

The Primary Source

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TUFTS UNIVERSITY

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FEDERAL AID PROGRAMS: CREATING WASTE AT TUFTS?

Wells Sampson, E'87

President Reagan appears to be on the warpath against waste. He recently announced a proposal to reduce federal aid for postsecondary education. Since 1978, the cost of the federal education aid program has risen from \$3.7 billion to \$8.6 billion. The problem with such massive aid programs as this is that they sometimes breed abuse and exorbitant waste. People tend to rush to "cash in" on a "freebie."

The President's proposal is this: Families with income over \$32,500 per year would be ineligible for subsidized loans, and those families with over \$25,000 per year would be ineligible for government grants, subsidized jobs, and direct government loans. Also there would be a maximum of \$4000 per student per year for all subsidized aid. This would make it virtually impossible for most middle class families who don't desperately need aid to get it. Also, there would be reductions of up to 2% in government subsidies to lender banks. Taxpayers' costs under this proposal would be reduced from \$8.6 billion per year to 6.3 billion, only a 27% reduction. Most deserving students would still receive aid.

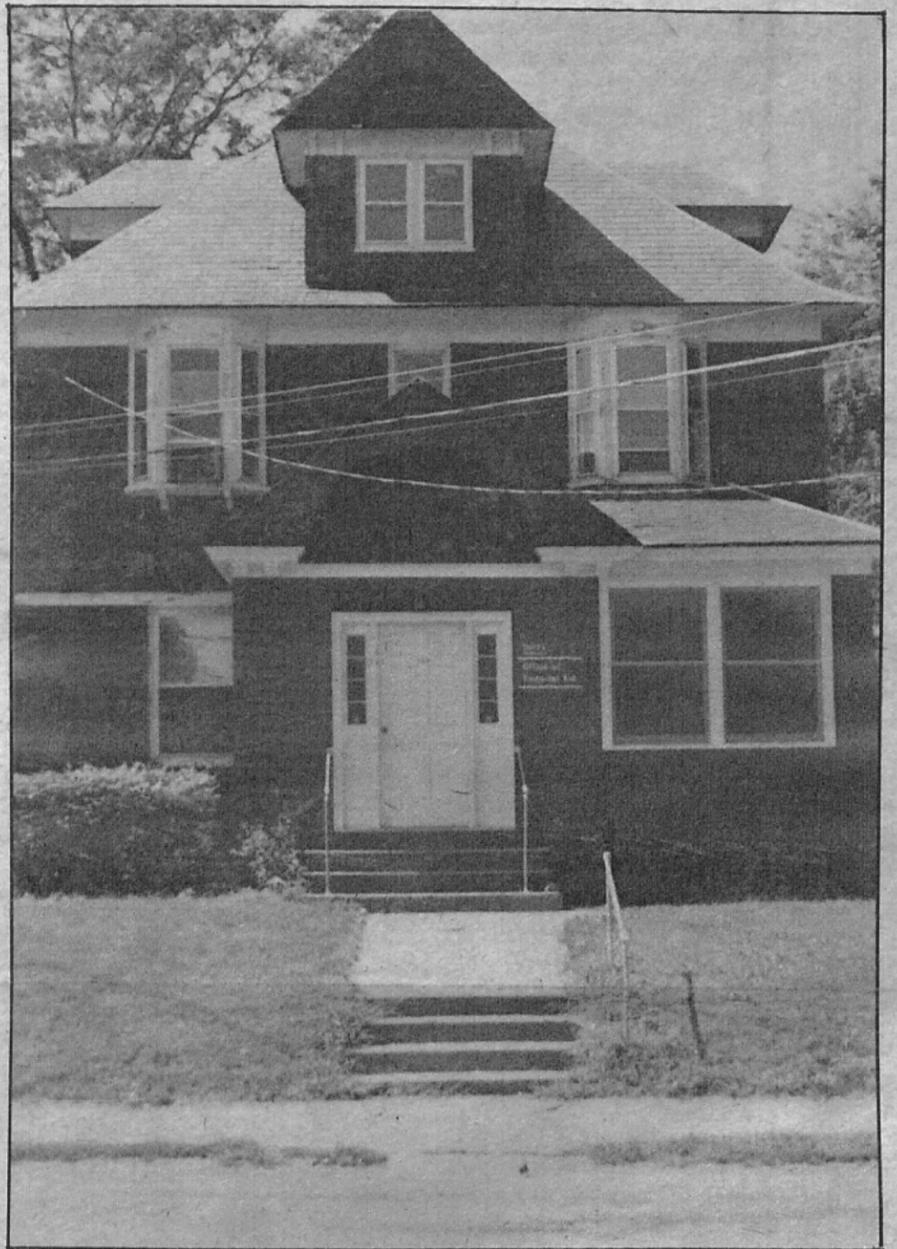
As a student, I have seen plenty of supposedly "needy" students driving around campus in big gas guzzling cars. Why should the government give free handouts to the hardly needy people who enjoy comfortable standards of living? Couldn't this money be better spent elsewhere? One major element of the abuse problem extends far beyond the students. The universities themselves are aware of the government's generosity to students. They know that they can jack the tuition up a thousand or two per year, and still the students will be able to pay because the government will see to that. Also,

the subsidiary university service departments and outside vendors want some of the benefit. They know that the university has enough money to pay them handsomely for their services.

Universities have an extremely marketable product, namely educational degrees. Because of the huge demand for their "product" and the heavy government subsidies, vast and sometimes obesely inefficient bureaucracies of education are created. There is no incentive to trim down to an efficient and controlled level, because both the government and wealthy students' parents are willing to pay for everything. By initiating a reduction at the governmental level, a chain reaction of change and system restructuring would result, thus helping to deflate waste.

Here at Tufts, the waste of resources is often quite apparent. Anyone who walks across the quad on a typical winter day can notice at least half of every dorm's windows standing open, releasing thousands of Tufts heating dollars into the atmosphere. Would not the investment needed to install better controls on the heating systems soon pay for itself? I would propose that Reagan's proposal be amended so that the 2.3 billion savings in the first year would be spent to subsidize waste elimination projects such as heating system renovation.

I wonder, do we really need buildings and grounds vehicles equipped with sunroofs, mag wheels and mud tires? I do happen to enjoy riding in comfortable luxury in the two tone midnight blue geology van complete with power windows, rear air-conditioning and heating, AM-FM stereo with rear speakers, and tilt wheel, but I wish they could have saved that \$2000 or so and given it to me to help me pay my bursar bill. I wouldn't mind riding a few miles without A/C. We apparently need something to motivate a change



Tufts' Financial Aid Office on Professors Row

towards thrift.

The investments in the maintenance of atmosphere here at Tufts, primarily aimed at pleasing the alumni, students, and staff with the aesthetics of the campus, is

important for maintaining a pleasant collegiate environment and especially for helping to generate endowment. However, I feel that it can be done as

continued on page 6

Lessons From The Forty Year Nuclear Age

Waldemar Opalka, A'88

As I write this, the press is filled with numerous accounts of the atomic bombing of the Japanese cities, Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Now, unless you've been imprisoned in a Nepalese jail, there is little doubt that you haven't been exposed to some account of this tragic incident. Writers, soldiers, politicians and victims have been arguing various aspects of America's action, such as the morality of the act and projections on casualties had America invaded without using "Fat Man" and "Little Boy." Thus, I will avoid discussion of those topics and instead focus on the bombing's effect today.

In a recent news interview, former National Security Advisor

Zbigniew Brzezinski referred to the nuclear bomb as a "paradoxical blessing."¹ (An opposing viewpoint was presented in the form of Robert McNamara, former Secretary of Defense under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. He tended to disagree with Mr. Brzezinski's assessment, calling nuclear bombs terrible weapons for destruction. No one denies the massive destructive capabilities of such weapons and the disastrous results of their use. However, one should question the change of heart for Mr. McNamara, when during his appointment, America drastically increased its land based nuclear weapons and significantly decreased those "safer" means of deployment, which include strategic bombers.² It is strange that something so

continued on page 4

INDEX

Budget Reform by Barry Weber	Page 9
Extras	Page 2
Film Review by Brian Kelley	Page 11
Financial Aid Facts	Page 6
From the Editor	Page 2
Interview with Michael Ivens	Page 8
Live Aid by Diane Zitner	Page 5
Reagan v. Terrorists by	Page 7
Russian Mythology by Eric J. Labs	Page 10
South Africa	Page 12
Who Are the Terrorists?	Page 7
Wm. F. Buckley	Page 4

And much, much more.

The Primary Source

The conservative student journal of opinion at Tufts University

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From The Editor

ENDING CAMPUS DECEPTION

This year I challenge TuftsPIRG and Tufts Hunger Action People to reevaluate their association with their outside organizations, PIRG and Oxfam. Both of these groups bring some type of deception to campus. Consequently, it is up to the members of these organizations to take the initiative and end that deception. However, if either group decides not to investigate their association with their parent organization, Tufts' students will be forced to speak out against the current fraud.

PIRG is a high budget lobbying organization founded by consumer activist Ralph Nader in the early seventies. PIRG, which exists at many college campuses throughout the entire country prays on student apathy for its continued existence. The student activities fee, itself a potentially controversial issue, should not be used for political lobbying. Certainly, TuftsPIRG can win a majority of the students who actually vote (that is how they stay in business), but there are many students who do not want to help their campaign. The bottom line is students should not be made to pay for lobbying that they do not want.

It is not my intention to argue about the other activities that TuftsPIRG engages in that really do promote the campus well being and diversity. If TuftsPIRG needs funds for the book swap, research, voter registration or other activities that benefit Tufts, then it is their right to apply for them. However, if they wish to continue lobbying for political causes at the Massachusetts State House, then they can raise the money separately.

I suggest that TuftsPIRG disassociate itself from the national and state PIRG organizations. Students will not

be forced to subscribe to political lobbying without their personal consent or knowledge. Furthermore, students can gain

more experience by working independently to achieve their goals without paying professional PIRG lawyers, lobbyists,

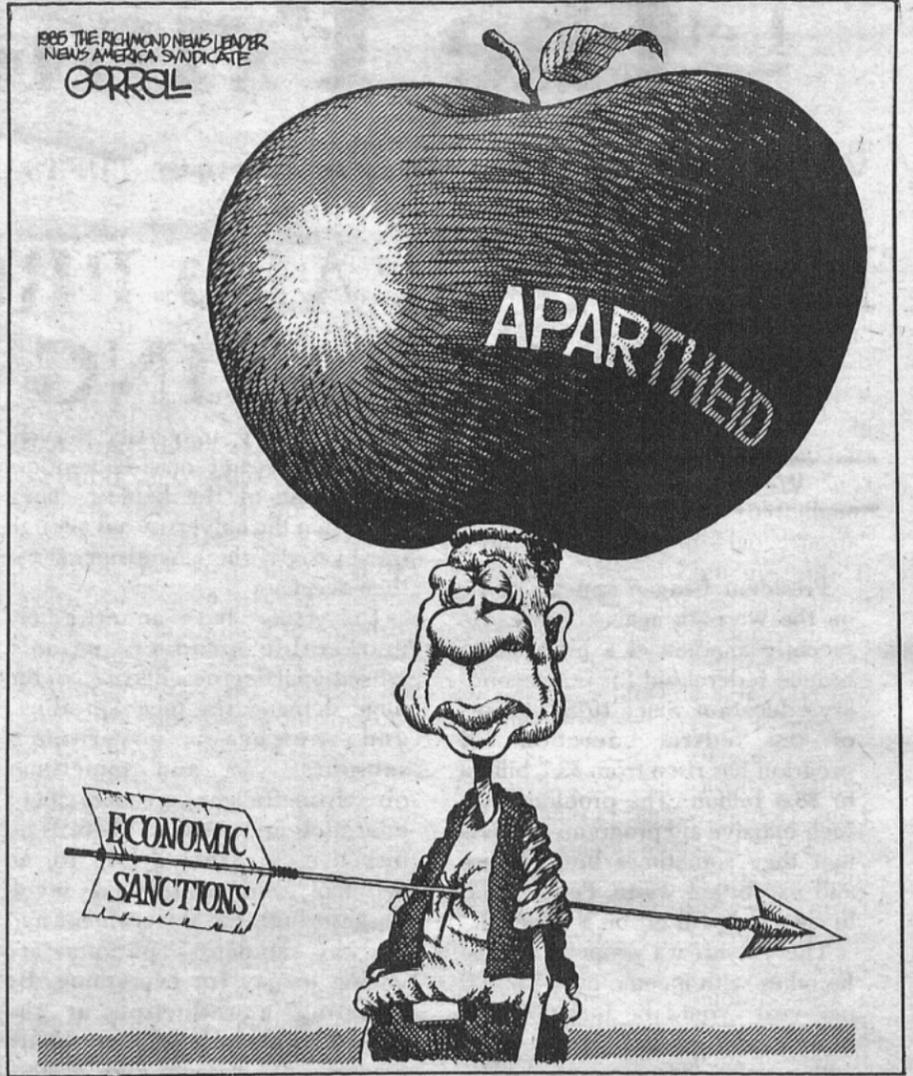
or researchers to do work for them.

Second, Tufts Hunger Action People (THAP) are a group which has ties to an organization with a questionable reputation, Oxfam. Unlike PIRG, which relies on student apathy to collect money, THAP raises money mainly with their snack bar and annual fast. They claim that the money is going to help starving people through the guidance of Oxfam America, a hunger action organization.

The problem begins and ends with Oxfam. Although many of its programs are designed to help villages achieve self dependency instead of inundating them with food (a point in Oxfam's favor), Oxfam also engages in political action. Some of its money does go towards political propaganda. For example, Oxfam released a booklet after the United States liberation of Grenada which condemned that action.

In my opinion, the THAP have two options in order to end campus deception. The first is to find out exactly how the money sent to Oxfam is spent and see if their objectives are being met in the best manner. Perhaps they will find a different relief organization which is better than Oxfam. Second, they have the option of telling students what percentage of the donated money goes to administrative costs and educational campaigns (not directly to relief) so we can accurately decide whether or not our money is being spent wisely.

Without question, these two organizations provide services at Tufts which many students enjoy. I urge them to investigate their national support groups and disinvest themselves from them. By doing so they will have the chance to receive the support of the entire campus.



EXTRAS

President Reagan should take advice from progressives like Robert Mugabe, the elected socialist leader of Zimbabwe. Mugabe has vowed to turn his country into a one party state for more efficiency (Boston Globe) because he has so much popularity with the people

...

"I'm not taking NNNN off tonight"

Madonna at the Live-Aid concert, responding to the audiences shouts to take off her long coat. Not only can she sing and dance, but she has a sense of humor too!

...

- The time: 1986
- The place: RFK Stadium, Washington, D.C.
- The performers: Rivers-Sinatra-Hope-Bonzo and many other famous singers, comedians, and actors.
- The reason: President Reagan attempts to end the federal deficit by holding a Live-Aid type show at which many of his friends participate.
- The moral: Now there's a solution to a problem that will benefit the entire free world.

...

Have you ever seen the Russian media talking to one of their leaders in the hospital? Of course not. This is because the Russians have not stolen one of Americas most confidential secrets. Little do they know that the White House staff uses reporters to strengthen the President's physical condition by allowing him to be needed anytime, anywhere. Just wait. Pretty soon you will see Dan Rather being invited to Moscow all of the time!

...

"For many years now, beginning with the regime of Idi Amin, our country has suffered continuously from a process of political and moral decay."

Remarks made by Lt. Gen. Tito Okello, head of the new regime in Uganda, shortly after releasing 1203 political prisoners held by the former ruler, Milton Obote. Is that remark an understatement or what?

Letters

To the Editor:

In the May issue of *The Primary Source* your writers smugly poke fun at liberals.

Barry Weber in his *From the Editor* column says that many of his "political counterparts do not take the time to think about the long term results of their proposed actions." He says that the arguments of the people protesting CIA recruitment on campus were "negligible." He calls divestiture an "absurd goal," and those supporting it "short sighted." Mr. Weber refers to the faculty supported teach-in as an "ignorance-in" and calls the Ad Hoc Committee Against Racism the "biggest farce on campus."

Eric J. Labs continues the fun in his response to Robert Donnelly's letter to the Editor. According to Labs, Donnelly "ignores the reality of South Africa and South Africa's history." Donnelly also "argues from unsupported statements supplemented with pure emotionalism."

The caption to the photo on page three may please conservatives but it does little to convince liberals. "Once again, Tufts and non-Tufts radical activists manipulate the media to promote their one-sided, dogmatic ways. This time the non-issue is divestment from South Africa. Certainly, none of the students have thought about the question (if indeed they can think), "What will happen to South Africa after we divest?"

If the purpose of "*The Primary Source*" is to promote your views, you should show respect for your opponents. Your ideas would be very convincing if you could leave out the anti-liberal sarcasm.

Sincerely,

Alexander Mountjoy, A'87

Barry Weber responds:

Mr. Mountjoy, I appreciate the time you took to read *The Primary Source* and consider what we had to say. In our May 1985 issue some sarcasm, for better or for worse, did creep out of the "Extras" section and into our captions. Since we did not have a chance to write a full article in response to the Ballou sit-in, our abhorance of that action did stand out.

However, the statements in mine and Eric J. Labs' articles were not elements of sarcasm, but rather opinions of various campus events. It is not our goal to attack liberal ideas with sarcasm. Instead, we attempt to use history and rational explanations which show concern for the welfare of the individual.

I hope you enjoy this issue and all of the following ones. Do not hesitate to let us know if you disagree with us or think that our arguments are not supported by logical arguments.

WHY WE'RE HERE: PART II

Seven more times this academic year the Tufts community will be greeted by the familiar voice of *The Primary Source*, Tufts conservative journal which advocates personal freedom, less government, and strong foreign policy. Founded just three years ago by two undergraduates who had had enough of only one political view being presented in the campus newspapers, *The Primary Source* was a shock to many liberals who had lived without rebuttal.

Some people may question the need for *The Primary Source* on campus. However, when one looks at *The Tufts Daily*, *The Observer*, or the *Boston Globe* the answer becomes apparent. There is no good local source of conservative opinion except for *The Primary Source*.

The Primary Source is an outlet for conservatives who feel that their opinion will be lost in the sea of liberal opinion found

in the *Daily* and *Observer*. We provide a challenge for liberal thinkers who wish to read opinions which differ from their own. We bring to campus national conservatives whenever possible so that not all of our

speakers are liberally biased.

I invite you to join the revolution that is *The Primary Source*. Come learn about writing, journalism, political science, economics, and current events.



Summer Fun And Change: Tufts!

School's in session again! Or did it ever really stop? In May, seniors departed Tufts to the wise words of Tip O'Neill and Jean Mayer. Other students went home for summer work, play and relaxation. However, life at Tufts never stopped.

Buildings and Grounds was hard at work, finally repairing the problems in your dorm room that you complained about at the beginning of last year (freshmen, don't despair). Both sets of tennis courts (near Latin Way and Professor's Row) have been resurfaced, but the Quad has still not been turned into America's Wimbledon. Finally, the world's brightest yellow paint has been

used to make Tufts' roads safe for any Jumbo.

B&G were not the only ones keeping busy. Teachers and students were working hard during Tufts two intense summer sessions. Complaints were never heard about the library being too crowded. Instead, it was just closed alot! At least the pub was open six nights a week as an exciting substitute.

There were two major staff changes this summer. First, Jim Murphy, director of housing, decided to leave Tufts in order to pursue other goals. His replacement, John Darcey, was most recently in charge of Boston University's West campus and should prove a most capable replacement. Second,

Curtis Barnes, former director of communications, returned to his home in Nantucket to head the family's real estate business. Rosemarie Van Camp, formerly working at the University of Florida, is the new director and is reportedly eager to begin work here at Tufts this fall (*Tufts Journal*).

The *Journal* also reported that Tufts will be on T.V. in October because it was the site of a commercial for Lincoln-Mercury's Cougar.

Summer at Tufts is not just a time for repairs. There is learning, fun and preparation for the next academic year. Maybe you'll join in the fun and excitement next year!

Another Reason to Consider Leaving the United Nations

A special convention met in Nairobi, Kenya this summer. The purported topic — women's issues around the world for the next decade. Maureen Reagan led the United States delegation as the Western nations battled fiercely against the Third World nations and the Soviets. Many of the topics discussed were specifically related to women: Zionism, apartheid, and the arms race. Although U.S. imperialism was harshly criticized, we're sure that Sally Mugabe, spokeswoman from Zimbabwe, did not hear her husband's government criticized too much.

Instead of trying to equate Zionism to racism (a motion which eventually failed after long protest from many Western countries and Israel), the conference could have worried about abuses that occur to women in Moslem countries. Do

Jordanian women have more rights than Palestinian women? Which communist countries have had elected leaders as powerful as Margaret Thatcher or Golda Meir?

Perhaps the United States should reconsider funding such events in the future. The topics discussed at this special conference were no different than what is normally discussed in the General Assembly. Even better, now would be an excellent opportunity to reduce the United Nations to a simple forum of discussion with no powers and almost no budget.

Reagan To Meet With Gorbachev

Walter Mondale will no longer be able to complain about the President of the United States not meeting with a Soviet head of state. Reagan is expected to meet with Gorbachev on November 19-20 of this year. The exact agenda is still undecided, but the Washington Post reports that probable topics will include "regional issues, bilateral issues, human rights and arms control."

President Mayer Testifies Before Congress

Tufts president Jean Mayer testified before Congress on the harm that President Reagan's tax plan would cause to private institutions, in particular private colleges and universities. Certainly, not allowing deductions for charitable contributions would diminish those donations to some extent (naturally, president Mayer's figures are a bit higher than ones I have heard, but that's why we have economists), but the real amount of contributions would not decrease much. President Mayer, like most of the country and President Reagan, missed the point of a new tax plan. The new tax plan should be simple, non regressive and not intended to direct money to any particular group. Instead, it should concentrate on leaving as much money as possible to individuals. Arguments such as Mayer's are what caused the present problem in the first place.

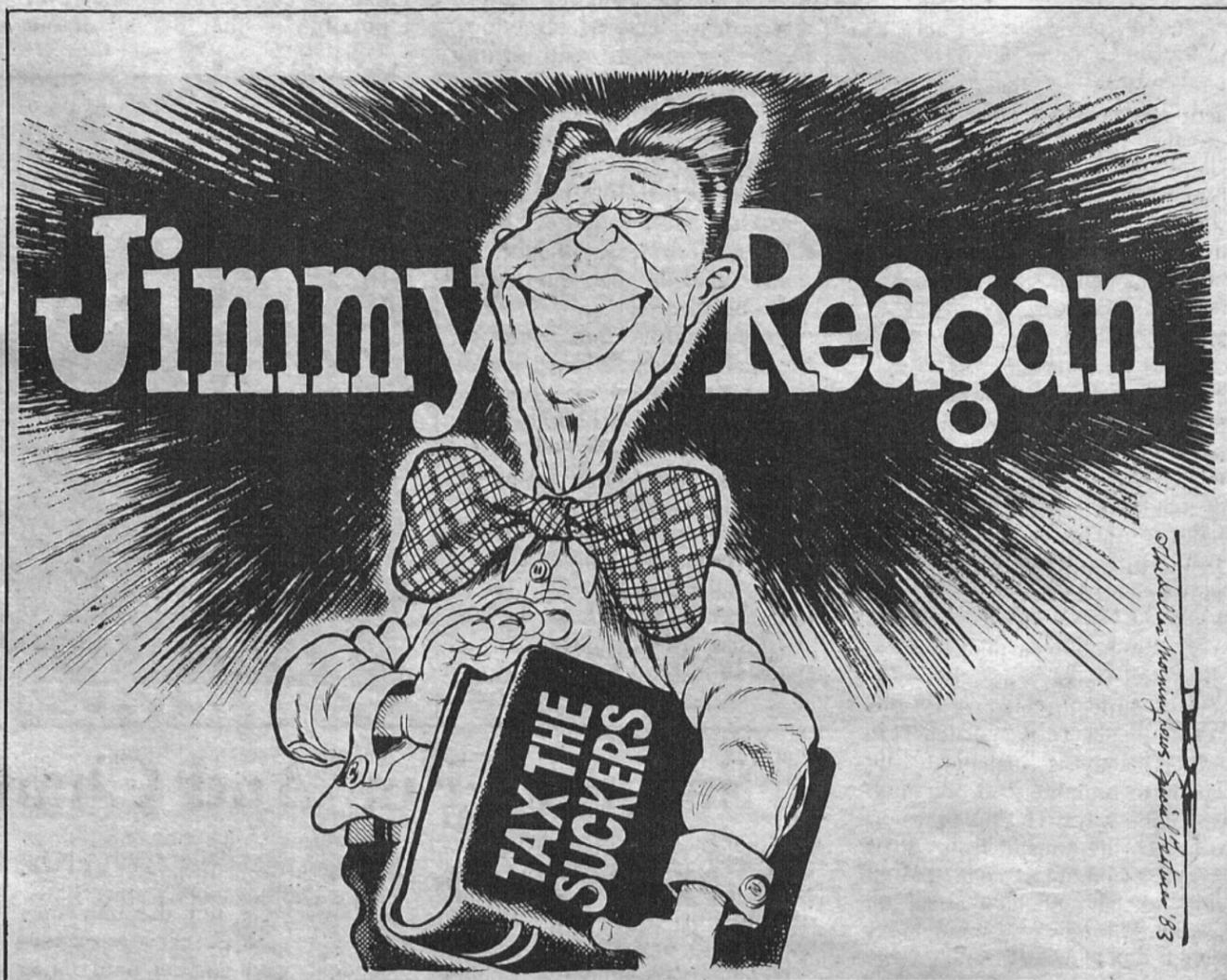
On The Right

Reagan's Tax Proposal: Better Than Nothing

— WM. F. BUCKLEY, JR.

If it weren't that I am a permissive type, I would like to electrocute everyone who uses the word "fair" in connection with income-tax policies. Why? Because, you dimwit, there is nothing "fair" about a policy that taxes a person at a higher rate because he chooses to drive his taxicab sixty hours a week instead of forty hours a week. It is really just that simple, but of course redistributionist ideology not only taxes some Americans at a rate fifty times higher than other Americans, it insists that such programs be hailed as "fair." Even before Mr. Reagan made his speech, some of the commentators were talking about the proposed tax reform, and the rest of the evening was devoted to vapidities on whether this provision or that provision was "fair," which is defined as politically acceptable.

If Mr. Reagan's proposals are enacted, Americans who earn less than \$10,000 will contribute a grand total of 0.3 per cent of internal revenue. Americans who earn \$30,000 or less will contribute 14.9 per cent of total internal revenue. Round that figure off to 15 per cent, and engrave it in the memory the next time you hear it said that Reagan is the agent of the rich. Americans who earn between \$30,000 and \$200,000 will pick up 70 per cent of the taxes. And the big big earners—more than \$200,000—will pay 14.3 per cent of the taxes.



Now look at these figures in terms of numbers of people. Under the plan, 34 million earners will contribute 0.3 per cent of the taxes. The rich (more than \$100,000) number 740,000 people, and will pay 47.6 times as much as the poor (under \$10,000). But given that there are about fifty times as many poor as there are rich, it comes down, per capita, to paying about two thousand times as much in

taxes. See what I mean about the ethical jumble?

Mr. Reagan's plan is worth supporting if only because a) rates are lowered, never mind that individual returns may be higher after you run through lost deductions; and b) there are fewer gradations (three, instead of 14). But it is a philosophical paella; you bite into it and haven't any idea whether you've swallowed rice,

lobster, octopus, snail, red tomato, or cucumber. "Corporations" are treated as Santa Claus, who comes down the chimney bearing gifts. There are three rates for businesses; again, that awful progressivity (why penalize a business for expanding?). And why does Mr. Reagan tell us that under his system there will be the urge to do more and better, when in fact by doing better, one climbs into a higher

continued on page 10

LEARNING FROM, NOT MOURNING OVER, THE BOMB

continued from page 1

disastrous could be considered a "blessing" and yet, as was pointed out, the world has not seen such an extended period of peace between two super powers since 1815. The lessons of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, hopefully, exposed humanity to the inhumane nature of this weapon.

The benefit that the atom bomb provides our nation should not come from a military perspective. Any attempt to use the weapon by the world's leading nations almost certainly realizes apocalyptic prophecies. Instead, the atomic bomb should be viewed with respect to our foreign policy. In this context, our superiority in terms of development and quantity has been the trump card in tense situations. Incidents, such as the Berlin blockade, attempted Soviet deployment of missiles on Cuba and numerous squabbles over

Middle Eastern real estate, were resolved without military confrontation, but may have become violent without a nuclear arsenal. Recently, however, the "tables have turned" and it is the Soviets leading the bargaining game. Key incidents are exemplified by the destruction of KAL 007 and the Red Army's intrusions in Central Asia. The key to the game is called *deterrence*. All the members of the nuclear club understand that nuclear weapons are extremely unstable tools of diplomacy. (An insulting, intolerable diplomat would, in most instances, be preferred.) Yet, to date, the atomic bomb's presence has prevented even non-nuclear worldwide conflict. Perhaps the thought that nuclear weapons could be used in any major conflict discourages such idle thought. Besides, subtler and more effective

means are employed to "further the struggle of the world's oppressed proletariat."

Today's nuclear threat is real. Yet, it seems that there has never been as much interest, especially amongst the involved parties, in eliminating this threat. Nuclear disarmament can be compared to dentistry. Dentists spend their lives advocating their own unemployment by advising their patients action for healthy teeth. (Smile, Brian) However, people tend not to follow the dentist's advice and keep returning. Likewise, American and Soviet delegates to the Geneva conference keep returning.

A more ominous threat comes from the likes of Khaddafi, who tends to be more reckless (a political Ted Turner). Thus, controlling nuclear technology and development of nuclear capabilities by the lesser nations should be the

concern of the future.

Future concern should focus on development and deployment of nuclear weapons by these smaller, perhaps less prudent nations of the Third World. It is assumed that nations currently possessing nuclear capabilities (except for the British, who have "commitments" in the South Atlantic) were educated by the event in Japan they made possible forty years ago.

1. CBS News, July 1985

2. In 1960, before Mr. McNamara, there were only 5 ICBM launchers. In 1965, several years into his appointment, there were 854 missile launchers. Conversely, the number of strategic air squadrons decreased from 142 in 1960 to 65 in 1965.

LIVE AID! OH, WHAT A FEELING

Diane Zitner, J'88

On July 13, 1985, yet another "Sing for Charity" type show was held to benefit (who else?) Africa. This time, the event was called "Live Aid" -- a sequel of sorts to "Band Aid." The 20 hour music marathon was terrific. The "brainstorm" behind it- to have dozens of artists and thousands of fans give millions of dollars towards feeding starving people- was not so terrific.

The array of performers onstage in Wembley, London or JFK Stadium in Philadelphia (or in the case of Phil Collins, both) was spectacular. At JFK stadium, 90,000 people watched the show while Wembley held 72,000 people; and over 1 billion were served via television. The reunions of such groups as CSNY and Led Zeppelin was much more satisfying to witness than was the millions of dollars that were being raised. Why? Because music is more satisfying when it is performed for its own sake—not as a means of raising money for a cause.

The fact is, it is quite easy for a performer who is worth millions of dollars to take a day and spend it singing for a cause. Probably more challenging would be turning down a request to participate because of all the negative publicity that would be generated. Performers know how badly they need their fans, and they know that making themselves appear anything less than generous, kind, and human would certainly not be favorable to them. Entertainment is, unfortunately, not an industry where selfishness can flourish. So, these talented (and rich) people oblige, most often and most likely to save face. Fortunately, the average person does not have this burden.

One performer, Huey Lewis, did have the courage to say "no" when asked to perform at "Live Aid." His reason? He felt uncomfortable because of the mounting evidence that the money sent for food aid has not in fact been reaching the correct people. Economic aid to Marxist countries is notorious for hitting detours and not quite making it to its original destination. According to Michael Calabrese of *The Wall Street Journal*, a reporter who spoke with Ethiopian colonels being held at the officers' POW camp, the Ethiopian military routinely pays militiamen with food



donated by Western governments. The fact is, the food aid we are trying to send to the Eritreans who are fighting against Communism is simply not reaching them, and is in fact being controlled by the Dergue (which is the "pro-Soviet military council that rules Ethiopia").

At Live Aid, Bob Dylan coughed up a small piece of wisdom by suggesting that a small part of the money raised be used to help American farmers pay off their mortgages. Well, good for him! At least he suggested the charity recipient be *our* Democratic nation instead of Africa's marxist regimes. It remains to be seen whether his wishes are granted.

Interestingly enough, many, many Americans complain about the economy, specifically about the deficit. Well, why don't they organize a "Stop the Deficit" concert? No, instead, they would rather see millions and millions of dollars pumped thousands of miles away to stop hunger. This idea would not be so bad if it were a one-time grant which would stop communism or propel the foreign economies to self sufficiency. Perhaps Americans should question how they are spending their money. The deficit could destroy a nation that already supports much of the world.

Further, many liberals want to continue to increase the deficit by pumping federal monies into

countries such as Ethiopia which offer the U.S. *absolutely nothing* in return! Does increasing foreign aid to poor countries somehow decrease the deficit? It is sad that these people would rather throw our money away rather than use it to stimulate the economy in productive, intelligent ways.

Chances are, the people who purchased copies of the record by USA for Africa, "We Are The World," simply liked the song. That the proceeds from the record sales (supposedly) went to help the starving people of Ethiopia was secondary. What happens to the money once the product is purchased is really not the customer's business. He paid for and received a service or product. That is called capitalism. If, on the other hand, people blindly called toll-free numbers to donate money and allowed themselves to be brainwashed into thinking that they don't deserve their money because someone else somewhere *needs* it, well, that is called charity. And to be on either the giving or receiving end of charity is *nothing* a person should strive for!! Striving for trade is the desirable alternative.

That is not to say that supporting an organization is always a bad thing. Contributing to, say, the American Cancer Society because you want to see cancer cured is different than donating money to starving people. In effect, by

sending money to the American Cancer Society, you are paying for a service. The employees of the ACS are working, and although they are not actually selling a product, they are nonetheless providing a useful and crucial service.

What does one get from sending money to starving people? For most liberals the answer is a "good feeling" because you've helped someone." Helping people in need is not what makes one feel good, unless he feels guilty for being better off. Then, he needs to examine *why* he should feel guilty just because he is better off. A conservative feels good when he gets what he earns, not when he is given something. The difference lay in acting selfishly and acting selflessly.

Hopefully, there will be "No More Aid" in the future. And, if people feel they must have a charitable cause, they will examine exactly *why* they feel that way. They will need to justify altruism—not selfishness.

Perhaps, when people realize that they do not intrinsically owe anybody anything simply because they are more fortunate than another, the "Aid" type shows will subside, and everyone will be able to listen to music for the pleasure it provides, not for the money it raises for an arbitrary cause.

WHY ETHIOPIANS ARE STARVING

All of us are saddened by the seven to eight million people who are dying of starvation in Ethiopia.

What are the causes of this tragedy? The drought is one reason, but it is only one factor. There is a holocaust taking place in Ethiopia today because of government actions — forced resettlements and a deliberate policy of forced starvation. Already 400,000 people have been forcibly resettled from the northern part of Ethiopia to the southern part. The government

intends to "resettle" another million people by the end of this year. The number one priority of the Ethiopian government is not to feed the starving but to resettle its people — at gunpoint if necessary.

We have some seven to eight million people starving, but we also have some 60,000 tons of food rotting on one of the docks in Ethiopia because the transportation that is supposed to take the food to the various parts of Ethiopia is being used to forcibly resettle

Ethiopians from northern areas that are not favorable to the government to the southern part which the government controls.

How does this happen? The Ethiopian government uses the feeding camps to entice people from the hills. Then they round up the men who have come for food for their families, leaving women, children, the sick and the elderly behind to fend for themselves. Why are they doing this? It is to depopulate the areas that are

currently held by rebel groups.

The United States has donated more than two million tons of food since this tragedy began. The European countries have donated some 1.3 million tons of food. We want to help, but we have to have the cooperation of the Ethiopian government or at least ask the government to get out of the way. In March, some of our people from the State Department met with the members of the Mengistu

Student Aid: Tufts' Responsibility

continued from page 1

effectively, if not more effectively, by some changes in spending practices. Rather than frequently replacing the entire fleet of B&G and campus police vehicles at \$6000 to \$14,000 a shot, we should repair the old ones, and at the same time implement an incentive program whereby each employee is rewarded monetarily for an excellent maintenance record. Many companies have no company owned vehicle fleets because on the average people abuse and neglect company vehicles in which they have no personal investment.

It is important to have our lawns be lush and healthy, but we don't need massive gangs of old and fatigued workmen who get high wages to lean on their shovels most of the day when they're not on coffee break. Incentive programs need to be set up for these men to give them goals to strive for. They presently don't need to work efficiently. Better yet, give the B&G jobs to needy, energetic students and pay them substantial wages, but far less than the full-time "professionals." I could go on and on. The problem here is clear. It is easier for Tufts to jack up tuition than it is to implement a vast "overhaul" of university services and systems. It is known that students will still be able to pay, especially thanks to Uncle Sam. Therefore, the inefficient waste will continue unless a change is made.

Another major generator of exorbitant waste is the current system involving outside vendors. These vendors want "a piece of the pie" too. Consider our bookstore, run by Barnes and Noble. It is a perfect example of a business that exercises monopolistic market control. They have an exclusive contract with Tufts and, thereby, may almost freely inflate their prices. There's no immediate competition to limit them. Students need books. They will pay. Barnes and Noble knows that most won't go out of their way to Harvard Square to buy their books. Other vendors such as arcade game dealers and carpenters are also given exclusive billing for services. Again, there's no competition. As long as Tufts can afford to keep paying these people, they don't need to go out and find ways of supplying goods and services for less. Apparently, Tufts, like many universities, needs a kick in the behind to motivate it to save.

Another way to save, which many schools have already successfully implemented, is the complete elimination of University Dining services. A hotel management program, such as Cornell's, could be an excellent addition to Tufts, and could provide dining service at one-third to one-half of the present cost. This could provide excellent experience for the students while at the same time helping them pay their tuition. In addition, this would keep the money within the university, thus generating a sense of reciprocity between the students and administration. Incidentally,

Cornell boasts one of the highest ratings for food quality. Other services such as B&G and bookstore services could also be student-run, thus inducing further savings. This would tend to create a unified collegiate atmosphere in which students sell their labor to the university who sells them their education.

Reagan's proposal hopefully will stimulate a reevaluation of financial policies on many campuses. Some universities will be forced to cut costs so that they may give the necessary help to needy students. This is essential if they want to maintain their economic, geographic, and racial diversity. I'm not suggesting that these universities reduce tuition, because many or even most can pay without too much problem. Universities basically need to independently generate greater amounts of money allocated for financial aid. Also, special care must be exercised in the allocation of aid to see that these greater amounts of money go only to the neediest students. In other words, even with a larger aid budget, we must still maintain the strictest possible financial requirements for aid.

Alumni endowment would be an additional prolific source of revenue. With Reagan's proposal, and this need to build up the financial aid budget, a persistent and vigorous effort, even larger in scale than the present effort would be needed. Money from those who have plenty is vitally needed to help those who have very little. Eventually and ideally, those with little would soon have plenty once their education is complete and they have high paying jobs. This in turn would feed money back into the system and help others in need.

The essential issue here is the overall need for universities to restructure and trim their budgets. With Reagan's proposed aid cuts, this budget trimming and restructuring will be necessary for many universities if they are to make up the difference. Who knows, this overall effort towards efficiency could even pay off by generating additional funds besides those needed for financial aid, which could support other sorely needed improvements in the universities' facilities, such as new hi-tech physics lab equipment, more library books, or new non-rusty weights and nautilus machines

for the gym, just to name a few things needed around Tufts. Perhaps the university's efforts to "put its own house in order" will encourage more gifts from outside sources for such projects as building a parking garage or an additional new campus center that would provide a functional facility as a supplement to our new eye-pleasing one. This perhaps implies a major restructuring of priorities as well. I believe that a list containing the following priorities should guide future spending:

- 1) Academic Excellence (excellent faculty and curriculum)
- 2) Increased Financial Aid (to attract the finest students and to maintain diversity)
- 3) Increased Facilities Investment (to facilitate maximum opportunity for progress and achievement in all areas.)

These priorities are those which in my mind would help me to evaluate a university's excellence. Maybe enough money will be saved to substantially bolster each of these three areas. With waste elimination and efficiency as the goal, the rewards can be amazingly bountiful.

It's a fact that we have needy people out there who deserve assistance for their education. A major part of the problem stems from the source of aid. As long as the aid comes from an outside third party who is unable to evaluate the product and is absent from the negotiation between the buyer (the student) and the seller (the university), neither the student nor the university has incentive to evaluate efficiency which they do not pay for. Therefore some of the student's benefits will be siphoned off to wasteful systems and high priced private vendors. The universities don't pay for their wasteful procedures. What is needed is for the seller (the university) to look within itself to trim down and find alternative resources with which to aid those who wish to buy an education but really can't.

Perhaps it is true that the immediate result of a federal student aid cut would be a temporary hardship for middle income families. However, the neediest students would still get help, although somewhat less. But the number of recipients who may not really need aid will be reduced, i.e. students in families of \$25,000 per year and over. However, universities have a strong competitive incentive to attract the best students of all economic, racial and geographic areas. Many universities will therefore move to do what is necessary to maintain that attractiveness. If they implement cost cutting procedures in order to aid these students financially, there might be more than enough money to help all of the needy. Presently, we the taxpayers are helping the needy as well as the not so needy.

FINANCIAL AID FACT BOX

Since 1969 Education expenditures by the federal government have risen 1300%.

The federal government spends approximately 1000 dollars per college student.

One half of all freshmen receive some federal aid and one fourth of those are in the upper half of the income distribution.

One in every seven Pell Grant recipient had a family whose income was greater than the median family income in the United States.

Defaults on loan have risen from 1.7% to 3.4% over the past four years.

Current estimates show that Pell grants overpay in nineteen percent of its awards.

Many schools do not restrict financial aid distribution for reasons of poor performance.

The amount of aid given out is proportional to the cost of the school (for example, private school students are eligible for more aid.)

It is possible for families with incomes over 100,000 dollars to qualify for subsidized loans.

Students can apply for six different aid packages sponsored by the Department of Education as well as private aid packages or even from other federal agencies.

All states have their own financial aid program.

Federal Aid to Tufts has decreased 30% since 1980 to approximately 5.3 million dollars (this and the following time periods are through 1984)

Massachusetts scholarships have increased 43% since 1980 to 675,000 dollars.

Tufts scholarships have increased 62% in the same time period to nearly six million dollars.

In the same time period Tufts tuition increased 62% (total costs 51%)

The average amount of financial aid per year as a percentage of tuition decreased only one percent!

49% of the class of 1988 received financial aid for a total of 4.9 million dollars. 43% of the entire full-time undergraduate community (4,549) received some type of financial aid.

Sources:

Background on Major Spending Reforms and Reductions in the Fiscal Year 1986 Budget

Tufts University financial aid newsletters.

TERRORISM: FIGHT BACK NOW

Edwin Feulner

Edwin Feulner is president of the Heritage Foundation

The time has come for the U.S. to take action against international terrorism. Failure to do so puts Americans everywhere, at home and abroad, at great risk.

While the Reagan administration has talked a tough game since the October 1983 Beirut bombing which killed 241 Marines, the recent TWA hijacking and string of airport and airline bombings, one of which apparently destroyed an Air India flight over the Atlantic, killing 329, shows that the disease is raging unchecked.

Though the ever-diplomatic State Department — which has been pushing hard (and successfully) for a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting — refuses to discuss such matters, world terrorism is a creature of the Soviet Union and other Marxist states which support terrorists as a matter of state policy, as part of the "armed struggle" against capitalism. Their fingerprints are everywhere. In Latin America. In Africa. And in the Middle East. It should come as no surprise that the Shiite Moslems who hijacked the TWA jetliner



were using weapons which were identified as Soviet AK-47 automatic rifles.

Terrorism, as any student of Leninism can tell you, is an integral part of the Soviet Union's world strategy. The purpose — the key of the Soviet strategy of terror — is to destroy the economic base of U.S. capitalism and ultimately the U.S. as a world power.

It is no coincidence that Soviet airlines are not held hostage, and Soviet airports and markets are not bombed. Of 109 different terrorist incidents during the last six months

of 1984, for example, not a single one took place in an Eastern Bloc country of the Soviet Union itself.

The Kremlin, of course, tries to keep its own hands clean in this business — using a variety of Third-World stooges who have a grudge against the U.S. Traditionally, in the Middle East, the most useful surrogates for the Soviet Union have been the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Libya, under its erratic strongman, Col. Muammar Qadhafi. The PLO, in particular, and groups associated have played an important role for

the Soviets in training and supporting other terrorist and revolutionary groups, both in the Middle East/Persian Gulf area and Central America.

Carefully organized terrorism must be dealt with by more than just strong rhetoric. The time is now.

Although it's impossible to know when the next terrorist strike will occur, we can reasonably predict that it will come — whether it's next month, or next year.

For starters, the U.S. should provide more assistance to friendly governments that have been targeted by terrorist organizations, and which have the resolve to fight it: Israel, El Salvador, and other friendly countries which find themselves under siege.

The FAA's proposal to tighten security at U.S. airports is yet another step in the right direction. It's time that we come to grips with the fact that the United States is not only immune to the crazies of the world, but that we're one of their prime targets.

The bottom line is that until we start doing something about these ruthless acts of terrorism, we will remain prey to the whims of the Shiites and other barbaric fanatics. Which is precisely what the Soviet Union would like to see.

Who Are The Terrorists?

The recent hostage crisis featured a confusing array of groups and individuals in Lebanon, with connection to extremist elements in Iran, Syria, and other states. These matters were discussed in depth by Nathan Adams, an editor of Reader's Digest, in hearings this May before the Senate Judiciary and Senate Foreign Relations Committees. Excerpts from this testimony follow.

The best example of support and coordination provided by the Islamic Republic (of Iran) is found in the operations of what has become known as *Islamic Jihad* in Lebanon (not to be confused with the Iraqi group of the same name.) It is the spearhead of Teheran's campaign to intimidate the west and, if possible, force a total U.S. withdrawal from the region - a goal which they have nearly accomplished, at least in Lebanon. There are two principal groups in Lebanon which supply personnel.

The first is known as *Hisballah* (The Party of God), a pro-Khomeini organization of Shi'ite fundamentalists with headquarters in Baalbek, Beirut, and South Lebanon. The Baalbek group is headed by Sheik Sobhi Tofailli who founded the Baalbek "chapter" in 1982. The Beirut branch is controlled by Sheik Mohammed Hosein Fadlallah. The *Hisballah* elements in South Lebanon are led by Ibrahim Al-Amin.

It has been claimed that Sheik Fadlallah personally provided a certificate for "entry into Paradise" to the suicide drivers who attacked

the U.S. Marine Headquarters and the French command post Drakkar.

Support of *Jihad* operations is also provided by elements of *Islamic Amal* (again, not to be confused with the Iraqi group of the same name). *Islamic Amal* is lead by Hossein Mousavi. It is radically pro-Khomeini, and split off from the mainstream Shi'ite group, *Amal*, controlled by the moderate Nabih Berri.

Hossein Mousavi and his *Islamic Amal* played a direct support role in the Beirut bombings of the U.S. Embassy and the Multi-National Peace-keeping Forces in 1983.

One element remains constant: Islamic Republic sponsorship of *Jihad* operations. In Beirut, they are coordinated by Iran's Charge D'affaires at the Embassy of the Islamic Republic, Mahmoud Nourani. Nourani is in charge of coordinating support locally. But he takes his orders from Iran's Ambassador to Syria, Ayatollah Mohtashami. Mohtashami, in turn, is in close contact with the leadership of the Supreme Council in Teheran which approves and often plans terrorist operations undertaken in the name of *Islamic Jihad*.

Another Foreign Ministry link to Islamic Republic-supported terrorist operations in Lebanon and elsewhere is Deputy Foreign Minister Sheik Oleslam who often relays orders by hand from Teheran rather than risk western interception of telephonic and telex communications. Sheik Oleslam is also Teheran's principal liaison with Libyan terrorist networks which

have supplied support for Iranian operations in the past.

Significantly, Sheik Oleslam recently visited Nicaragua to discuss Islamic Republic support for Daniel Ortega's Sandinistas. This support included the offer of Islamic Republic terrorist facilities, personnel, and training.

While Syria has itself provided intelligence back-up for *Jihad* operations which Damascus sees as helping it achieve its own ambitions in Lebanon, President Assad is not always consulted before an operation. In the case of one recent incident supported by elements in the Islamic Republic's Syrian Embassy, an open clash took place between the two governments because President Assad had not been informed. Partly to avoid such disagreements—and in return for Syria's solidarity—the Islamic Republic sends an estimated million free tons of oil to Damascus each year.

Islamic Jihad operations also have the close support of Iranian *Pasdaran* forces which Syria has permitted to be stationed in the Bekaa Valley. While Assad has since ordered their numbers reduced, there were 5,000 of them at one time. These Revolutionary Guard units provide both personnel, indoctrination, and training for *Hisballah* and *Islamic Amal* terrorists, the twin backbones for *Jihad* operations.

Arguably, the connections between *Jihad* operations and Islamic Republic officials in Teheran, Lebanon, and Syria have been documented to such an extent that it is inconceivable to absolve Iran's responsibility.

This special report was made possible by the American News Service, located in Washington, D.C.



THE PRIMARY SOURCE INTERVIEWS

MICHAEL IVENS:

Director of Aims of Industry

In late April, several members of *The Primary Source* had the honor of spending a few minutes with Mr. Michael Ivens, Director of Aims of Industry of the United Kingdom. More than 1,000 companies, and federations and trade associations representing an additional 30,000 companies, directly support the activities of Aims of Industry. It is a British public policy organization that campaigns against nationalization and fights for several other political issues of domestic and international importance.

In 1982, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said that "for 40 years Aims has been a tireless crusader for our great liberties. Long may it continue." For example, in his book, *The Case for Private Enterprise*, Mr. Ivens spoke out on the issue of press freedom. He writes:

One reason why so much of the censorship and harmful practices imposed on the newspapers by union practices are unknown to the public is that they have gone largely unreported in the press. And thereby, management, by playing it safe, and acquiescing in concealing what goes on, has provided an illustration on how freedom can be eroded by a combination of corporatism and weakness.

Mr. Ivens was on a lecture tour sponsored by the United States Industrial Council Educational Foundation. During the week of April 26-29, he lectured at Harvard University. The following interview was conducted on April 28, 1985.

Q: The strike of the British mineworkers several months ago was one of the most prominent issues in Britain. Now that the mineworkers were forced to call off the strike, to what extent has the power of British unions to bring their governments really been broken?

A: Not completely. What has been broken is that the government will always fall in Britain if they take on the miners. Also, it was believed that the miners could never be split, and they were split. (Miner leader) Scargill's philosophy was to bring down the government, replace it with a labor-socialist form, eventually becoming communist. Because of this, he lost enormous support, made mistakes (such as not holding a ballot before the strike was required by union rules), and abandoned the moderates. All of which is now changing.

Q: What effect will this event have on free enterprise in Britain and on Margaret Thatcher's policy of denationalization in particular?

A: Nothing at all. She will very much continue. The scheduled rate of denationalization is two billion pounds a year. Now, that is a pretty quick switch. The only affect it will have is that program never included the demise of the miners' power. It was always the belief that the mines could not be touched. Ministers are now even looking at privatizing some mines. Not in the next two years, but it may happen after the next election.

Q: What is the long-term future of denationalization and free enterprise? What is the mood of the country, the feeling of the people?

A: On this issue the people never really counted. Public opinion surveys since the end of World War II have shown that 90% of Conservative voters, 80% of Liberal voters, and 50% of Labor voters oppose further nationalization. Labor Governments have been put in power not because of nationalization. They have been voted in over again for other reasons. However, if a labor government achieved power, it would be a tremendous setback. On the other hand, they do realize that it is a very unpopular election issue. Unless after they achieved power they do something entirely else than what they said they were going to do, which is quite possible.

Q: On the international scene, there are a lot of calls—like U.S. Catholic Bishops and Third World nations conferences—that advocate the redistribution of wealth. This seems contrary to free enterprise and a free economy—

A: My organization was responsible for the British Government doing two things as far as the United Nations goes. One was not to sign the Law of the Sea Treaty and the other was to give notice (of withdrawal) to UNESCO. UNESCO's main activities were attacking free enterprise. We opposed the Law of the Sea Treaty because we did not think we should hand our sea research technology over to the Soviet Union which we would have been forced to do through the U.N. I think there should be a big reevaluation of the United Nations since they take this sort of international socialist approach, paid for by the capitalist nations.

Q: As a corollary then, what should the government do in the economy or "economic planning?" Should it be left strictly to free enterprise?

A: I think largely so. This (economic planning) has been the case in Britain—Trilateralism—which has been the Corporate approach: between the government and trade unions and the big industrial bodies like the Federation of British Industries. Now fortunately the Prime Minister does not believe in that. Clearly, though, there are areas, like the problem of three million unemployed, where decisions have to be made to alleviate trouble-spots. Do you throw money around? Or do you do it by reducing taxes? Basically, this is the approach she has taken.

Q: So the allocation of resources should still remain with the private sector?

A: Yes.

Q: What should be the role for unions in the economy and corporate planning? Should they have an influential voice in corporate policy? As an example, Douglas Fraser, while head of the autoworkers, sat on the boards of Chrysler and, I believe, General Motors as well.

A: I don't think that is a good idea at all. I think it is a good idea to have good relations with the unions. But, you might ask: should unions put corporate heads on union boards to promote good relations? That, too, would be a bad idea. In German heavy industry, you cannot actually have anyone on the boards unless

the unions approve. It has gotten to that stage. In Norway, no company can vote money for support of a non-socialist party because they have trade unions on their boards. I think there should be a good health separation.

Q: In that case, are strikes like that of the British mineworkers still a viable option for unions? Do they achieve their goals?

A: Well, the miners' strike has done nothing. The people who have suffered most are the miners. I mean, they'll be paying off for years. Others who have suffered are Bulgarian miners who gave money to support the British mineworkers, Libyan workers who gave money to Colonel Qaddafi to give to the British mineworkers through Trotskyite organizations. They really are a disaster as far as workers are concerned. The only exercise in the Scargill strike was to bring down the government; it had nothing to do with the workers.

Q: Unions, then, should have specific goals like improving the standard of living for their members?

A: Yes.

Q: Shifting to politics, how significant or superficial is Margaret Thatcher's apparent decline in popularity or job approval rating?

A: It is fairly normal in Britain for the ruling government to run into positions as this halfway though. It is extremely difficult to ascertain. It is my guess she will win (the next election) but not by as much as the previous vote. Unemployment is her biggest problem. Her biggest advantage is the disastrous state of the Labor Party which is torn between the leadership and a large number of Party areas that have been captured by the Trotskyites.

Q: One of your lecture topics at Harvard deals with Soviet influence and penetration in unions. To what extent has this occurred and what effect does it have on relations with the United States?

A: I really do not think it affects relations with the United States. Britain and the U.S. have a firm ally relationship. What it really affects is the political situation in Britain. It is impossible for the Communists to be elected in Britain. We had a Communist Member of Parliament before the war, we had two during the war, and since the war, none have been elected.

So, consequently, they have decided to approach this in two ways: one is to hold influence in industry by the trade unions and the second is—and they say it, not me—to achieve power and control of the Labor Party through the trade unions. The Trotskyites in Labor conferences, affiliated with the Soviets, instruct people how to vote. Leaders of the trade unions go off to the Soviet Union for instruction and training. The World Federation Trade Union operation is in Prague. Sometimes trade unionists are suborned for intelligence purposes. Operations in Britain are done by the Czechs. The Soviet Union has tended in the past ten years different jobs to the Czechs. Another problem attributed to the Soviet Union is the increase in violence. One can see an adherence in left-wing extremists like the Trotskyites, the Soviets, etc.

I think we are in for quite a rough time.

Complaining About Government Waste

Barry Weber, E'87

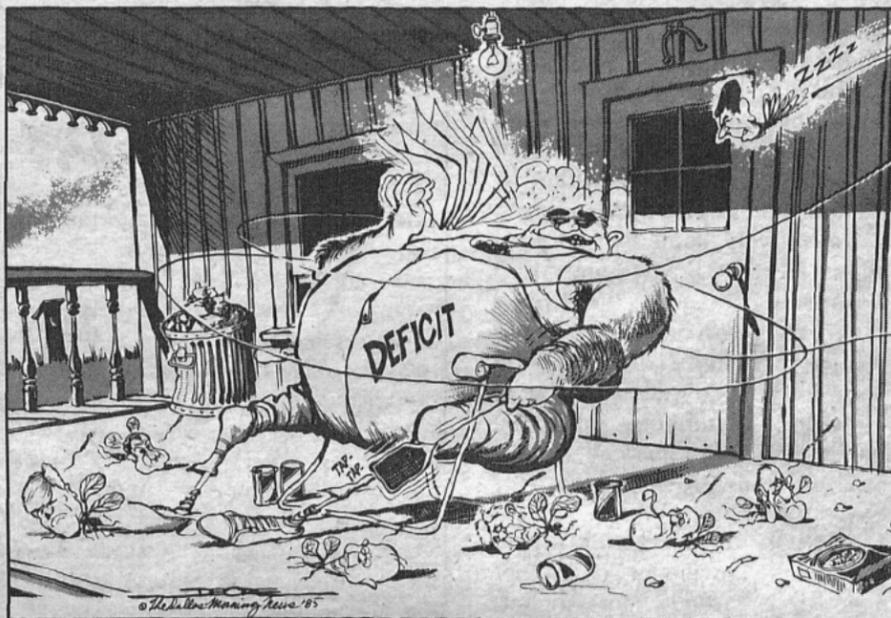
Last spring college students throughout the country and at Tufts protested against the South African policy of apartheid. The media compared these events to the demonstrations that occurred in the sixties; the young people of America finally had a conscience. However, events such as the sit-in at Tufts' Ballou Hall showed the laziness of many college students who were looking for an easy item to protest, to clear themselves of transparent moral responsibility.

Apartheid is easy to protest because change in South Africa is inevitable. In fact, reforms are already occurring. Fortunately for those who enjoy challenges, there are more difficult issues to fight for. In particular, there are many federal programs which need to be cut, reformed or frozen before the deficit overwhelms the country and spending becomes habitual. Unfortunately, protesting against particular items in the budget is difficult because each item has a large constituency who wants to keep it there, as well as a congressman or two who has made deals to insure that the pork barrel legislation remains intact.

The rest of this article will outline other topics that the Ballou protesters or anyone else can complain about in between gripes concerning apartheid (while they neglect human rights abuses in Angola, Nicaragua, and the Soviet Union of course). The figures have been compiled from a federal document released at the beginning of 1985 which proposed fifty billion dollars in budget cuts for fiscal 1986. Many of the cut backs were probably rejected by the Congress in its squabbling over the budget. Certainly, when Congress resumes we will hear more about what fat was trimmed and what waste still remains.

First, a good program to eliminate is the job corps, a federal program which is a dismal failure. In 1985, 15,000 dollars was spent on each of the 40,500 participants, sixty five percent of whom will not go on to finish the entire course of study in the job corps. This money could better be spent on regular financial aid or left in the pockets of those who are trying to educate themselves. Furthermore, the government already has a good (if any government project can be described that way) program under the Job Training and Placement Act which costs one third as much per student and relies upon private industry. The OMB expects that over one billion dollars could be saved through 1988 by eliminating this program.

In 1986 the federal government was expected to spend almost 800 million dollars on rapid transit systems throughout the country. Most of this money could be cut also because it encourages waste. For example, one billion dollars has been spent on Miami's rapid transit system and yet it only generates ten percent of the expected use. Bus



drivers in Washington, D.C. earn approximately 40,000 dollars per year (maybe in a free market system they would be paid more!). The federal government should not fund rapid transit systems because they tend to cost 50 to 100 million dollars per mile, whereas privately funded systems only cost around six million dollars per mile. Which type of metro would you rather buy?

Subsidiaries to air carriers should be cut now. The airline industry is supposedly deregulated, but 53 million dollars was scheduled to be spent on subsidies in 1986. Furthermore, many airlines use the subsidies for purposes other than which they were intended. Peoples Express has shown that no subsidies are needed in the industry. There is enough competition to make the industry very efficient.

Through 1988 four billion dollars could be saved by reforming the Civil Service Retirement Plan, a program treats its employees much better than many workers in the private sector, at the expense of the tax payer of course.

Continuing, the report estimates that two billion dollars could be saved in fiscal 1986 alone by establishing user fees for recreation areas, meat and poultry inspection, Coast Guard services, and other federal agency services. Its about time someone questioned the rationale of having the entire country pay for services that only small percentages of the population use.

Another 750 million dollars could be saved in 1986 with ten percent cuts in agency administration costs within Executive Branch and the Legislative of the federal

government. Budget reform should start directly in the heart of government.

The report continues to list budget cuts, program eliminations, and program freezes for a total savings of over fifty billion dollars in 1986 and over 235 billion through 1988. If you would like to take a look at this document, please contact *The Primary Source* in the Student Activities Office. Many of the government outlays which could not be listed here are enough to make one want to storm Capitol Hill.

The remaining question is whether or not Republicans and Democrats can unite in Washington, D.C. during the next few years in order to stop the federal deficit. Who knows what other waste will be found during those years. Perhaps next years budget cut manual will be twice as thick, and the number of people supporting the reforms many times greater.

WE FINALLY DID IT!

Judging by lack of response to our publication, Tufts has changed from a predominantly liberal to a conservative campus! However, if you still disagree with our presentations, then let us know. If we write something that upsets you, then please let us hear your viewpoints. College is a place to share ideas. You can write us through the campus mail.

The Primary Source
Student Activities Office

"A CAMEL IS A HORSE DESIGNED BY A COMMITTEE"
— ANONYMOUS

Are you tired of the trite, mediocre liberal ideas presented by most of Tufts' publications?

Are you interested in expressing your conservative viewpoint? Then come join *The Primary Source*, Tufts' only journal of CONSERVATIVE opinion!

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The challenge is to get involved in *The Primary Source*. In order to continue offering the alternative view on campus we need:

- * writers (to report international, national, local, and Tufts issues)
- * artists (to draw comics and sketches)
- * advertising sales people.

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INTRODUCTORY MEETING
TUESDAY
SEPTEMBER, 1985
BRAKER 23
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TIME TO DISPEL SOVIET MYTHS

Eric J. Labs, A'88

A great part of the intense debate in the U.S. Congress and among the citizenry regarding American policy and the Soviet Union revolves around two alleged facets of the Soviet mentality.

Western and media liberals continuously try to prove that the U.S.S.R. not only "misunderstands" America, but is intensely "paranoid" as well. They constantly berate conservatives for not understanding "legitimate Soviet security needs."

And yet, the evidence seems to refute these fundamental points. I call these liberal conjectures myths because that is precisely what they are.

There is little doubt that the Soviet people are totally ignorant and, possibly, fearful of the United States, receiving very little factual information about our country. However, the Soviet leadership, especially the Politburo, understands the West. As one Russian emigré put it, "the Politburo knows everything about the United States."

The Soviet Government knows they have little to fear from America. It understands the formulation and hindrances of American foreign policy. To a certain extent, Soviet leaders actually take an active role in it.

Some Soviet official, often Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin, periodically appears on *Nightline*, talkshows, and the network news programs. These servants of the Soviet Empire attempt to influence American leaders and people with beguiling conciliatory rhetoric. American policy-makers, on the other hand, never appear on Soviet television unedited.

In addition, in 1982, Soviet disinformation took another public shot at destroying American military strength. The Soviet Government published *Whence the Threat to Peace*, a pamphlet outlining supposed American military superiority.

The booklet contained outright falsifications such as citing the U.S. armed forces "close to 3 million servicemen." (The actual figure is nearly 2.1 million uniformed men and women.) Its production and distribution was geared solely for Western consumption to undermine

the defense buildup of the Reagan administration.

And then there is spying. Not surprisingly, this activity constitutes the most important element of Soviet "active measures" within the United States. The F.B.I. reports, conservatively, some 500 full-time spies in the Soviet and East European offices of the United Nations alone. This large information network serves a variety of functions: the pilfering of classified documents, gathering intelligence on American policy, and, especially, a springboard for Soviet agents to travel freely in the U.S. Under the protection of the U.N., the movement of Soviet nationals is virtually unrestricted, including observing military installations.

In addition, all other diplomats and staffers of the Soviet Union are authorized to aid the K.G.B. "All Soviets... must respond to K.G.B. requests for assistance," according to a June 5, 1984 report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

In Washington, D.C., the Soviet Embassy is crammed full of sophisticated electronic and espionage equipment, completely untouchable under the cloak of "diplomatic immunity."

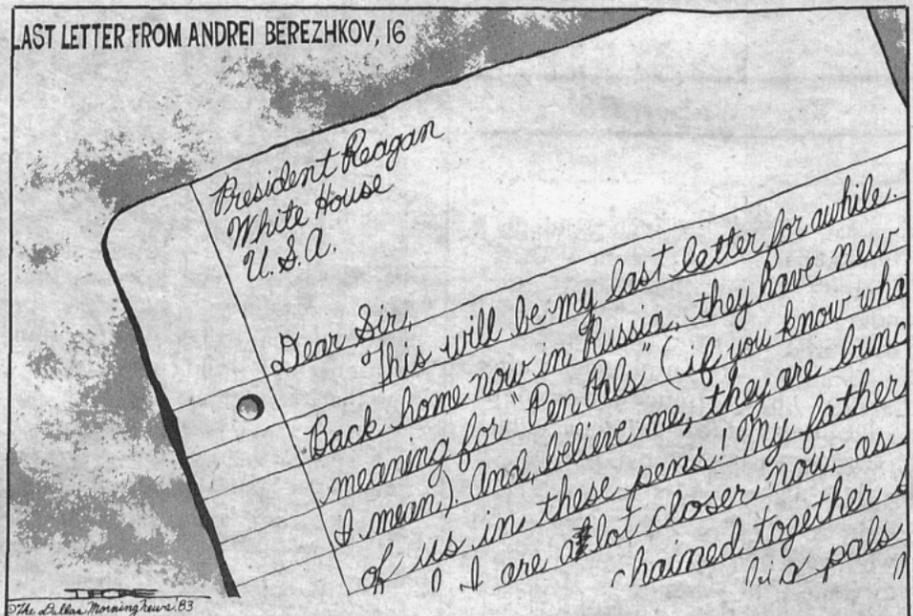
Given all this, it is ridiculous for liberals to suggest that the Soviet leadership misunderstands America. We have the most open society in the history of the world. Our policy is debated everyday on the frontlines of the major media. It falters and bumbles under the diverse pressures of the Congress, world opinion, intellectuals, idealistic protestors, and honest dissent.

Clearly, any Soviet misunderstandings are based on imaginative minds, not the evidence.

While the above points are important for policy debate, a second and more intriguing myth of the U.S.S.R. is their alleged "paranoid fear" of "Western encirclement." This non-argument has been used to apologize for every Soviet atrocity since 1917.

Richard Pipes, Professor of Russian History at Harvard University, addresses the issue of invasions in Russian history having affected the "psyche" of Soviets today. He writes convincingly on this point:

In the 1890's, the Russian General Staff carried out a comprehensive study of Russian warfare... (telling) readers that they could take pride in their country's military record and face the future with



confidence—between 1700 and 1870, Russia had spent 106 years fighting 38 military campaigns, of which 36 had been "offensive" and a mere 2 defensive.

In World War I, Russian casualties and campaigns were no different than other nations, like France. She does not harbor any claim to paranoia that liberal intellectuals associate with the U.S.S.R. today.

During Soviet history, much is made of the "allied intervention" during the Russian Civil War in 1917. Initially, right after the Bolsheviks seized power from the democratic Whites, allied troop commitment was at first delayed, then a paltry few hundred men. By the time significant deployments were made, the Soviets were too well established to be removed.

However, now we come to the Second World War, touted as altering Soviet history and society. The argument states that the 20 million Soviet casualties of the war continue to plague Soviet security concerns today. Eugene H. Methvin, author of *The Rise of Radicalism* and *The Riot Makers*, discusses this point:

The number (of 20 million dead) must be taken on faith, because the (Stalin) regime has never published detailed figures on war losses. After the 1937 census came up scandalously short, Stalin had the census-takers shot and produced a new census two years later. The figure of twenty million derives from an offhand remark by Nikita Khrushchev in a 1961 letter to the prime minister of Sweden and has become accepted worldwide with little question,

though demographers still await basic data.

Hence, another scenario finds World War II convenient for hiding Stalin's death camps and gulags. This death toll, often estimated at 29 to 65 million, had to be covered up. In any case, the Soviet war dead is, at best, hearsay.

In addition to these basic facts, Soviet aggression continued unabated before and after the war. In 1939-1940, the Soviet Union invaded and annexed parts of Finland, all of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and, in the nonaggression pact with Hitler, the dismemberment of Poland.

In 1945, the Soviet Union swallowed up all of Eastern Europe, brutally crushing opposition and dissent. In 1946, the Red Army moved into northern Iran. Perhaps they feared swarms of Arabian Knights overrunning Moscow.

The next thirty years saw the conquest and subjugation of a dozen nations to Soviet Communism, including Cuba. And Cuba is unique because only the wildest imaginations can tie it to some fictitious Soviet security need.

The Soviets pump in some four billion dollars per year to sustain Cuba's destitute economy. In return, Cuba aids and subverts countries throughout the world, deploying major troop contingents in Angola, Ethiopia, Malawi, Yemen, Congo, and Nicaragua.

The facts are revealing. It is high time liberal intellectuals reject Soviet disinformation and their own disparate rationalizations. Ignorance is not bliss. The Soviets do not fear the United States, but, instead, are dedicated to our collective and total destruction.

REAGAN'S TAX PROPOSAL

continued from page 4

bracket? What he should have said was: When you reach the highest bracket (at \$42,000 if you are single) then you don't have to worry about an increased rate of federal taxation. He might have added: As for what you have to pay in property taxes to your own city, or in city income taxes, or in state income taxes—well, you take that matter up with your local legislators; it's pretty much all I can

do to handle the matter of your federal taxes.

So, business will be left writing forms, deciding how much of that meal is deductible (none of it should be). Ten per cent of dividends will be deductible (why not 100% per cent?). Oil companies will continue to deduct intangible costs of drilling. Why? Because we want to encourage the oil companies. Well, isn't one way to encourage the oil companies not to tax them at all? Interest will not be deductible on

whole thing; and this would have been valuable for Mr. Reagan to do even if it had been mangled by Congress.

Such as?

No taxes under the poverty level (on the contrary, subsidies, in some cases, but we're talking about tax policy, not welfare). No deductions except for the cost of doing business. No corporate tax. Twenty-five percent top tax.

But it is better than what we have now.

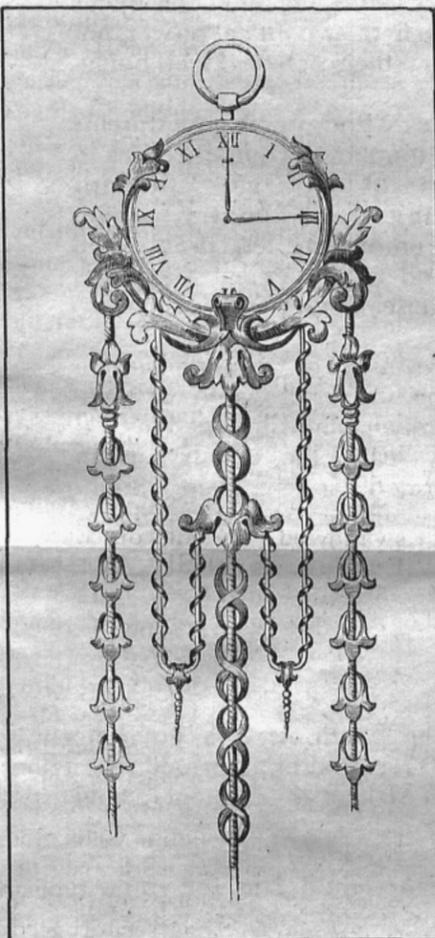
Film Review

THE BEST AND WORST OF THE

SUMMER FLICS

Brian Kelley

After graduation and before I started working (yes, believe it or not, there is employment after Tufts), I had a chance to see some of the films which blitz our silver screens each summer. With each film it became increasingly clearer to me why anyone with an astute eye for film art has had tears pouring from those eyes for years. Films which popular critics acclaim are normally junk; films by directors who have produced masterpieces previously invariably falter and disappoint; and now the



“posh,” pseudo-art theatres (e.g. Copley Place and the Nickelodeon) show “art” films which often contain no art at all.

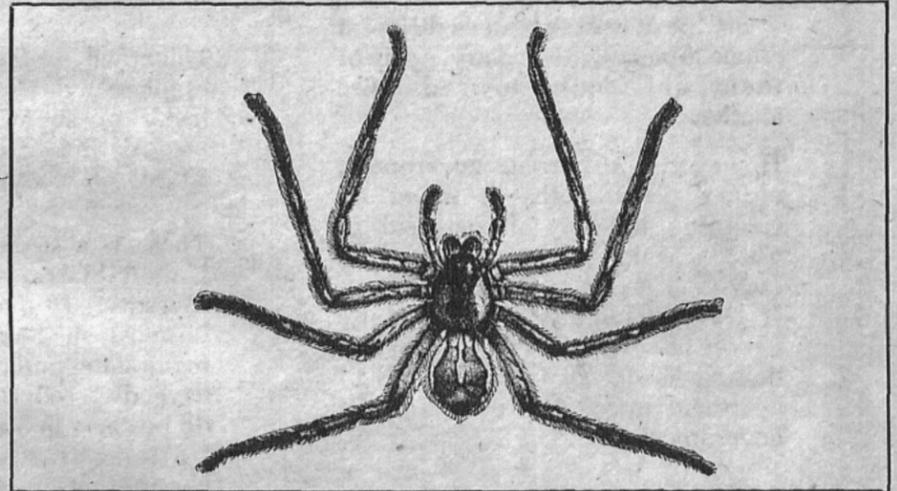
For example, Jack Kroll of *Newsweek* heralded this summer’s pop darling, *Back to the Future* as “the funniest comedy in many summers... hilarious.” Granted, the film is cute and the script is mildly comedic — aided greatly by *Family*

Ties Michael Foxx — but this film is far from spectacular. Visually it is dead, with a predominantly immobile camera and a boring obsession with the shot-reverse-shot technique. The script, jokes and gags are utterly predictable for anyone with a sixth grade education — for example, who couldn’t figure out that the lightning striking the clocktower was going to empower our hero’s trip back to the future! Lastly, the special effects for this futuristic extravaganza are visually suboptimal in the technological wake of every blockbuster from *Star Wars* to *Indiana Jones and The Temple of Doom*.

George Miller, who previously directed the stunning *Mad Max* and *Road Warrior*, tantalized us with his prospective release of the third in the *Mad Max* trilogy, this one starring the sultriest 40+ year old singing today - Tina Turner. The photography in this film certainly lives up to Miller’s high standards, particularly at the beginning and end of the film. For example, the extreme low-angle shot inside thunderdome itself panning the gruesome members of Bartertown looking on is artistic camerawork but much of this interesting cinematography dies out in the middle of the film when the narrative turns drudgingly Spielbergian with its overt fascination with kids in film.

Evidently Miller and co-director George Olgive could not produce a cohesive visual or textual narrative. The visuals sparkle at beginning and end (notably when Tina is present) and lull with the kiddies in the middle of the film. Some of the visual quotes at the front of the film are trite and heavy-handed as well: e.g. the neon light flashing “Atomic Cafe” is a bit much. For a critic who found visual orgasm in *Mad Max* I and II, there is a tendency to blame Mr. Olgive for the disjointed, dreariness of *Mad Max* III. After all, he is the newly introduced variable into what was a fairly constant formula for success. Nevertheless, *Beyond Thunderdome* wasn’t miserable, it’s simply not as good as past *Max* films and certainly not as good as it could have been.

So, Where’s the art?! Don’t despair fellow Hitchcock and Fellini-lovers, this summer did



contain the best release of 1985 thus far. No, it isn’t *Cocoon*, *Fletch*, *Goonies* or *Rambo*. This summer’s best (and I bet it will be this year’s best as well) is *Kiss of the Spider Woman* directed by Brazilian Hector Babenco (bless him!) and starring Tufts alum William Hurt (awarded best actor at Cannes last year). Normally, two player scripts function best on stage because those scripts invariably lead to shot-reverse-shot quack-fests on the screen (e.g. the visually stagnant *My Dinner With Andre*). Not so here. Intriguing framing techniques, varying points of view and haunting surreal sequences when Hurt recounts “his movie” make *Spider Woman* a visual treat.

There, in a very brief overview, is a synopsis of what to see and not to

see out of this summer’s video blitz. Avoid *Back to the Future* (along with the non-English titles such as *Fletch*, *Goonies* and *Rambo*) unless your little brother begs you to take him. Unfortunately, the same recommendation holds for *Thunderdome*; you can get more from Tina’s video. But, do not miss *Kiss of the Spider Woman*. A tight, complex script, super cinematography, brilliant character direction, and a former Jumbo in the lead role make this film riveting, compelling and all the other adjectives my fellow pop-critics are so fond of overusing.

Brian Kelley, A’85 was an instructor on film critique at the experimental college

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STARVING ETHIOPIANS

continued from page 5

government, the Ethiopian government, and we asked them to at least quit interfering as we try to get this food not only to certain sections of the country, but to all sections of the country.

On April 28, the Mengistu government gave us their answer, because on that day, they came into a feeding center at Ibnet where we had about 60,000 people. In one morning, they dispersed all 60,000 people — burning the camp to the ground. Thirty thousand are still unaccounted for, and many were killed that day.

The United States donated tents

for some 20,000 Ethiopians and what was Chairman Mengistu’s response? His army came by, took the tents, and of course left the people without shelter.

On the 10th anniversary of the government, while millions were starving, the government spent some \$200 million on the 10th anniversary celebration of the Marxist-Leninist regime of Mengistu coming to power. For that celebration, some 480,000 bottles of scotch were purchased for the ruling elite.

What are some other examples of Mengistu’s priorities? Some \$35 million was recently spent on color television sets for the ruling elite,

while millions are starving. While the Mengistu government is a satellite of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union has only given 3,500 tons of rice, and the Ethiopians do not eat rice. So we see that the Soviets again are not helping a client state, but only using them.

What are the priorities of the Soviet Union? They quite frankly are making out like bandits. They have donated 300 trucks — used not to distribute food but to forcibly resettle its people. But with each truck comes three drivers.

And each driver is paid a hefty per diem. While at the same time on our side, as we donate food and ship it to Ethiopia, for every ton of food

we ship, we have to pay \$12.60 for port entry fees. Money that is used to pay for the Soviet drivers.

I think we should march on the Ethiopian Embassies here in Washington and throughout the world, and let the Ethiopian government know that we do care and that we want this aid to go to the Ethiopians, to the people that are starving, and that we are concerned about so much of the money being diverted to government uses.

Rep Toby Roth (R.-Wis)

This special report was made possible by the American News Service, located in Washington, D.C.

SOUTH AFRICA: THE NEXT STEPS

The Current Situation in South Africa:

The current situation in South Africa is incredibly complex. There are conflicts between whites, blacks, Indians and other groups.

There are at least seventeen different ethnic groups in the country, many of them unfriendly towards one another.

However, the current government headed P.W. Botha is intent on reforming the laws of apartheid. In order to make reforms he must battle radical elements in the government. If his changes displease too many people he will lose his seat power and those who do not favor changes to apartheid may take control of the government.

Botha has made several reforms, including abolishment of the mixed marriage act and forced resettlement. Furthermore, coloreds and Indians have recently received a partial say in the government.

The murders of blacks versus blacks often go unnoticed in such countries as Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Uganda and even South Africa. The media gives special attention to racist black versus white confrontations.

Many blacks who appreciate the changes that are slowly taking place in their country are harassed by fellow countrymen. These people rarely receive much attention from the media. Many have lost family, property and even their lives.

Currently, there are two prominent Marxist groups in South Africa! The African National Congress and the United Democratic Front are seeking to destabilize the country.

Unknown to many, South Africa employs over one hundred thousand legal guest workers from other neighboring countries who can not find work in their own homelands.

There is a strong movement in the United States which is calling for divestiture from companies which do business in South Africa. Already many states and private organizations have divested from companies that do business in South Africa. Even the United States government is considering sanctions.

However, in 1984 one hundred and twenty eight American companies had signed the Sullivan Principles, a set of codes which states how blacks should be treated equally with their white counterparts in the workplace.

Even with the Sullivan Principles, there are many who advocate disinvest as a means to end apartheid, to destabilize the South African government.

American companies provide four percent of the capital in South Africa, which is only twenty percent of the total foreign capital.

American companies have enabled blacks to gain managerial experience

and have helped to eliminate the wage gap between blacks and whites doing similar work.

American companies are responsible for building South Africa's only black private school.

American companies have paved the way for black unions to gain power. Black unions can now boast membership of over 700,000 people. These unions are the first step towards real political power for the blacks.

Thus, if American spending goes away the United States loses much of its leverage for change inside of South Africa.

The money and jobs that blacks lose when American companies are forced to leave will signify a major reduction in their political power, not to mention their personal well being.

If America withdraws its investments foreign companies would be quick to fill part of the gap, perhaps weakening the country some, perhaps employing less progressive hiring and advancement standards than American companies employ.

If disinvestment did cause a sudden revolution, the result would certainly contain much bloodshed and would probably leave the country in an impoverished state. Then, South Africans would have as many rights as the Angolans and Ethiopians.

The Best Solution For Ending Apartheid:

Because...

Changes that occur in South Africa will be gradual if they are to occur without terrible bloodshed.

We must be careful not to lose South Africa to those who would give less human rights to the people there. Furthermore, South Africa can not be lost to enemies of the United States.

Apartheid will soon fall, predominantly as a response to the strong economic growth of the black majority, not as a result of violent revolution.

Economic equality forces blacks to learn, to associate with whites and to acquire knowledge of self-government.

A broken economy will leave apartheid intact, with no reason to grant equality to the black majority.

Thus...

It is imperative for the United States to increase its economic ties with the Republic of South Africa. Any company which follows the Sullivan Principles or a set of similar standards should be applauded and helped.

American companies must maintain or increase their current funding for training, community development and education in order to speed the removal of apartheid laws.

President Reagan must urge the South African government to propose a timetable detailing the removal of apartheid restrictions. He must then encourage the South African government to hold to that time table or even beat it.

The governments long term plan should aim for some type of republic in which individual states in South Africa, with their many differences, can maintain some independence and some aspect of national unity.

The American media must begin to focus on both sides of the debate so that Americans can formulate educated opinions about South Africa. Support of disinvestment can not be allowed to become a synonym of "a person who watches the evening news."

Finally...

If the South African government refuses to make substantial concessions in the near future, the black unions and laborers will have enough political and economic power to force the white minority government to negotiate with them. Also, as the blacks merge into the mainstream of society more and more whites will move to defend their cause.

The wheels of reform are already in motion for this plan. The spark of change has reached the shores of South Africa. Americans can help fan the fire with economic support. It is up to the South Africans themselves to actually build the brightest light in all of Africa.

"I do not understand how your Christian conscience allows you to advocate divestiture"

Alan Paton, author of "Cry, The Beloved Country" and an outspoken critic of apartheid

"Anything geared towards the weakening of the economic muscle of the blacks will have the effect of retarding their liberation struggle... It is morally imperative that American firms remain active here."

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, leader of the South African Zulu tribe, one of the most popular black leaders

"Outsiders can influence it (the end of apartheid) but only through participation, not isolation"

Lucy Mvubelo, leader of one of the largest black unions

"It is South Africa's economic growth that is breaking the back of apartheid. Rapid economic growth makes racial discrimination costly... This is the tragedy of disinvestment"

Walter Williams, a leading economist at George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia, who has travelled extensively in South Africa.