the Black struggle for equality. However, it is also important to note that some people have been murdered and tortured because they refuse to support someone else's plans for liberation. The people committing those crimes are no more fit to help rule the country than is an all-white minority government.

PLEASE SUBMIT ARTICLES FOR
NEXT ISSUE BEFORE MARCH 13

THE SEVEN CHALLENGER HEROES

Jonathan Tarr, A'88

The image of the space shuttle Challenger exploding above the Kennedy Space Center on January 28 is one most of us will never forget, much as our parents will never forget the assassination of President Kennedy. It is sadly ironic that this result of Kennedy's dreams for space, when it exploded above the Space Center bearing his name, should bring that same feeling of national sorrow.

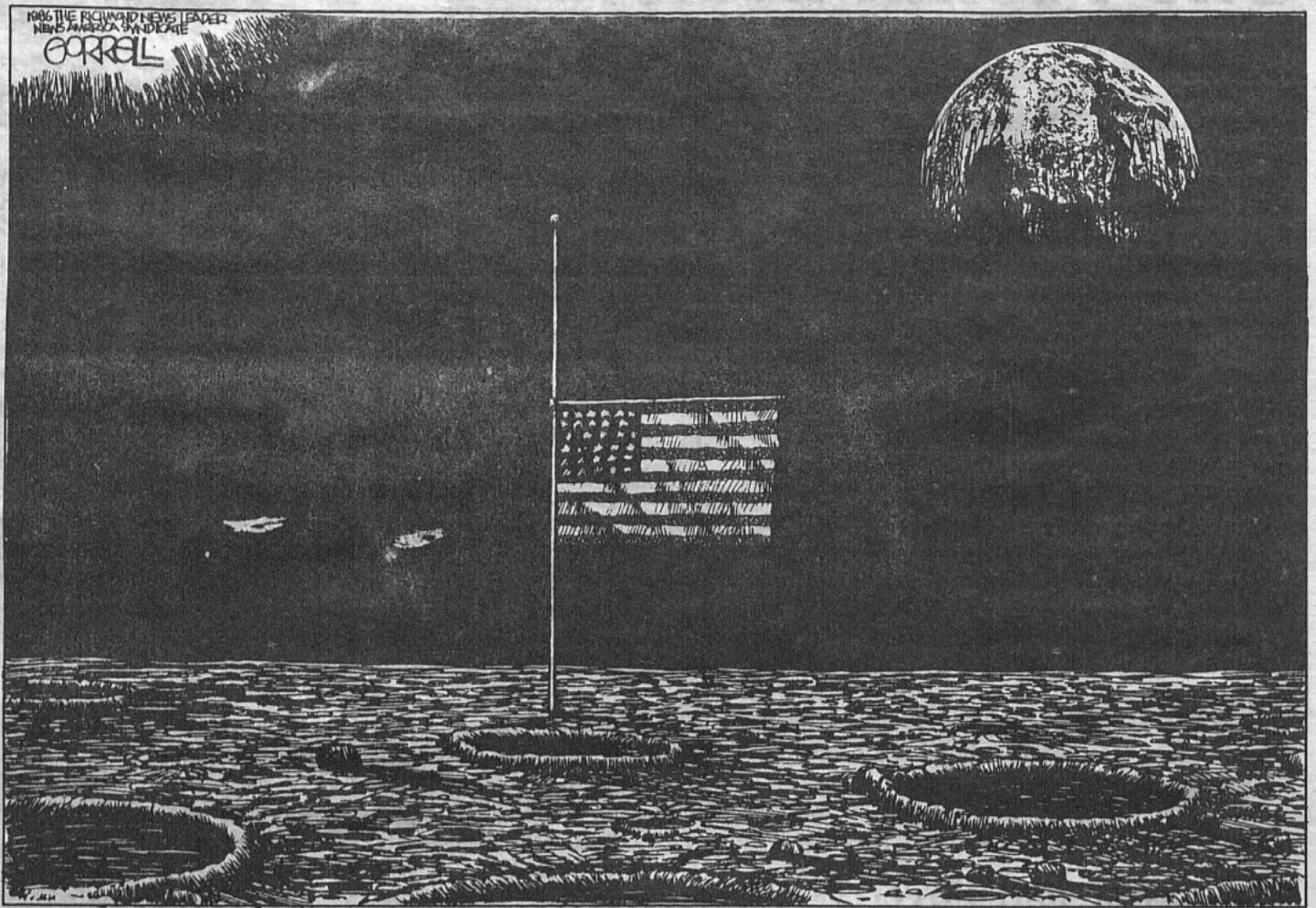
In both the shuttle disaster and the assassination of President Kennedy, the sense of national sadness was deepened as we observed the mourning of those who lost loved ones: The image of a wife sitting beside her husband as he is brutally slain; the image of an excited family watching the spacecraft carrying their daughter, wife, or mother, the first civilian in space, consumed by a massive explosion; the image of a President consoling the mothers, the fathers, the five wives, the husband, and the fourteen children whose loved ones lost their lives while realizing their dreams; the image of son saluting the flag draped coffin of his father, whose presidency rekindled the enthusiasm of the young. These sorrow draped images made us realize that our perceived national loss was a personal loss for others.

Many have said that we should feel no more sorrow at the deaths of the seven Challenger crew members than at the deaths we hear of everyday. These people say that others are dying all the time, and that the Challenger disaster, although tragic, was no worse than any other tragedy. I disagree. The Challenger crew members, in exploring space, were building the foundation for America's future. Space holds opportunities only dreamed of. In probing the frontier of space, the shuttle astronauts died trying to improve our lives. They died serving us.

Beyond their everyday lives as fathers, mothers, husbands, and wives the shuttle crew members were extraordinary people who exemplified what one can do with his or her life.

Francis R. Scobee, the 46 year old shuttle commander and son of an railroad engineer, started as an 18 year old enlisted Air force mechanic. By attending night school and service education programs he won a degree from the University of Arizona in aerospace engineering, which allowed him to become an officer and a pilot. Scobee was considered "just one of the bunch" by his high school football coach, but through hard work he rose above the crowd. After the tragedy school officials announced that the school banner Scobee carried on an earlier shuttle mission would be "put on display to remind other seemingly ordinary students that they too can fly high." Scobee left behind a wife and two children.

Judith A. Resnick, a 36 year old mission specialist on Challenger was to help in photographing Halley's comet, among other tasks. While earning her doctorate in



electrical engineering, she held various positions in private industry, and established herself as a gourmet cook and classical pianist. Throughout her life she proved her excellence in male-dominated areas of education and industry, and in 1978 she was among the first six women chosen for American space activities. For Resnick the space program offered opportunities not available in industry: "To learn a lot about quite a number of different technologies; to be able to use them somehow, to do something that required a concerted effort and, finally, a great individual effort."

Ronald E. McNair, a 35 year old mission specialist on Challenger, the second black American astronaut in space, was to launch a science platform to study Halley's comet. He was educated in segregated schools in the small town of Lake City, S.C. and picked tobacco to earn pocket money. McNair was an unlikely candidate to be an astronaut considering that the role models of his youth were seven crewcut white pilots. From his adverse situation he rose to gain a doctorate in physics from M.I.T. When in 1977 he heard of NASA's search for talented scientists, he applied and was accepted. McNair described how he dealt with the adversity he faced because of race: "It means trying a little harder, fighting a little harder to get what you perhaps deserve. It means building up a tolerance and not being discouraged by some of the obstacles that get put up in front of you." McNair, a talented saxophonist and fifth degree black belt in karate left, a wife, and two children.

Michael J. Smith, the 40 year old pilot of Challenger, dreamed as a child of being a pilot. Growing up on his family farm in North Carolina, he sold chicken eggs to earn money for flying lessons. When the first American was launched into space in 1961, Smith set his goal to do the same. With this

goal in mind he applied and was appointed to the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis. After serving in Vietnam he entered the space program. Said Smith's aunt: "He never turned down a challenge and did whatever the Navy asked him to do." Smith, one of the most seasoned pilots in the astronauts corps, left a wife and three children.

Ellison S. Onizuka, a 39 year old mission specialist on Challenger and grandson of Japanese immigrants, grew up working in Hawaii's rich coffee fields. After earning his graduate degree in aerospace engineering from the University of Colorado, he became a test pilot and flight engineer with the Air force. In 1978 Onizuka realized an elementary school dream by joining NASA as an astronaut candidate. According to his mother he always dreamed of flying in space, "But he was too embarrassed to tell anyone. When he was growing up, there were no Asian astronauts, just white ones. His dream seemed too big." Onizuka, whose dream wasn't too big, left a wife and two children.

Gregory B. Jarvis, a 41 year old payload specialist on Challenger, was to conduct six days of experiments in fluid dynamics to figure out better ways to build satellites. While growing up in the small town of Mohawk, N.Y. Jarvis established himself as a hard worker, earning his doctorate in electrical engineering from Northeastern University. Jarvis, a self-proclaimed workaholic, who emphasized the importance of education, left a wife and three children.

Christa McAuliffe, the 37 year old Concord, N.H. high school teacher, intended to bring the dream of space closer to America's school children. McAuliffe, the first in the citizen in space program, was to teach two lessons from Challenger, and to travel the country telling of her adventure. This "startlingly normal American" as she was called

by *Time* magazine, was chosen from thousands of applicants to ride in Challenger. The eldest child of an accountant, she received average grades in high school before attending Framingham State College. While in Washington D.C. as her husband was earning his law degree at Georgetown University, she earned a degree in education at Bowie State College in Maryland. McAuliffe proved that in the seemingly average there is sometimes an extraordinary person. A Concord school official said, "To us, she seemed average, but she turned out to be remarkable." McAuliffe left a husband and two children.

More than seven extraordinary people flew on the space shuttle Challenger on January 28; there were also seven dreams. The Challenger seven proved that any person can rise above his or her ordinary or adverse surroundings to attain greatness. But while those seven perished, their dreams must live on.

We must push on with their dreams as we pushed on with Kennedy's. In striving to realize the dreams for which they died, dreams for a better world, we will be able to say they did not die in vain.

Dreams didn't die in the Challenger fire ball, only illusions: illusions that space flight was becoming an everyday event. We have been harshly taught that this is not true. In President Reagan's words: "We've grown used to the idea of space, and perhaps we forget that we've just begun. We're still pioneers. They, the members of the Challenger crew, were pioneers." We must not let our lesson deter us from, but instead increase our determination, to explore space. In the memories of seven American heroes: Francis R. Scobee, Judith A. Resnick, Ronald E. McNair, Michael J. Smith, Ellison S. Onizuka, Gregory B. Jarvis, and Christa McAuliffe, may God bless them.