

INSIDE:
AVOID THE
UNION LABEL

THE PRIMARY SOURCE

The Journal of Conservative Thought at Tufts University



Let the SOURCE save
you from feminism...



“FRANKLY, WE ARE CONCERNED ABOUT YOUR USE OF THE TUFTS NAME ON YOUR MASTHEAD.”

—former University President Jean Mayer, in a letter to PRIMARY SOURCE founders Dan Marcus and Brian Kelly (1982).

“YOU DON’T WANT TO READ THAT.”

—former University President John DiBiaggio, to a parent holding a SOURCE (2000).



“I CONDEMN THE PERSONAL ATTACKS THAT HAVE BECOME COMMONPLACE IN SOME OF OUR STUDENT PUBLICATIONS.”

— University President Lawrence Bacow, in an email to the entire Tufts community (2002).



20 years. 3 Presidents. 1 message.

THE PRIMARY SOURCE

Meetings every Tuesday at 9:00pm in the Zamparelli Room, Mayer Campus Center
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THE PRIMARY SOURCE

Vol. XX • The Journal of Conservative Thought at Tufts University • No. 8

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Blackmail by any other name...

There's no love in the air here at Tufts University. Tension and conflict pervade our campus, much of which revolves around this journal. Proving that the pen is indeed mightier than the sword, our words have stirred anger and resentment among so many Tufts students that even President Bacow has condemned us. Yet the feelings of these Tufts students are just that—feelings. As if a reflection of the volatile political atmosphere at Tufts, February brings together race and emotion in Black History Month and Valentine's Day. The Source has taken a unpopular stance issues of race, and as always opposes elevating emotion over fact.

The hard facts remain absolutely on the side of THE PRIMARY SOURCE. As several independent sources can now confirm, Carl Jackson did indeed steal our issues. The feelings of the members of the Pan-African Alliance (PAA) are no doubt hurt, not only because they have been publicly exposed, but perhaps also because they put their trust in a leader who failed them. Unfortunately, it appears that some students invest themselves so deeply in a group identity as to be unable to differentiate a condemnation of one individual from an attack on every student of color. Unfortunately for them, these individuals have little recourse in overcoming their feelings. There is no debate—stealing is wrong.

However, this campus does indeed have a real race problem that should be addressed. This problem was on full display at the recent Trustees' lunch held in Dewick last Saturday. In addition to affirmative action in admissions and segregated culture houses, another race problem remains that until recently has gone unexamined here at Tufts. Minority groups have become so emboldened by preferential treatment that they audaciously cry "racism" every time they lust after financial resources.

This attitude was plainly visible at the Trustees' lunch. During the question and answer period, several individuals took the

microphone and proceeded to deliver a soap-box oratory. Almost every one of these speech followed a template of:

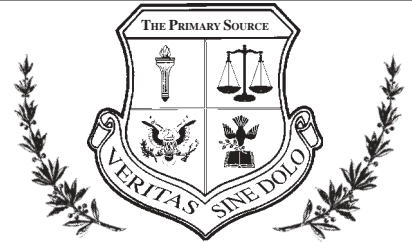
1. THE PRIMARY SOURCE is bad
2. The Task Force on Race is good
3. Give us money

That these students didn't like the SOURCE is understandable, but that they should use their hatred of this magazine as an excuse for demanding more money from the Trustees is deplorable. To insinuate that the Trustees don't care about students of color unless they devote increased funding to "diversity" initiatives amounts to little more than an attempt to blackmail the Trustees by threatening to call them racists.

Radix recently used the very same technique with President Bacow in order to obtain funding for their magazine. Fortunately for us, President Bacow called them on it; he immediately recognized them as extortionists. If only the Trustees could be so bold.

Not only are these tactics appalling, but so is the ignorance of the current resources devoted to diversity initiatives. Under former Vice President I. Melvin Bernstein, half a million dollars was allocated annually for that very purpose. This is a considerable sum of money, especially in a cash-strapped institution like Tufts. The figure is so large that the University doesn't even know how to spend it, sending memos to student groups asking for grant applications. Furthermore, Trustee John Dowling has personally donated a sizable sum of his private funds to finance a number of scholarships for minorities. Undoubtedly, he did not take kindly to being told that the Trustees don't care about students of color.

Then again, as Nathan Gantcher put it: "If we had a billion more dollars in the endowment, we wouldn't have these problems." Just look at Harvard.



THE JOURNAL OF CONSERVATIVE
THOUGHT AT TUFTS UNIVERSITY

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Letters

Praise?

Ladies & Gentlemen of the SOURCE,

I've just finished reading your January 31st issue, and I must say that I am quite pleased. Although I think of myself as a realist (not a conservative, far from a liberal), I usually find only limited common ground with the views printed in your magazine.

For the first time ever, though, I have read your issue cover to cover without disagreeing once, or even being pissed at a public flaunting of unneeded insults or stupid rhetoric.

Congratulations on printing an entire magazine of quality content; content that is well written, researched and presented professionally.

You have been issued a challenge by those on campus who rashly categorize your material as trash, and you have risen to the challenge and proven your mettle by producing one of the best SOURCE issues I have ever read.

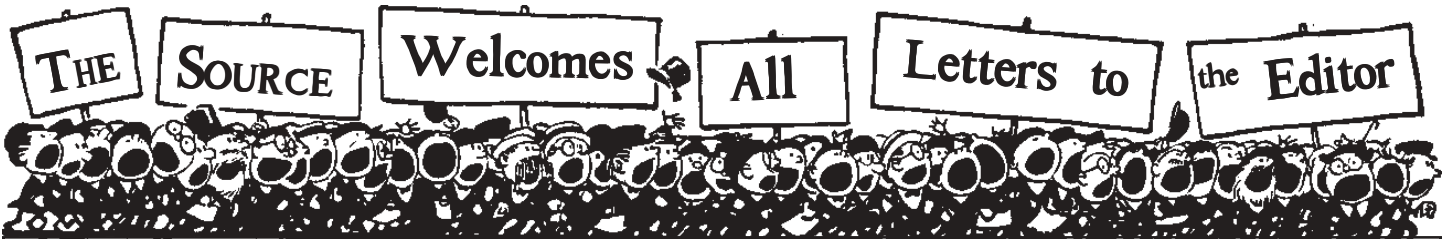
Jason Toppan
EN '03

Save a Tree

Recycle THE PRIMARY SOURCE

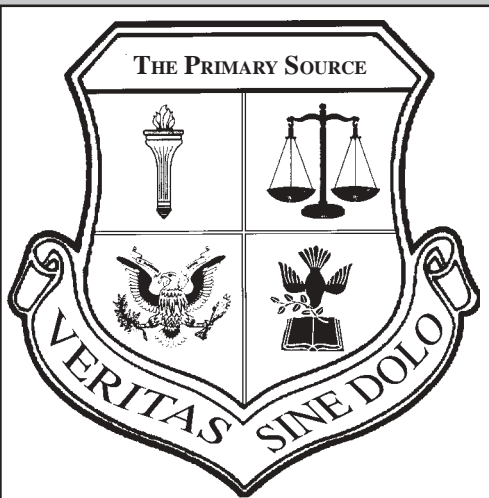


After you steal them all.



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Commentary

Olympic Follies—Too Much Patriotism?

By order of the International Olympic Committee, American athletes are “supposed to tone down overt shows of patriotism during the 2002 winter games.” This ruling came after five American athletes requested permission to carry the torn, but surviving, “Ground Zero flag” during the Olympics opening ceremony. According to the IOC, “Many nations have suffered [from the 9/11 attacks] and allowing the American team to carry the flag would not be proper.”

One wonders if the IOC is aware that over 97% of the people killed in the attacks were American citizens. One wonders if the IOC is aware that the attack itself was directed against the “great evil” that is America. Perhaps the organization is not aware of these points, as only four of the IOC’s one hundred twenty-one members are American (even though the United States is the IOC’s single largest financial backer).

Adding insult to injury, the IOC has made it clear that its ruling affects more than this one “offensively patriotic act.” As stated by the Salt Lake Organizing Committee President, Mitt Romney, “[t]his is not our time to talk about how great America is.” If the Olympics are not a time for showing the greatness of one’s country, then when is? Surely Mr. Romney and the IOC have not forgotten that the winners of each event drape themselves in their flag and that their country’s national anthem is played for the world to hear?

The world’s anti-American sentiment is childish at best and dangerous at worst. All too often the United States is called upon to provide soldiers, weapons, food, money, and a multitude of other essentials to groups like the UN, NATO, or the World Bank. Yet in the same breath these organizations de-

mand that the US provide these items in a way that best suits them, regardless of how it affects the US. For all America does for the world, every citizen in every country should be as patriotic as the American Olympians.

Hopefully, our athletes will find some way to show their love of country that is in line with the IOC regulations. Here’s one good way: winning the gold.

Preaching to the Choir

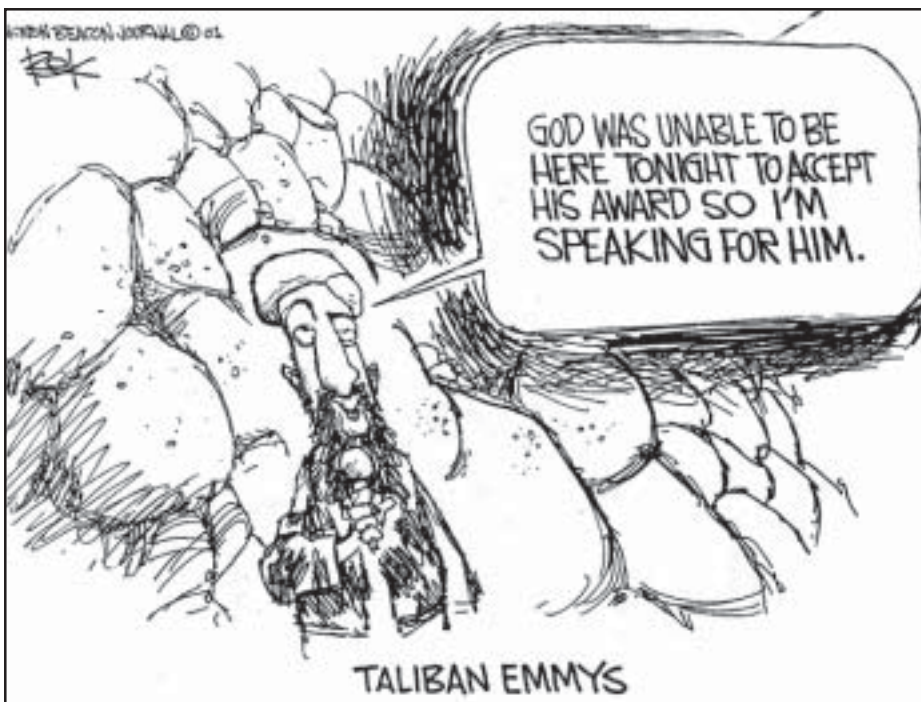
Two weeks ago President Bush delivered his State of the Union address. Lasting some forty-eight minutes, the speech focused on the war on terrorism and homeland security. Bush described no specific goals for his current war, but officially placed Iran, Iraq, and North Korea in an “axis of evil.” This World War II rhetoric raised many worried eyebrows overseas.

At home, the speech met a supportive audience. As is typically the case following a nationwide crisis, Bush has overwhelming support from both Congress and the American people; approval ratings have increased by 35 points over the past two and a half months and now hold at over 80%. Amazingly, more Americans now identify themselves as Republicans (40%) than as Democrats (35%) for the first time in almost a century. Bush’s excitement at having broken the deadlock of his election was clearly evident in the address. When not waiting out the applause (74 times), Bush was outlining a new government proposal, expenditure, or program expansion (39 times).

The address soon developed into an extensive economic shopping list. The largest fiscal increases would go to defense. This includes a doubling of the budget for the Office of Homeland Security. Bush also encouraged spending on a stimu-

lus package for the slow economy. Such spending will likely leave the government low on cash. Bush also called for the widening of many liberal plans, ensuring a large deficit.

Bush proposed to raise domestic spending by \$55.2 billion per year, on items ranging from farm policy to prescription drug coverage. Bush also intends to expand the AmeriCorps program, currently financing volunteers who provide social services. The President hopes that the program will become more involved in domestic preparedness. In addition, Bush proposed requiring colleges and universities to devote 50 percent of federal work-study funds to community service work. Currently, they must use seven percent for volunteer activities. Mere approval of the AmeriCorps program marks a change in Republican policy, but Bush went so far as to challenge every American to commit two years of community service. For years,



conservatives have opposed the idea of AmeriCorps, arguing that the charitable spirit is incompatible with government subsidies and financing. Some are now left wondering if this is a step towards forced volunteerism.

Bush's speech, though noble, turned out to be more of a sales pitch rather than a strong decree of what should be done to fight terrorism. The shopping list includes the staple of a strong national defense, but corrupts this healthy diet with expensive unhealthy desserts. His liberal leanings, while popular among the masses, stray too far from his conservative mantle. High approval ratings are fine as long as President Bush does not cater specifically towards popularity and decides to follow the course of action he sees fit.



More Olympic Follies—The Pure Life

The 2002 Winter Olympics seem to be about more than purely athletic pursuits. Olympic organizers in Salt Lake City are providing 12,000 condoms, free of charge, to athletes in the Olympic Village. While the mere thought of this kind of noncompetitive activity may seem touching to proponents of the Olympic spirit—pursuit of international unity—some of us realize the downside, a disturbing vision indeed. The thought of enormous alpine skiers copulating with tiny figure skaters and stoned snowboarders blowing lubricated balloons is scary enough indeed, but all of the form-fitting spandex suits could turn the games into a veritable meat market where athletes can hide nothing. And just when did the athletes get enough time for such extracurricular activity? The Olympics require a strict regimen of training and self-deprivation. If athletes are encouraged to participate in this *other* vigorous activity, they may lose the will to pursue the gold and instead pursue members of the opposite sex. The popular athletic guideline of “no sex before competition” exists for a reason.

While this isn't the first time that condoms have been provided to Olympic athletes (they were available in Sydney during the 2000 Summer Olympics) the Olympic Committee does not require that they be provided to athletes. They were not readily available in Nagano their ready availability seems to encourage promiscuous sex. If the athletes want to have recreational sex, why can't they just *buy* condoms like normal citizens? The budget for these Olympics has already included bribe money; squandering more on this amount of condoms seems like throwing money in the wrong direction.

Love not Anger

Angry feminists, too eager to take up arms at the first mention of L-O-V-E, are onto Valentine's Day in full force. You had better think twice before you give your sweetheart a present this week. Flowers? Condescending. Chocolates? Oppressive. Heaven forefend one should receive a kindly worded card expressing emotions of care.

Those who decry February 14th as a day sanctioning the subjugation of women and especially those who seek to replace “Valentine's Day” with such a distasteful word as “Vulvpalooza” do the holiday and the many women who enjoy it a great disservice. These militant womyn could benefit from a brief history lesson.

For over a century, February has been the month of love and romance. Saint Valentine's Day, as it has come to be known in 2002 is a combination of traditions both Christian and pagan. One legend contends that the saint was a priest in Rome who served during the third century. After the emperor prohibited marriage (he believed that unmarried men made stronger soldiers), Valentine continued to support the union of young lovers by performing secret marriage ceremonies. Valentine became a martyr of love when the emperor learned of his actions and demanded Valentine's death.

According to a second legend, Saint Valentine himself sent the very first of the romantic greetings named for him. During his time in prison, it is believed that the young Valentine fell in love with a woman who was most likely the daughter of his captor. His letter of adoration to his beloved he signed with the familiar “From your Valentine.”

Valentine's messages to his sweetheart were clearly meant to flatter and express admiration for a woman, not to subjugate her. Angry womyn are mistaken if they think they should yell loudly about vaginas to drown out songs of love. They destroy a holiday with a long tradition of respect and care. □

Fortnight in ReviewSM

Comedy is allied to Justice.
—Aristophanes

PS Polk County, Iowa ended a program that helped the poor pay for funerals, only subsidizing burials for the homeless with no living relatives. Said one state official, “Hell, they *live* in cardboard boxes; they can certainly be buried in them.”

PS This Valentine’s Day, you may encounter a radical leftist in search of a date. In order to improve your chances at nookie, the SOURCE gives you...

The Top Ten Leftist Pick Up Lines

10. Your preferred deity and I love you.
9. I’m disenfranchised...let’s commiserate.
8. We’re perfect. I’m vegan and you’re not a piece of meat.
7. Free speech is crap! Let’s go somewhere and be quiet.
6. Let’s take back the night together.
5. Is that a rubber bullet in your pocket or...?
4. Are you interested in staging a sit-in on my face?
3. I’m bisexual, and you look like you could use some diversity.
2. How about you and I practice our non-violent blocking tactics...in bed?
1. Let’s take down the system and talk about the first thing that rises up.

PS The Massachusetts Attorney General is suing the owners of a summer camp for autistic children, claiming they took about \$85,000 from families, but never opened the camp. One would-be camper reported, “\$84,965.72, definitely \$84,965.72. Uh-ohhh! Three minutes ‘til Wapner.”

PS In a related story, after K-Mart’s demise, Wal-Mart in Cincinnati has seen an increase in underwear sales.

PS Kyle Guenther, a former Kansas Baptist minister, is accused of molesting a teenage girl. But have no fear, Beantown! Boston still leads the nation in molester clergymen 113-2.

PS The Navajo Nation Council of Arizona decided against taking over its \$500 million health care system. Representatives from the HMO had to refuse the Council’s offer of beads, trinkets, and firewater.

PS Fran Thompson, who is currently doing time in a Nebraska jail, has filed a federal lawsuit challenging a new ban on tobacco use in state correctional institutions, saying her “life is empty without cigarettes.” Duh. She lives in Nebraska.

PS Because Sam spent the weekend in the SOURCE office, he was short on ideas for

Valentine’s Day. The staff decided to help him out with...

Sam Dangremond’s Top Ten Valentine’s Dates
10. Paint cannon with hearts, run from peaceniks

9. A date for hummus and green tea in Oxfam
8. Celebrate free speech with new pickup lines
7. Search for “one love” at a Coalition meeting
6. Clubbing baby seals and bathing in the bloody water
5. Organized article write-in at Bendetson
4. Strategic Gaming Society’s V-Day party, with twelve-sided dice, Boggle, and packs decks of cards
3. Polish his backup date and take her to the shooting range
2. Offend the TFA by paying for dinner
1. Read *The National Review* poolside with some bikini-clad conservative ladies

PS In Oklahoma last week, a dog locked his master out of his pickup by pressing the automatic locks, shifted into drive, and crashed into a tree. An ambulance piloted by Toonces the cat rushed to the scene.

PS An English class at a New Hampshire middle school is translating the school’s rules into teen-speak. Not surprisingly, in the new version the word ‘like’ appears like totally 10,000 times or whatever.

...if your vagina talked... what would it sound like?...

...if your vagina had a story to tell... what would it say?...

...if your vagina smelled... what would it smell like?...

THE
VAGINA
MONOLOGUES



Empowering Wimmyn, One Lesbian Statutory Rape At A Time.

PS Though it seems anyone interested enough would have watched the “five-hour epic,” Rob Bellinger wrote a *Daily* article last Monday on Super Bowl commercials. Just in case the *Daily* awards him his own column, we offer...

The Top Ten Column Topics for Rob Bellinger
10. Listening to coins fall in the vending machine

9. The new designs on the quarters he just put in the vending machine

8. The different shapes of the potato chips he bought

7. Breaking the chips into phallic shapes

6. Eating the chips

5. What classifies someone as “very white”

4. His favorite TV shows not brought to you by letters and numbers

3. His favorite Internet pop-up ads

2. The themes conveyed by late night infomercials

1. “It came from the laundry machine lint tray!”

PS A 160-foot cell phone tower in Idaho has been built to please the eye—it’s disguised as a pine tree using branches that are made of steel and fiberglass. Sadly, a family of confused beavers has been left toothless.

PS Town officials in Whiteville, Tennessee claim that a Census Bureau mistake has cost them \$140,000 in revenue. The Census Bureau refused to pay the extra cash since Whiteville has no culture rep.

PS Rappers Nelly and the St. Lunatics have promised to play basketball with St. Louis schoolkids that increase their math assessment scores. No word yet on whether the district will accept Mike Tyson’s generous offer of boxing lessons for young girls whose verbal skills exceed his own.

From the Elephant’s Mouth

☞ **Baby seal-clubber Sam Dangremond** mistakenly tells **Alethea Pieters** that she was not a Wendell Phillips nominee when she was, in fact, a finalist for the award. In penance, Sam agrees to appear on **Jumbo Love Match** without once using the phrase “tight, white tank tops...” **Noris Chavarria** asks in an open letter to President Bacow, “Please make it so that I don’t have to live in fear of being the butt of someone else’s jokes.” Don’t worry, Noris... you’re all taken care of.

☞ **Knock-knock.**

“Who’s there?”

Noris.

“Noris who?”

Noris Chavarria!

☞ Trustee Luncheon Follies: **Rich, white** oppressor Nathan Gantcher tells **Adam Carlis** that his question “doesn’t deserve a response,” followed by weak applause from the two or three PRIMARY SOURCE supporters in attendance. Well, they were probably just **slapping women...** Ass. Campus Affairs Editor **Adam Biacchi** turned 21 last week. When news of the momentous birthday reached the brewers of **Old English** and **King Cobra**, both companies gave their employees a 15% pay increase.

☞ Brilliance from the Ex College student-taught classes strikes again this semester: “A Cultural Study of Madonna,” “Growing Up Gay,” and **Chris Kohler**’s own “A History of Video Games.” Wait...

shouldn’t that one be titled “Growing Up **Dateless?**”... Speaking of multiculti members, liberated **womyn Megan Liotta** attempts to cook a meal but instead sets off the fire alarms in the Russian House. All remaining house members have moved out in anticipation of Liotta attempting to **do laundry**.

☞ A ham sandwich **walks into a bar** and says, “Noris Chavarria!”

☞ **Jonathan Perle** pens his first-ever article on something other than missile defense... but publishes it in the *Daily*. The Waldmann wannabe then issued a **WWF-style challenge** to leftist prof **Gary Leupp** to debate the war on terror. The debate will be live on Pay-Per-View next month moderated by **Jesse Levey** and Jerry “the King” Lawler.

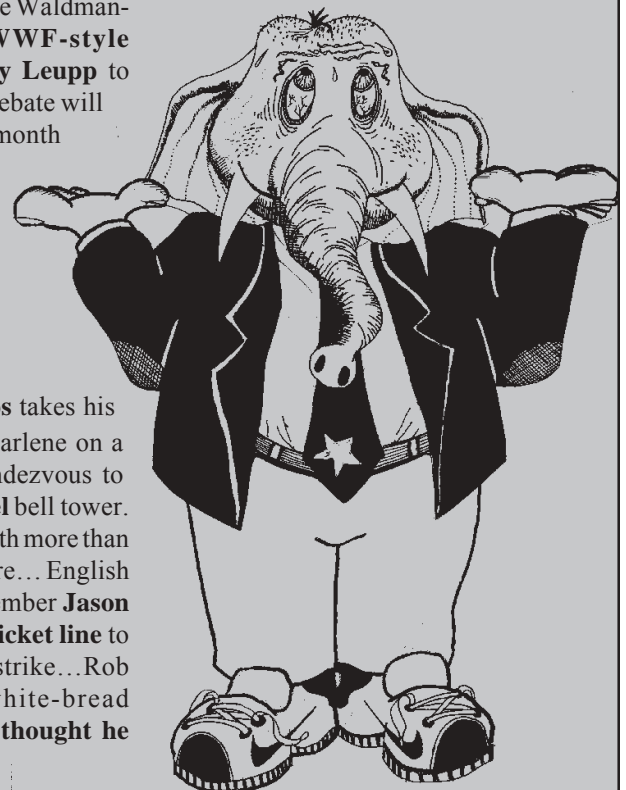
☞ *Why did the chicken cross the road?*

Noris Chavarria!

☞ Predictions: **Andrew Gibbs** takes his SG550 scoped sniper rifle Charlene on a romantic Valentine’s Day rendezvous to the top of the **Goddard Chapel** bell tower. Lovers cuddling on the quad with more than two copies of the SOURCE beware... English grad students maul SOURCE member **Jason Walker** after he **crosses the picket line** to return to work during the strike... Rob Lichter returns to his white-bread sanctuary... **Rob Lichter? I thought he**

was gay!... President Bacow bombarded by angry emails after SOURCE editor and **IV-drug user Josh Martino** writes a FrontPage Magazine column alleging the prez left his American flag out in the rain... **Kohler found dead in a Hillside bathtub** with his still-plugged-in **Gamecube** after his entire class beats him at Smash Bros.... Jon Perle pins Gary Leupp for a two-count before suffering a run-in **chair-shot** from Adam Carlis... Leupp wins the match, quits Tufts, and joins al-Qaeda under the name **Suleyman Froot-Leupp Muhammad**.

☞ THE ELEPHANT never forgets.



In the War on Terror, the progress outweighs the collateral damage.

What is Right?

by Jonathan Perle

The American war in Afghanistan is drawing to a close. All that is left is the tying-up of loose ends and scattered Taliban leaders. Though the United States must be prepared for a resurgent Taliban force, considerably more was done in the last few months than remains to be done in the future. The larger war against terrorism, however, is just beginning. As the United States shifts its resources from Afghanistan to homeland security and the rest of the Middle East, serious questions remain about how, where, and why this war will be fought.

The most abstract of these questions is “why?” The answer would seem obvious: an active effort by the United States to thwart future acts of terrorism is the only chance to stop such events from occurring. Thus we began in Afghanistan and we will continue wherever terrorists and the states that aid them are to be found. More importantly, the United States must act now because the consequences of inaction are far more serious than the monetary and physical costs of action.

While September 11th saw the largest foreign attack on the United States mainland since the War of 1812, the attack is potentially only a minor event in today’s world of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons. In March of 1995, the Japanese cult Aum Shinrikyo released sarin gas

Mr. Perle is a senior majoring in Political Science.

into the Tokyo subway, killing 12 and injuring nearly 6,000 people. Sarin is so deadly that 0.5 milligrams will kill an adult. There is ample evidence that al-Qaeda was seeking weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear, that would be capable of killing hundreds of thousands of people.

While the United States should do everything possible to avoid collateral damage in the war on terrorism, the potential consequences of not acting are too great to ignore.

Given the potential for just one person to carry weapons capable of damage exceeding that of September 11th, it is imperative that the United States act swiftly to maintain its security. This means actively seeking out potential terrorists, rather than relying on passive means. It is now well known that al-Qaeda members met with members of Iraqi intelligence, and it is quite possible, if not probable, that Iraq has given aid to Osama bin Laden. It is also well known that Iraq has stockpiled numerous chemical and biological agents throughout the years. The possibility that these weapons have been handed to normal or suicidal agents in the al-Qaeda network demands that the United States take proactive measures to protect itself.

To this end, the United States must use any and all means at its disposal to destroy terrorist networks and their support structures. This entails both traditional military means, demonstrated by the use of bombing and special forces in Iraq, as well as less visible methods, such as the tracking of finances, diplomatic muscle, and infiltration.

Undoubtedly, military measures will play a significant role throughout the war

on terrorism. Inevitably, this will mean that both US and foreign civilian casualties will occur. This past week, *The New York Times* reported that Carl Conetta, co-director of the Project on Defense Alternatives, projected civilian casualties in Afghanistan at 1,000 to 1,300. If confirmed, such a number is tragic. It is not, however, a justification against the war. If the United States had not retaliated after September 11th, thousands more might be dead as al-Qaeda, free from impediment, would launch more assaults against American targets. While the United States should do everything possible to avoid collateral damage in the war on terrorism, the potential consequences of not acting are too great to ignore.

It seems highly improbable that anything other than some form of direct military action will lead to change in the leadership of Iraq. US officials hope that Bush’s declaration of an “axis of evil” will have a similar effect to Reagan’s charge that the Soviet Union was an “evil empire.” It will give courage and support to those inside the country who wish for a more democratic and liberal society.

One must not forget that America’s war on terrorism, while a bit late in coming, is a moral war. While Afghanistan faces many years of recovery, that nation is better off today than it was last year. While some point out past criminal acts committed by members of the Northern Alliance following its victory, including looting and rape, the prospects for a better future are bright. If the war truly takes on the “axis of evil,” the result will certainly spell a better life for those living in Iraq and Iran.

Objections to America’s new war have been both moral and practical. The amounts of money are vast and America seems prepared to resolutely fight alone, if necessary. Some fear the practical effect this will have, while others worry about America exercising its power without consulting the rest of the world. But if the rest of the world’s actions are anything to judge (*i.e.* sales of arms and other supplies to Iran and Iraq), then it is America’s duty to go it alone. While success can not be guaranteed and accidents will be made, to end the war is to invite disaster on the United States and the world at large. □

Bill of Rights*

**(As Interpreted by Tufts University)*

Amendment the First:

Tufts University shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, except for the occasional Fellowship; or abridging the freedom of speech (as long as it is a popular viewpoint), or of the press, unless they hurt feelings; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble (unless they are conservatives), and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances (unless they are conservatives).

Amendment the Second:

A well regulated Militia being necessary to the security of a free University, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms shall be utterly and completely infringed upon.

Amendment the Third:

No student shall, at any time be quartered in any dorm room, but of the size of a shoe box.

Amendment the Fourth:

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the conservative publications to be seized.

Amendment the Fifth:

No leftist shall be held to answer for any crime, while conservatives will be persecuted for thinking differently; nor shall any leftist be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of annoyance or inconvenience; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of the right to persecute conservatives, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, except for the Greater Good.

Amendment the Sixth:

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a slow and closed trial, by a partial jury of the University. Witnesses and Assistance of Counsel may be sought for aesthetic purposes, but are not really required, as the outcome is predetermined.

Amendment the Seventh:

In suits of common law, where the value of the controversy is exceedingly petty, Tufts University shall unilaterally impose a fine of twenty dollars on students, so as to embitter them, thus guaranteeing they shall never donate any money to Tufts University as alumni.

Amendment the Eighth:

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor punishment of any form inflicted.

Amendment the Ninth:

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to provide protection in any form to conservatives.

Amendment the Tenth:

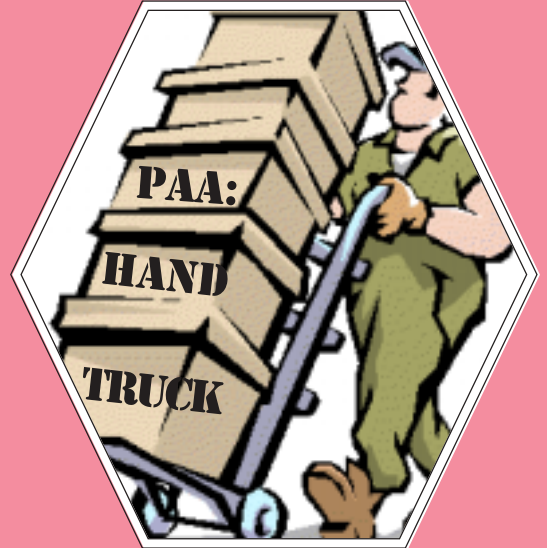
The powers not delegated to Tufts University by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the students, are reserved to the students respectively, up until the undemocratically elected culture representatives swing a senate vote and strip them of those powers.

For My Tufts

Grad Students:



**Taships
with OneSource**



Ben Lee



Forget-Me-Nots*

**come budget season*



Iris
Halpern

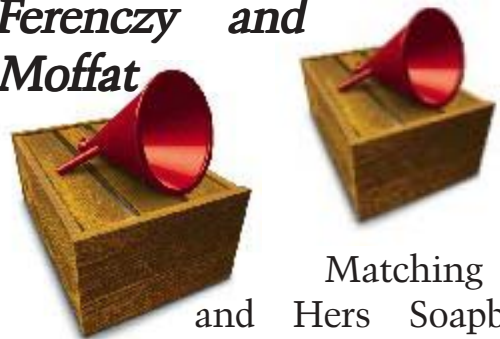
Flowers

TUPD



wage increase

*Mike Ferenczy and
Abby Moffat*



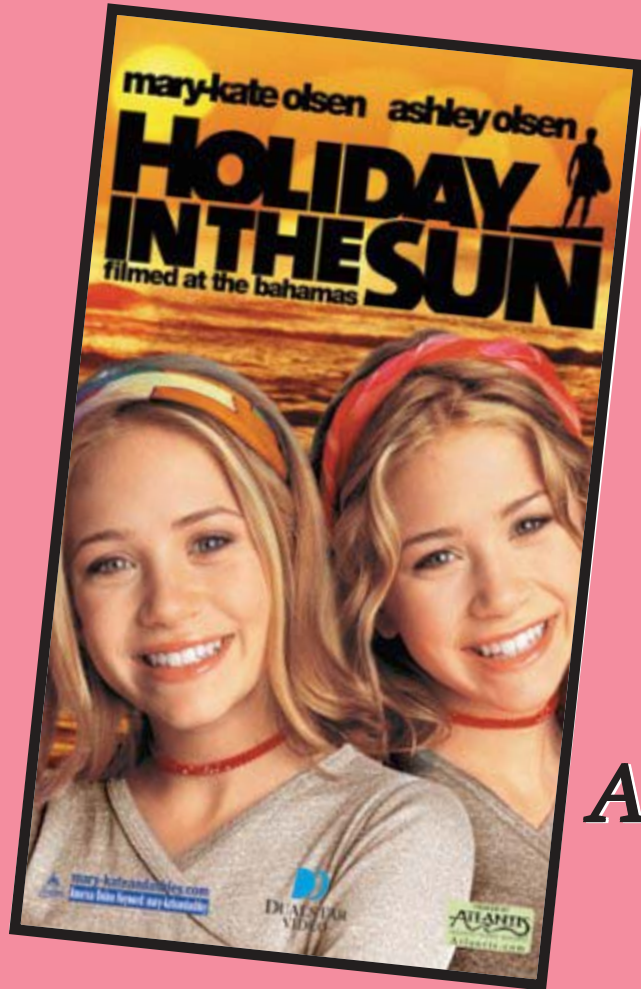
Matching His
and Hers Soapboxes

♥ VOLLEN♥TINE... ★

Lou
Esparza



Chocolates
that aren't white



AEPi



An Ode To Liberty

by the ELEPHANT



It was many and many a year ago
 That I published my first screed,
 And since then my trunk's penned yarns you know
 And others you would never read.
 But of late my witty goofs and gags
 Have sewn a troubled seed.

"Racist" some have called my mag,
 A misguided charge indeed!
 It makes my wrinkled dermis sag,
 For this ELEPHANT loves every creed.
 But some would say on Tufts' flowered Hill
 The SOURCE is a wretched weed.

I regret the trouble and hurt I've stirred,
 But for your pardon I shan't plead
 Because like a rose the truth is burred
 And it makes the truthless bleed.
 Blurred and disturbed they found in me
 The enemy that they need.

A Jumbo cannot be caged for thought
 But for a truly unlawful deed.
 And a nation's greatest laws are naught
 If captive hearts and words aren't freed.
 And though its laws let lousy language loose,
 The First Amendment you still must heed.

Put aside those words of mine that cloudy up your day.
 If you despise my words, don't read.
 For an ELEPHANT's not black or white—I'm gray.
 And remember, when you snatch my words with vengeful greed:
 No matter what you steal or break
 My message will succeed.

More money, good... reevaluation, better.

Military Money

by Michael Fortes

An increase in military spending couldn't come at a better time. President Bush said he would ask Congress for a \$48 billion increase in defense spending for fiscal year 2003 to cover pay raises, buy new high-tech weapons, and fight America's war on terrorism, and in doing so he will also be giving the largest funding boost for the Department of Defense in 20 years. The new defense budget allocates \$369 billion in military spending as well as a contingency for another \$10 billion to help defray the cost of our war in Afghanistan.

An increase in the military budget has long been warranted and is quite necessary for several reasons. First and foremost, our servicemen and women deserve a pay raise. Your basic, newly enlisted soldier only has a salary of \$13,260. Military officers, who must be college-educated (West Point, ROTC, OCS), have an initial starting salary of \$25,164. This is a sickly salary considering the responsibilities of an officer, such as looking after the welfare of your troops and their families. The military needs quality soldiers, especially quality officers, and low salaries hinder the military's recruitment ability. A would-be officer might easily decide to take a job in the work force rather than attend officer candidate school after college.

The military is also struggling with its current budget. Spare parts for fighting machinery are increasingly becoming hard to come by, leaving many units without 100% combat readiness. The budget also limits the

amount of training in which combat units can participate. While elite forces such as the Army Rangers have a large training budget, other units do not have the opportunity to train at length. As the old soldier's saying goes, "The more you bleed in peace, the less you bleed in war." Without proper training time, many husbands, sons, and brothers will not be returning home from combat.

The state of many military bases is also quite dismal. Many are run-down and in dire need of renovation. These bases were built

fifty years ago and have seen little money for basic amenities like new housing for troops. An increase in the military budget would only improve the quality of life for soldiers stationed at older bases. Considering their sacrifices, the least America can do is provide them with a decent salary and housing.

While this new, larger budget will no doubt provide relief to many divisions of the military, it remains essential that the Pentagon rethink their vision of the military. Republicans and Democrats are both in favor of another round of base closings, as the United States no longer needs a huge, Cold-War-era conventional army. This will save millions of dollars in facilities that no longer need staffing and maintenance. This

is a good start to saving money, however there are many other faltering military programs that should be cancelled or reconsidered as well.

Consider the "Comanche" helicopter that has been under development by the Army since 1983. Intended as a light attack aircraft, the "Comanche" would have the ability to attack both ground and air targets. Yet the program has met only delay and failure thus far, costing \$48.1 billion dollars. Rumor has it that designers put so much high-tech equipment into the project that the helicopter exceeded its payload—the copter could not carry the missiles it was meant to fire! Rather than spending more on failure, the Pentagon should cancel the program and purchase more of existing hardware that does the job quite well. Another program that is not needed is the V-22 Osprey. The Osprey program has met fierce criticism after a several of the propeller aircraft crashed and when officials discovered that the plane's developers lied about the results of initial tests. When he was Secretary of Defense in 1992, Dick Cheney tried to terminate the V-22, maintaining that simply upgrading our current helicopters would meet the military's needs. Since then the project has grown to be more expensive, and the per-unit cost of the Osprey has almost tripled, from about \$30 million to more than \$80 million per aircraft.

The list of programs that need to be rethought is immense. While an increase in military spending is justified, the government should support more accountable uses for this money. The cancellation of failed or wasteful programs would mean hundreds of millions of dollars saved for the American taxpayer, money that could also be used to help the American soldier. □

While this new larger budget will no doubt provide relief to many aspects of the military, it remains important that the military and Pentagon rethink their vision of the military.



A plethora of military programs—some valuable, others not.

Mr. Fortes is junior majoring in International Relations.

Unions disempower graduate students more than any administration ever could.

Avoid the Union Label

by Jason Walker

Last December, like many graduate students at Tufts, I was approached by two strangers who wanted a moment of my time. Since one was a man, the other a woman, and their dress somewhat casual, my first thought was that the Mormon Church must have radically changed the way it sponsors missionaries. But I didn't take long to realize these were missionaries of a very different kind: English graduate students eager to win my support for their drive to unionize graduate students.

For many workers in many markets, unions make economic sense, as migrant farm workers in my native Texas can attest. Unions in other fields, how-

ever, make no sense: human resource managers, soldiers, computer programmers, and bankers have no compelling reasons to unionize. So the question at Tufts should properly be, "Why should graduate students unionize?" How are we more like farm workers and meat packers and less like consultants or apprentices? Initially, even I found the proposal itself interesting enough to investigate further. But on closer examination, one must conclude that the Association of Student Employees at Tufts (ASET)'s arguments do not hold up.

One such argument claims that under the status quo, the administration does not prioritize graduate students. As Carl Martin argued in his January 22nd *Daily* column, "A legally recognized union would be allowed to participate in collective bargaining with the administration in good faith."

This is true; the law requires "good faith"

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

in collective bargaining between unions and management. But there is reason to be skeptical that a union would facilitate this process best or that it would make for a significant improvement over the status quo.

First, how do Martin and ASET know that the administration is incapable of working with graduate students in good faith without a union? Given that a new administration took office not

more than six months ago, a claim of this nature about President Bacow is not fair, particularly when ASET members chose to take steps toward unionization without even trying to give Bacow a chance to accommodate their demands.

Second, consider that contract negotiations need not result in better contracts for grad students. The University would be prohibited from changing the amount of pay, even to adjust for rises in the cost of living or inflation, while contract negotiations were in process. This can take a long time, as students at UC-Berkeley learned. Their first contract took seven years to negotiate, during which time their pay was frozen. Additionally, ASET's choice to identify the administration as the "employer" of graduate students is questionable. At Tufts, unlike the state schools where most grad student unions have been formed, the administration allocates funds department by department. The departments then function more or less autonomously within the system, deciding whether their funds are spent on hiring new faculty or new computers. Individual departments decide how many TA-ships to sponsor and how much to pay them.

Third, the claim that graduate students have no voice in the status quo is not borne out by the facts. In the January 28 *Daily*, former

GSC president Donna Wilson detailed the ways in which the administration accommodated the needs of graduate students through the GSC. According to Wilson, the administration met every request for information and documentation during her tenure as president, including a request to have a GSC representative in the Budget & Finances Committee. As Wilson herself writes, "If that is not acting in good faith, I don't know what is."

Wilson further points out that the GSC is already a member of the National Association of Graduate and Professional Students (NAGPS). Graduate students pay a mandatory activities fee so that the GSC can exist, but also for membership in the NAGPS. This organization provides, among other benefits, legal services for graduate student organizations as well as inexpensive health insurance.

The only thing that a union provides that doesn't already exist within the status quo, aside from increased bureaucracy, mandatory union fees, and neat little UAW buttons, is the right to strike. ASET tries to de-emphasize this, pointing out that "most" strikes have been to win union recognition. But should strikes even be on the table? Suppose a vote for strike goes through, despite your best efforts to convince your fellow graduate students that it would be a bad idea. Graduate students would be obligated to obey the strike, or face harassment or even fines for being a scab. And strikes *are* a realistic possibility. The University of Michigan's union has had seven strikes since 1974; Wisconsin-Madison has had three, UMass Amherst had its first non-recognition strike in 1991, one year after recognition, and Berkeley had its first in 2000, also one year after recognition.

I was curious about what might happen should graduate students change their minds about the union, but I received no response to my email query about this issue. According to my own research, unions are next to impossible to dissolve once formed, and the United Auto Workers are no exception. According to the UAW constitution (Article 36, Sections 7 & 11), no Local can be dissolved unless the International Executive Board approves. The UAW constitution may be found online at: <http://www.angelfire.com/ca5/newsboard/constitution/>.

A related issue is the university's ability to pay its graduate students. Resources are finite; within any organization, an allocation of more funds one place means other places receive less, or more revenue must be generated to make up for the loss. At the ASET meeting I

attended, I asked where should the University be placing its priorities. I understand that ASET may not have full access to Tufts budget numbers, but it should at least be able to say what things, like keeping tuition low, it sees as more or less important than its demands.

Kimberly Quinn, a UAW representative assisting ASET, emailed me after noting my “frustration” with ASET’s lack of concrete answers. In an email dated January 24, 2002, she wrote, “We can remind people that right now the university is spending loads of money to fight a union. Clearly they can find money for things that they think are a priority.” But this is fallacious, as an analogy to Joe Ramsey’s “I’m a Student and an Employee” illustrates. Like most graduate students, Ramsey finds almost every spare moment taken up by his work. But suppose the administration were to respond: “We can remind you graduate students that you spend loads of time and energy to form a union. Clearly you have enough leisure time for the things that you think are a priority.”

The financial question represents just how much of a lose-lose situation a union would create. There are two possibilities of how things could turn out after a negotiation. If it fails to change anything (since the administration has no obligation to offer a better deal as long as it negotiates in good faith), then a union was a waste of time, money, and bureaucracy, a parasite with a guaranteed cut to all of our incomes. On the other hand, suppose it finally wins out with higher income and benefits for grad students. By raising the cost of a TA-ship, departments will be unable to hire as many TA’s per semester. This means more graduate students will have to take second jobs, the TA’s who do get hired will have an increased workload (because there will be fewer TA’s per number of students), and junior faculty will be required to do more grading and overall work to take up the slack, undermining their own ability to perform scholarship. Furthermore, those graduate students who are required to pay part or all of their own tuition may find their rates hiked. The situation would be scarcely better in larger departments with guaranteed TA-ships and full tuition remission. More expensive TA-ships will mean fewer students are accepted into the program. Departments would

either have to cut the number of classes they offer, or charge more for undergraduates to take them.

Regardless of whether, as Quinn claims, this is a “typical employer line,” it is a reality at a school like Tufts. Tufts has an unusually small endowment for a school of its caliber, which is why its tuition is so high compared to similar schools. Perhaps Tufts could de-emphasize hiring well-known professors, or it could leave OneSource in favor of a cheaper provider of outsourced janitorial work. At large tax-funded state schools, unions may not interfere with the mentor/student relationships 9 out of 10 times, and as long as graduate students are not in that 1 out of 10 bracket, they’re in the clear. But at a small, private, under funded university like Tufts, the financial is clearly inseparable from the academic, and the presence of a labor union would greatly impact departments on an academic level.

For all of ASET’s rhetoric of democracy, this new union will be anything but democratic. The bargaining unit has been defined as “teaching assistants and research assistants.” This not only excludes those graduate students who choose not to accept TA work, but those who at best only have *intermittent* TA-ships. For example, my department does not have the funds to guarantee every graduate student a TA-ship. Therefore, if the election is held this semester, I will not be considered part of the bargaining unit, despite that this decision will impact my life as a graduate student more than any other. (In the NLRB hearings, the UAW is claiming 350 comprise the bargaining unit, while the University has claimed about 600 teaching assistants and 1,000 graduate students).

Masters programs aren’t the only ones at risk of not being represented within a union. A recent election at Brown University to determine whether their graduate students would unionize has been placed on hold precisely because of this issue. With a convoluted definition of what constitutes a legitimate part of the bargaining unit, the UAW excluded research

assistants (RAs) from the Natural Sciences, but included RAs from the Liberal Arts (in part, because the UAW’s strongest opposition came from Natural Sciences). Until the courts settle this issue, graduate students at Brown will not know if their union went through. So much for the UAW’s support of economic stakeholder democracy.

At the ASET meeting I attended, when I asked about this issue, Martin used arguments similar to those used by the

British before the Revolutionary War. Americans should not fret about taxation without representation in Parliament, British writers reasoned, for like women, children, non-land-owners and slaves, they are “virtually represented” in Parliament. Parliament takes seriously their concerns, and behaves with their interests in mind when it chooses to tax them.

Since even non-T.A., non-voting graduate students will pay dues, many graduate students will indeed face taxation without representation. Instead of “virtual representation,” Martin used the term “piggybacking.” It seems I can count on the ASET/UAW to take my concerns seriously, with my needs and concerns piggybacked along with the concerns of full members. Perhaps in the contract they work out with the administration, they will arrange for students in M.A. programs to have more opportunities for TA-ships, and they will, out of sheer benevolence, demand that Tufts provide more resources for underrepresented departments like mine. In the words of Iris Halpern’s Feb. 5 pro-ASET editorial, “Call me cynical.”

In short, it is not at all clear how the UAW’s presence here will help in matters we can already take care of through the GSC, which represents all graduate students, and every indication that the UAW would make getting a graduate education at Tufts harder for most graduate students.

One final note. At the meeting of ASET I attended, one speaker mentioned that ASET is “assessing” graduate students on an individual basis, ranking us with numbers: 1’s actively support the union, 2’s are leaning in ASET’s direction, 3’s are undecided, 4’s think unions are a bad idea, and in a new category determined at the January 24th meeting, 5’s are actively anti-union. I’m guessing they had me pegged for a 3, or possibly 4 because of my skepticism. They now have my permission to classify me as a 5. □

The financial question represents just how much of a lose-lose situation a union would create.



On Defense

by Jonathan Halpert

From the early days of the republic, America has been threatened many times on land and by sea. Although we have repelled every invader and defeated tyranny across the globe, we have learned the hard way that the price of freedom is eternal vigilance. Developing missile defense, in all its incarnations, is a critical part of that vigilance.

World War II and the Cold War proved that technology is the deciding factor in almost every military engagement.

From the development of faster planes and quieter subs, the two superpowers fought by developing even more powerful weapons, then developing the means to defeat them. Planes were countered with missiles, which were de-

feated by effective countermeasures; countermeasures were made ineffective by "smarter" missiles, and so forth, each triumph of engineering fueling a cycle of discovery and counter discovery. With the fall of the Soviet Union and the easy rout of Iraqi forces, the US seemed to be invincible against any foe. Military spending, even on research and development, decreased accordingly. This was a mistake.

While projects like Star Wars were mothballed and American equipment aged, a bevy of smaller nations emerged with technology gleaned off the remnants of the Soviet empire. Hostile nations like Iran, Iraq, North Korea, Syria, Libya, and China began to

develop long- and medium-range missiles or improve upon their designs. North Korea has even conducted tests over Japanese airspace designed to strike fear in the heart of an American ally. Meanwhile, the United States has not developed the technology to counter this threat and will soon find itself vulnerable to attacks many times more devastating than 9/11.

The ABM treaty, in conjunction with the threat of mutually assured destruction, pro-

protected the United States against missile attack by emphasizing deterrence over defense.

With the proliferation of Cold War materials and the growing power of terrorist alliances, the world today is much more dangerous than during the Cold War. At that time two rational superpowers

could sign a treaty to prevent the nuclear holocaust that less responsible powers could now pursue. The policy of deterrence will not be effective against extremist militants whose only aim is destruction. Similarly, although our mutual national vulnerability was an asset in dealing effectively with the Soviets, it will not be an asset in dealing with regional bullies like Saddam Hussein's Iraq. Our ability to put down dictators with relative impunity will be lost once long-range missile technology becomes commonplace. That this will happen is assured; weapons are in high demand throughout the developing world, and any nation that wants power can buy it on the black market. As such, there is no sense in adhering to a treaty with a nation that does not exist to uphold a policy that will no longer work. The United States must continually work to im-

prove relations with Russia and should develop the framework for a new treaty to control nuclear proliferation and reduce nuclear stockpiles. However, we cannot maintain an old treaty if doing so threatens our national security.

The ABM treaty is also a throwback to an older era in which missile defense was considered nearly impossible to develop and too expensive besides. Thus, at that time forging development made sense for both the United States and the USSR. Yet, today missile defense is not only practical, it is also nearly within our grasp. Early attempts at missile defense resembled the Patriot Missile: localized detection and launching systems that attempted simply to detonate a kill vehicle in the vicinity of the attacking missile in the hope that it would either knock it off course or cause enough damage to destroy it. The new generation of missile defense, which includes both national and theater-based missile defense, include long range infrared radar detection systems and kill vehicles designed to track, overtake, and collide with enemy missiles in midair. The analogy of hitting a bullet with a bullet is apt, except that these vehicles move much faster than bullets.

Designing and developing such a system is a vast and incredibly complicated project. Recently several critics have asserted that hitting a missile with a missile is completely impossible. Many of these are political "technocrats" with little understanding of the technology and less understanding of the issues involved. They tend to point to unsuccessful

With the death of the Soviet Union and the easy rout of Iraqi forces, the US seemed to be invincible against any foe. Military spending, even on research and development, decreased accordingly. This was a mistake.



Can hostile regimes be trusted with these?

Mr. Halpert is a junior majoring in Chemistry.

Seeking Forgiveness

by *Christie Langenberg*

tests as proof positive of their assertions, which are based more on their opinion than on actual knowledge. A few scientists with good credentials have come forward to assert a similar theory with better evidence. However recent tests in which the kill vehicle successfully tracked a target and destroyed the incoming missile have largely proved out the theory of the technology. Many critics say that these tests were too simple and in doing so point out their misunderstanding of the scientific method. The tests are conducted under controlled situations to ensure that failures can be ascribed to one particular malfunction or another, thus aiding in troubleshooting and correction. That's what testing is: putting a system under some strain to see what works and what doesn't. Unfortunately, these early tests were seen politically as "proof" either that the system worked or didn't. One test almost jeopardized the entire project as the kill vehicle failed to detach from the launch missile. It had nothing to do with the tracking system or the whole theory of missile defense; a routine error common to new missile designs almost ended the project. As usual politicians should leave the science to scientists.

The other valid argument against missile defense is the common 9/11 argument: if terrorists can steal airplanes or smuggle nuclear weapons across borders, why should we bother about missiles? The answer is that we should not increase border security only to ignore missile threats. The need for increased homeland defense should not overshadow the need for military defense systems. Similarly, while we certainly fear attacks by terrorists smuggling weapons across borders, it is more likely that we will be hit with weapons of mass destruction launched by enemy nations against whom we are forced to take action.

Missile technology is a military weapon. Although today's war is against an elusive pseudo-military force in the form of Islamic militant guerillas, that does not mean we will not fight another superpower in the future. Military research is long term—we must not plan for the wars we are fighting today, but for those waged in 15 or 20 years. Right now American technology has a crucial jump on that of rival nations. To squander that lead will only make a new arms race more likely and raise the stakes of failure in the future. Limited guerilla conflicts may be the kinds of messy, low-tech wars we hate to fight, but missile defense will help win the truly devastating, high-tech wars we simply cannot lose. □

The Catholic Church has had a long and infamous history of not taking preventative measures to stop pedophilic priests from preying on children. This is especially true in the Boston archdiocese, where the *Boston Globe* reports that over the last 10 years alone, lawsuits alleging sexual abuse were brought against nearly 75 priests. In most cases, these suits were quietly settled by the church before they could reach trial to prevent internal church documents from being reviewed by the courts and the public. However, there have been scores of criminal and civil lawsuits recently filed against former priest John Geoghan, which have led to the release of numerous internal Church documents. These documents indicate that, despite knowledge of his past sexual abuses, the Church repeatedly reassigned Geoghan to new parishes with access to children.

These reassignments were ordered by Cardinal Bernard Law, who for the first time has been named as the sole defendant in a lawsuit alleging that he was personally negligent in allowing Geoghan to continue to serve as a priest in different parishes. According to the *Boston Globe*, there were suspicions about Geoghan's actions in a Saugus parish as early as 1962, but documents show that Law certainly knew about the removal of Geoghan by Law's predecessor from a parish after allegations of sexual abuse in 1980. Yet in 1984, after allegations of abuse at another parish, Law still reassigned Geoghan to St. Julia's in Weston, Massachusetts, despite warnings voiced by other priests. In a letter to Cardinal Law, the Rev. D'Arcy states his concern over Geoghan's placement in Weston because "Fr. Geoghan has a history of homosexual involvement with young

Miss Langenberg is a sophomore majoring in Biology and Spanish.

boys... I am concerned about further scandal in this parish." In 1989 Geoghan was sent to rehabilitation treatment due to further incidences of molestation in his new parish. Unbelievably, Law allowed Geoghan back to St. Julia's after his six month "sick leave," where his sexual abuse of children resumed.

It was at this time that the plaintiff of the new lawsuit against Cardinal Law was sexually molested by his priest, John Geoghan. The public apology and acknowledgement by Cardinal Law that the reassignment of Geoghan to St. Julia's was "tragically incorrect" was only a defensive move in the wake of mounting pressure and pending lawsuits. Cardinal Law

Unbelievably, Law allowed Geoghan back to St. Julia's after his six month "sick leave," where his sexual abuse of children resumed.

had previously maintained that the reassignment of Geoghan was "safe and reasonable" based on psychiatric evaluations that affirmed that Geoghan had been rehabilitated. These doctors, however, were general practitioners with little or no experience with psychotherapy, and the Church accepted their opinions without second thought. This is the definitive characteristic of the past dealings of the Church with sexually abusive priests—the priority of supporting of its pedophile priests over the welfare of children.

The fact remains that Law allowed Geoghan to continue to serve as a priest with certain knowledge of his abusive tendencies and reassigned him to new parishes when allegations surfaced. This makes him personally liable for all the subsequent suffering of the victims at Geoghan's hands. If the Catholic Church is ever to regain the trust of its followers and repair its tainted image, it must hold responsible those who knowingly allowed the cycle of abuse to continue. Heads in the church bureaucracy should roll—starting from the top, with that of Cardinal Bernard Law. □

Uncle Sam wants you... to traffic drugs.

Double Dealing

by Andrew Gibbs

No three-ring circus could ever match the entertainment value of this year's Super Bowl. The Patriots scored a spectacular last-second victory, corporate poster girl Britney Spears turned tricks for Pepsi, and the US government spent \$3.2 million worth of taxpayer money to tell the viewers that purchasing drugs helps fund terrorists. The anti-drug commercial that ripped off the template MasterCard ad was particularly clever: "Phony Documents: \$4000, Firearms: \$1500, Airline Tickets: \$3000, etc." The only artistic flourish it lacked was a good closing line, perhaps: "Humiliating the world's only superpower: priceless. For everything else, there's propaganda." The prohibitionists in this country regularly resort to obnoxious tactics, but in hijacking the events of September 11th for their pious cause they have managed to stoop to a new low; they will stop at nothing to impose their morals. More disturbing, however, is that as far as government involvement is concerned, the War on Drugs is as big an hypocrisy as it is a failure.

Those who submit to the blatant distortion of truth in the Super Bowl ads may now merrily proceed on their quest for prohibition armed with the knowledge that using drugs is tantamount to helping Osama bin Laden pilot a commercial airliner into a skyscraper. It will prove a highly convincing argument to just about anybody, so long as they ignore that the vast majority of Osama's funding stems from construction businesses and oil. Alas, the truth isn't nearly as dramatic and sensationalist, so

it's probably not the best strategy for winning followers.

"What about the Golden Crescent Region?" members of the drugs-fund-terrorists bandwagon ask. Indeed an enormous amount of drugs flow out of that region. Afghanistan and Pakistan churn out billions of dollars worth of heroin and opium every year. However, this is where the plot thickens. Prior to the Soviet-Afghan war, opium production in the region was minimal, directed only to regional markets; the production of heroin was non-existent. Enter the American government. When the Soviet Union went to war with Afghanistan, the

The DEA seizes billions of dollars worth of assets every year, making it one of the few government agencies to turn a profit.

US decided to covertly back Afghanistan. Of course, wars cost money, and Afghanistan had very little. So, in roughly the same era that Nancy Reagan was urging kids to "Just say no" the CIA was busy opening up drug distribution channels in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Despite all the fanfare, the much-touted War on Drugs played second fiddle to foiling Soviet military operations.

Of course, the government does not limit itself to wielding the economic boon of drugs abroad. There's also a killing to be made at home. By implementing policies of prohibition, the government creates a black market through which enormous volumes of cash flow, a good chunk of which the DEA subsequently seizes. Casting aside all issues of morality for the moment, the DEA is here to stay for the simple reason that theft is profitable. The DEA seizes billions of dollars worth of assets every year, making it one of the few government agencies to turn a profit (another notable exception being the IRS). At first glance, one would think that the DEA and the CIA had conflicting interests, but upon closer examination the relationship shows perfect synergy. The CIA opens the distribution channels, and the DEA makes them profitable whilst skimming off the top. Organized crime makes out well too, as the amount the DEA siphons off is a



A large inventory of product, but no (legal) buyers.

Mr. Gibbs is a senior majoring in Computer Science.

paltry sum in the grand scheme of things. Best of all, young enterprising individuals needn't trouble themselves with hard work or an education; they can just sell "product" on the street corner. Why would the government ever legalize drugs? Terrorists wouldn't get funding, people would have to earn an honest living, and Constitutional rights would be upheld. The very thought is terrifying.

Worst of all, if the government were to legalize drugs, they would have to focus on real crimes in which people are deprived of life, liberty, or property. This could have the disastrous effect of freeing up space in prisons for rapists and murderers, essentially abolishing revolving door prisons. At present, only a mere half of prison space and trial time is consumed by drug "offenders."

In all seriousness, what is the obsession that the government has with prosecuting victimless crimes? What someone chooses to put into their body is none of the government's business. To counter this, prohibitionists argue that their crusade against drugs makes the nation safer. Tragically, prohibition causes many of the negative consequences associated with drug use. Desperate addicts resort to crime to meet the inflated black market prices. Dealers vie for business, clashing violently in territorial warfare. The result is that innocent citizens get robbed by addicts and caught in the crossfire of turf battles. If drugs were legal, the whole affair would be far more civil. Drugs could be sold cheaply and peaceably in the neighborhood CVS or Osco. Dealer disputes would be resolved not by bursts of gun fire, but rather with legal proceedings in a courtroom. In this fashion the majority of the effects of drug use and dealership would be limited to users and dealers, dramatically reducing collateral damage.

Alas, the American people possess a remarkable capacity for ignoring the lessons of history. Prohibition failed before, and it is failing again (except of course from the perspective of the profitability of the DEA and the CIA). In fact, as far as health and crime is concerned, prohibition serves only to exacerbate the situation. There is, however, a simple answer to the whole mess. Allow individuals the freedom to do as they please with themselves, and attach but one stipulation: to shoulder whatever the consequences may be. □

books

The Duke of Havana

by Steve Fainaru and Ray Sanchez

Villard Books, \$24.95, hardcover

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Before Elían, there was El Duque. On Christmas morning in 1997, the right-handed pitcher fled Havana a penniless enemy of the state. Fearing Cuba's most famous athlete would defect, Fidel Castro had forbidden Orlando Hernandez from traveling with or playing for Cuba's organized baseball teams. So he escaped Communism on a 30-foot fishing boat. El Duque rode that boat and his wicked curveball to wealth, super-stardom, and a world championship. His life story reads like a novel, which is why Steve Fainaru and Ray Sanchez's biography *The Duke of Havana* (Villard Books, 2001) is the ideal read for the offseason.

The book is a love story. Yet El Duque didn't make the risky Caribbean crossing to be reunited with his sweetheart—he did it to play baseball. Through first-hand accounts from El Duque, his friends, and his family, *Boston Globe* reporter Fainaru describes a man held prisoner in his home. Castro's revolution betrayed all Cubans, and the superstar pitcher was no exception. After Castro cut him from the team, El Duque was relegated to a menial job at a state psychiatric hospital where he made \$8.75 a month. He watched his half-brother Livan pitch the Florida Marlins to a World Series championship only miles away. But the book features no tearful testimonials from El Duque. The pitcher's passion for the game and his freedom is made evident through the authors' measured reportage.

No book about Cuba and baseball is without politics. Fainaru and Sanchez have an easy target in Castro, but the book's real villain may be El Duque's agent, Joe Cubas. Greedy and opportunistic, Cubas orchestrated the escape of many Cuban ballplayers only to swindle them worse than Havana's bearded *Commandante*. From his successful clients, Cubas charged 10-20 percent

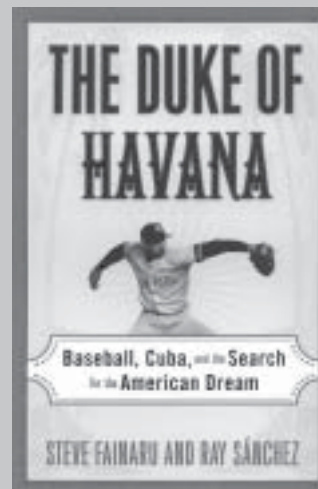
more than your average sports agent. He also ignored clients who did not get Major League contracts, leaving several young ballplayers stranded in America with no clue how to survive in a free society. The authors have not penned an ode to capitalism, instead illustrating that its potential for abuse is the same as that of Communism.

Even before he threw his first pitch in the Major Leagues, El Duque was a mystery to the baseball world. Many Latin American ballplayers lie about their age,

but when El Duque joined the New York Yankees in 1998, the team was only certain that their prized import was between 29 and 36. He was earning \$3 million even though few Americans had seen him pitch. He was a dark, wiry figure who wore his uniform socks to his knees. He was a twirling dynamo, kicking his knee to his chin before gracefully hurling his pitches to the plate. He had a curveball that seemed to drop from the sky. *The Duke of Havana* does little to dispel the mystery of El Duque—as a biography, its subject is very distant. The reader does, however, get a vivid picture of the hardships of life in a totalitarian society. State-sanctioned rations, censorship and propaganda, and the omnipresent secret police are very real in the Orwellian Castro regime. Although the reader is never familiar with Orlando Hernandez, the impetus for his escape—and the details of his daring voyage, long misreported by the sporting press—are very clear.

After a disappointing 2001 season, El Duque is trade bait. Many in New York don't see a future for El Duque on the Yankees. But as he said after his first Major League loss, "*Asi es la pelota.*" That's baseball. In or out of pinstripes, El Duque will be pitching in the free world for years to come and inspiring his countrymen to risk their lives to join him.

—Joshua Martino



Active citizenship is the sport of the future.

When Rehab Met Responsibility

by Megan Liotta

During the period of John DiBiaggio's career at Tufts, a new academic trend emerged. Programs like the University College of Citizenship and Public Service popped up. "Active citizenship" is the latest buzz phrase. But what does being an active citizen mean? Who is an active citizen? This past January, when I embarked on my second Volunteer Vacation with the Leonard Carmichael Society, I kept these questions in mind.

Volunteer Vacations are trips of about twelve students made during winter and spring breaks to various places around the country needing helping hands. Students are sent all over to build homes, reinvigorate parks, and help people. My first was my freshman year to New Jersey to help out at a Headstart preschool in an economically-depressed town. We played with the kids, painted murals, and cleaned up their playground. I had the time of my life. No surprise that I went on a second trip this year, hoping to gain a little insight to the definition of "active citizenship." And I found it.

Our destination was Caton Village, a live-in, nine-month drug rehab center for women and their children. It was in a rundown section of Philadelphia. There were bars on the nursery windows, and the parking lot was gated. The women were mostly crack addicts whose other option was prison. Some were prostitutes. Some were self-referred or sent by a doctor. Nearly all had more children who lived outside. All were free to leave whenever they wanted, but many faced serious consequences from the courts.

We met with the family counselor, Linda, who explained life at Caton. As if to purposefully make us uncomfortable, Linda broached the topic of race. Many of the women at the

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facility are black; Linda (and most of the Tufts crew) is white. I waited for her to tell us that blacks are suffering and that we, as privileged white people, are responsible. But that speech did not come. Instead, Linda delved into her own insecurities as a suburban, successful white woman in an urban, predominantly black community. "I assumed they would all say, 'What can this white girl do for us? What does she know?'" Linda admitted. "I tried to be less white. But these women do not care that I'm white. They know that I am here to help them." She partially blamed her formal

education, which taught her to view her skin color as inadequate and somehow less respectable in her career. The account sounds disturbingly like a resurrection of Jim Crow and alarmingly familiar to white students at Tufts. Real life has taught Linda that equality can exist so long as *everyone*, regardless of race, dispels their prejudices. That this lesson is a revelation reflects the poor state of higher education's presumptuous attitude toward race relations.

The next staff member we met was Muriel, one of the personal counselors, a hyperactive, fifty-something recent college graduate and black woman. Muriel jumped right into one of her biggest pet peeves: playing the race card. "I hate when I hear people say, 'Black people are dying from drugs. We have to get black people off drugs,'" she lamented. "Let's get one thing straight. Drugs kill people. Drugs do not care about color." We

sat there somber-faced as she related her attitude about society's unfounded beliefs, but I was grinning on the inside to hear race-blind optimism.

The most striking characteristic of Caton, and probably the one that has made its program so successful, is that it is an egalitarian system but not a communist one. The women all enter on "blackout" level—none have any privileges. Small freedoms, such as TV, smoke breaks, and telephone use, are awarded as the women successfully move through the levels of rehabilitation. They are each given a chore for which they are responsible: sweeping, cooking, etc. It is part of their self-disciplinary treatment. The women may refuse treatment, but as a result they are denied privileges. They are given one month to resume therapy or are removed to a shelter or prison. Rehab is not shoved down their throats—it is strictly by choice. While we were there, one woman left but came back. She said herself that a person has to want to be clean to be clean. Another woman left with her kids and did not come back. The Caton staff understands that forcing her into the program will not help her after it is over—she will use again, and the state will have wasted money on her stay.

Every woman at Caton is an active citizen just by being there. Each is taking a flying leap toward caring about themselves and society. They are learning how to function again in a free community, and, by all accounts, they know (and so do their kids) that Caton's system works. The staff is also comprised entirely of active citizens, people who want to see America as a better place, while diligently sticking to their democratic guns to achieve it. Unfortunately for Tufts students, this kind of active citizenship cannot be taught in a classroom. □



Caton Village: the home of responsibility



Fifty Ways to

LOSE

Your Lover

IV



Change the college on her diploma... run in the naked quad run... bicycle in the naked quad run...attend a party at the Crafts House... attend a party at the MAB office...plow over his fraternity to make room for your music building (next year)...oppose the formation of her culture rep...and tell her that an ugly culture rep would just be silly... shop at Staples...unionize...bare your soul to "Dr. K"...challenge Gary Leupp to a grudge match...get your own column in the *Daily*... talk to your vagina... talk to her vagina...sell your sperm to buy her some flowers... sell her eggs on eBay...knock up a 16-year-old townie...buy her an Xbox... fire your culture rep because she's not gay enough...join a task force... lose \$45,000 of the student activities fee...wash off her favorite chalking...take him to Dewick swordfish dinner... be a manager at Oxfam... tell her you hate tank-tops... and all things soy... buy her artificial flowers... pronounce her name like the flower... get Hodgdon for your one-year anniversary... on her points...tell her there's no 'y' in women... go shooting in New Hampshire...do all your printing from his computer... give your Billy Joel ticket to a buddy...tell her to meet you in the EPDC... use Bray Labs to rapid prototype a gift... live in a closet single...write a sensible Viewpoint... write about Super Bowl commercials... take her to DTD's Superbowl party as guest of honor... wear her pink boa... wear your pink boa... tell her that no one else has trouble getting into GAP's leather pants... then tell her that you want to get in them too... advertise your love for the Olsen twins... fail to compliment his new mullet... actually have a mullet... get your comic strip in *The Observer*... flirt with Dave Attell... pose as a fireman in THE PRIMARY SOURCE.

NOTABLE AND QUOTABLE

From soup to nuts.

—Larry Bacow, describing the recent
Trustee luncheon

If there is anything the nonconformist hates
worse than a conformist, it's another non-
conformist who doesn't conform to the pre-
vailing standard of nonconformity.

—Bill Vaughan

I love Mickey Mouse more than any woman
I've ever known.

—Walt Disney

I'm not a vegetarian because I love animals.
I'm a vegetarian because I hate plants.

—A. Whitney Brown

That best portion of a good man's life,
His little, nameless, unremembered acts of
kindness and of love.

—William Wordsworth

Since love and fear can hardly exist together,
if we must choose between them, it is far
safer to be feared than loved.

—Niccolo Machiavelli

I believe that unarmed truth and uncondi-
tional love will have the final word in reality.
That is why right, temporarily defeated, is
stronger than evil triumphant.

—Martin Luther King Jr.

Let me not to the marriage of true minds
Admit impediments: love is not love
Which alters when it alteration finds.

—William Shakespeare

Young love is a flame; very pretty, often very
hot and fierce, but still only light and flicker-
ing. The love of the older and disciplined heart
is as coals, deep burning, unquenchable.

—Henry Ward Beecher

Last time I tried to make love to my wife
nothing happened, so I said to her, 'What's
the matter, you can't think of anybody ei-
ther?'

—Rodney Dangerfield

Warning signs that lover is bored:

1. Passionless kisses
2. Frequent sighing
3. Moved, left no forwarding address.

—Matt Groening

Love, n — A temporary insanity curable by
marriage.

—Ambrose Bierce

Love is an ideal thing, marriage a real thing;
a confusion of the real with the ideal never
goes unpunished.

—Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

I have always loved truth so passionately that
I have often resorted to lying as a way of
introducing it into the minds which were ig-
norant of its charms.

—Giovanni Jacopo Casanova

If you are lucky enough to have lived in Paris
as a young man, then wherever you go for
the rest of your life it stays with you, for
Paris is a moveable feast.

—Ernest Hemingway

Many a man has fallen in love with a girl in a
light so dim he would not have chosen a suit
by it.

—Maurice Chevalier

My schoolmates would make love to anything
that moved, but I never saw any reason to
limit myself.

—Emo Philips

Why do they only talk about feeling good
about themselves? The trustees donate money
for their education, not for their therapy.

—Pamela Kohler

Rather than love, than money, than fame,
give me truth. I sat at a table where were
rich food and wine in abundance, and obse-
quious attendance, but sincerity and truth
were not; and I went away hungry from the
inhospitable board.

—Henry David Thoreau

While you are away, movie stars are taking
your women. Robert Redford is dating your
girlfriend, Tom Selleck is kissing your lady,
Bart Simpson is making love to your wife.

—Baghdad Betty, Iraqi radio announcer, to
Gulf War troops

I love the women's movement...especially
when I'm walking behind it.

—Rush Limbaugh

The minimal state is inspiring as well as right.

—Robert Nozick

Romance should never begin with sentiment.
It should begin with science and end with a
settlement.

—Oscar Wilde

Poetry is what is lost in translation.

—Robert Frost

Common looking people are the best in the
world: that is the reason the Lord makes so
many of them.

—Abraham Lincoln

Beauty does not ensnare men; they ensnare
themselves.

—Chinese proverb