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Totalitarianism on the Left

BY RACHEL CARDONE

"MULTICULTURALISM IS not interested in diversity, but in conquest; it is not interested in tolerance, but in power," stated Samuel T. Francis, columnist of *The Conservative Chronicle*. Francis presented a speech entitled "Multiculturalism in Today's Curricula" on Wednesday, September 29 at the first-annual Michigan Conservative Conference, sponsored by the U-M College Republicans.

Francis said multiculturalists seek to overthrow the teaching of Western civilization and replace it with their own agenda. They do not seek assimilation into American society, but instead advocate the belief that all civilizations are equal. Francis claimed that, "What multiculturalism envisions is a total subversion of American and Western society... [It] is a form of totalitarianism that is more developed than communist China." By paralleling the

multiculturalist movement to Mao's China, Francis explained why a multiculturalist future should be feared.

According to Francis, the movement's dogma states that all are considered equal, while, paradoxically, levels of equality differ depending upon an individual's beliefs. Those who agree with the multiculturalists' credo are considered equal, while those that disagree are persecuted. Multiculturalists claim to promote tolerance and diversity, yet they are intolerant of any divergent opinion. Their ultimate goal, according to Francis, is "to delegitimize the entire culture of the United States." He questioned such actions by asking, "How can this promote tolerance and



diversity?"

Multiculturalists, according to Francis, stress therapy as a way to cure racism, sexism, and all societal ills. They proceed with therapy as advocated by Mao, stressing confessions and sensitivity seminars. Under the guise of relieving the guilt of non-minorities, Francis claims that multiculturalists truly strive to be the thought police envisioned by George Orwell.

Francis believes that the multiculturalist movement will be stopped once it spreads outside of universities into local communities. He encourages people opposed to this oppression to actively fight, as apathy will only further its cause. That multiculturalism has progressed thus far is due to its acceptance by liberal universities and a tolerant government. Despite this apparent acceptance, multiculturalists do not represent the majority of Americans, and as Francis poignantly stated, "College is different from the mainstream." MR

Constitution Debated

BY ERIC LARSON

"IF THE QUESTION IS whether or not the Constitution was founded on Judeo-Christian beliefs, the answer is yes," said William Dannemeyer, former Republican House member from California during a debate October 1 over the religious foundation of the Constitution. Stephen P. Dresch, one-time Republican state representative from northern Michigan supplied the opposing side in a debate which quickly turned into a battle between the role of the state in religion.

Dannemeyer began his remarks with a short history of two Supreme Court decisions. In 1892, he said, the Supreme court explicitly said that, "Our laws must be based on the teacher of mankind (Jesus Christ)." Contrast this with the Supreme Court's decision in 1980, where it stated that the, "...hanging of the Ten Commandments on the wall of a classroom was unconstitutional because some students may actually read, follow and obey those commandments."

When asked what the Founding Fathers would have thought if they had witnessed the Supreme Court's decision to ban voluntary prayer in public schools, Dresch stated the Fathers would not have understood the debate, as public schools did not exist at that time and, furthermore, they weren't envisioned as a proper function of government. All schooling was voluntary and private and therefore not under control of the state. He added that an amendment was needed to separate the schools in America from the government in order to remove the force feeding of values from the government, affirming his position that if one worries about the state imposing negative influences on our children, then it is impossible to demand other influences instead. MR

Free Speech For Me But Not For Thee

BY ANDREW BROWN

"IT'S NOT JUST THAT YOU can't criticize college speech codes; it's no longer permissible to criticize the administration," claimed Ron Robinson, President of Young America's Foundation. Robinson and National Chairman of the College Republicans Bill Spadea spoke on campus Thursday, September 30 on restrictive speech codes and their impact on college campuses. Robinson and Spadea spoke for just under one hour on why they believe that students' First Amendment rights are being forsaken by university administrators in favor of special protection for university-appointed "disadvantaged minority groups."

Robinson argued that "the Left covets a monopoly on speech today," citing recent attempts to censor conservative

commentator Rush Limbaugh. He noted that authoritative control over speech frequently occurs on college campuses, including the University of Michigan, where liberal influences have successfully pressured administrators to enact codes limiting the speech of some in the name of protecting others.

Robinson indicated that at the University of Connecticut, "inappropriate laughter" has been banned by the administration, which claims it can contribute to racism and sexism on campus. Robinson believes that this policy is due more to "the lack of a sense of humor on the part of college administrators," than anything else.

"Where there are speech codes, there are inherent double standards," Robinson said, citing the examples of "ROTC students being called fascists and Nazis," and "conservative minority

students being labeled as Uncle Toms." Robinson further noted an alarming amount of apathy on the part of school administrators toward these groups. "If student free-speech is denied, liberal opinions will still be voiced, but by the administration. This is not so with conservative ideas...and anytime the First Amendment rights of anyone are abused, we should be very concerned," he said. Robinson also discussed an apparent conflict of interests, in that "the same people that write these [free speech] regulations also interpret and enforce them."

Robinson concluded by noting that "colleges and universities are entrusted with passing on knowledge of First Amendment rights and regulations; when these same colleges and universities become the principal violators, grave concern is warranted." MR

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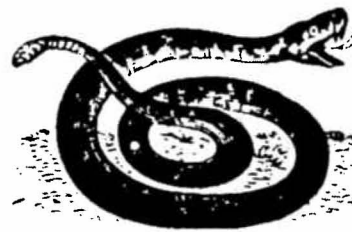
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□ THE SERPENT'S TOOTH



While touring Singapore, Michael Jackson asked the zoo to transport some orangutans to his hotel so he could pet them. The zoo obliged. The orangutans' parents plan to file suit in November.

The U-M Task Force on Alcohol and Other Drugs recently received \$50,000 from the Michigan Department of Public Health for conducting a study on student substance use at the U-M. The study concluded that alcohol is the drug of choice on campus. For a couple of beers, we could have told you the same thing.

Big Brother is watching baseball, too. When a 14-year-old Washington girl sent a computer message to her boyfriend in New Jersey containing a death threat against Cal Ripken — a Baltimore Orioles shortstop — the long arm of the law went into action. After learning of the message, Seattle police assigned three officers to guard Ripken, and had detectives stake out the girl's home. "There was nobody home, so we

had to sit on the house for about 16 hours," one officer said. No criminal charges will be filed, but Seattle officials plan to bill the girl's family \$750 for the extra security precautions.

Ann Arbor's wacko accessory store, Middle Earth, refuses to sell *Beavis and Butt-head* t-shirts. An episode of the show, featuring MTV's comic duo playing something called "frog baseball," apparently rubbed the store's animal rights sentiments the wrong way. Says owner Cynthia Shevel in the *Detroit News*, "They use frogs as a ball and bat the hell out of them. I like frogs. We have to draw the line sometimes." Obviously. Frog baseball requires a properly marked playing field.

One event for U-M's upcoming AIDS Awareness Week will be an AIDS prevention workshop on October 18. A flyer for the event says the workshop will cover the "concerns of women, bisexual and gay men, adolescents, and African Americans." We can sum up in three

simple words what the one-day workshop will say: Use a rubber.

The ACLU recently named the *Michigan Journal of Gender and Law* the number one art censor in the country for last year's censorship of an exhibit on prostitution by local artist Carol Jacobson. Censorship? At Michigan? Oh, please ...

We couldn't help but notice

Somehow, Duderstadt seems to think

But for \$206,070 a year?

Earlier this summer, John Engler boasted that by signing a massive property tax cut, he was going to shift the focus in education from fundraising to cost cutting. The governor, however, announced this week that he planned to replace all of the \$9 billion budget with new revenues. Rumor has it, Engler is in line for the ambassadorship to Canada.

The Harvard Lampoon recently named Mr. T. as the third recipient of its Humanitas award. Mother Teresa and Albert Schweitzer are the previous two recipients. Well, we suppose he does deserve something for letting Nancy Reagan sit on his lap.

In last weekend's *News*, Janelle White, a U-M graduate TA and supporter of students who accused U-M Sociology Professor David Goldberg of racism and sexism, said, "I believe the victim. Just like sexual assaults, women don't lie about these kinds of things." Hey, Janelle, ever heard of Tawana Brawley or Cathleen Webb?

English majors take heart. The "Signification of the Phallus" isn't so significant anymore. For \$20, women sick of waiting in bathroom lines can buy a Freshette — a plastic cup with an extension tube — and urinate while standing, like a man. Freshette's directions ask women to "Stand facing the toilet or with your back to the wind ... When finished, use a quick flick of the wrist to snap off droplets, then wipe dry." Mere convenience or hard proof of penis envy, it's sure to make a great gift for your favorite feminist friend.



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THE MICHIGAN REVIEW

The Campus Affairs Journal of the University of Michigan

"We hate the State"

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PUBLISHER: Aaron Steelman
EXECUTIVE EDITOR: Jay D. McNeill
CONTRIBUTING EDITORS: Nate Jamison, Brian Schefke

ASSISTANT EDITORS: Eddie Arner, James Roberts
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EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICES:
SUITE ONE
911 N. UNIVERSITY AVENUE
ANN ARBOR, MI 48109-1265

TEL (313) 662-1909
FAX (313) 936-2505

The_Michigan_Review@um.cc.umich.edu

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□ I FEEL YOUR PAIN

This I Remember ...

BY JAY D. MCNEILL

THIS SUMMER, AS A RESULT of one too many fixings of Hamburger Helper and one too many trips to McDonald's and Taco Bell, I got fat. I didn't like being fat. True to my ideology, however, I didn't wait for the big hand of Government to come crashing down and bail me out of my situation. I didn't wait until the phrase "fat guys who used to be skinny before they ate too much hamburger" was placed in regental Bylaw 14.06. Instead, I took matters into my own hands. I went jogging.

One evening, I decided to include Michigan Stadium on my route. As I approached the largest stadium in the country — no need to add any qualifiers — I noticed that one of the gates had accidentally been left open by a careless university bureaucrat. This wasn't an opportunity I was about to pass up. After looking both ways to see if the State might be around with their handguns and handcuffs at the ready, I quietly slipped through the foreboding fence and into the stadium.

No one else was around. I must have sat there for a good half hour, just looking. I looked down at the lush, green grass and thought of all the historic plays that it had supported. I looked up to the maize and blue press box and thought of Bob Ufer's earthy voice calling out hundreds of Wolverine touchdowns. I looked down at the tunnel and thought of Gerald Ford running out of it in the 1930s.

Then I looked up and saw that twilight was falling around me and the stadium. Instantly, I knew that I had seen this hazy scenery before ...

It was October 13, 1990. Michigan State was in town for their annual drubbing at the hands of the mighty Wolverines. Adding to the drama of this monumental event, Michigan was the #1 ranked football team in the country despite their opening day loss to arch-rival Notre Dame. "We're number one, we're number one ..." the partisan crowd chanted during the pre-game warm-ups.

The Spartan band took the field and put on an impressive display. Then the Michigan Band came pouring out of the tunnel and showed them how it should be done. The proud Wolverine gridders, lead by their new coach Gary Moeller, galloped under the M Club banner amidst a rousing chorus of "Hail

to the Victors," while the inept Spartans, lead by George "I'll-bet-we'll-catch-them-off-guard-if-we-run-it-up-the-middle" Perles, watched from the far sideline. It had the makings of a memorable afternoon.

Memorable, indeed. The Spartans caught everyone by surprise and managed to take their hated rivals into the third quarter trailing by only a touchdown. But MSU soon put one in the end zone, knotting the game at 14-14. A couple of minutes later, they scored yet again, taking a 21-14 lead on a 26-yard touchdown run by tailback Hyland Hickson.

At this point, it was midway through the fourth quarter. The maize and blue faithful were getting worried. "I can't believe this!" they yelled to one another. "What is going on?! What is the problem with our team?! We can't lose to these losers! We can't lose to these dolts! This is Michigan State! This is the most atrocious team in the Big Ten! They don't *deserve* to beat Michigan!" They yelled themselves hoarse. This was their worst nightmare. They had to do something. So they yelled. At each other. At George Perles. At the State band. At the heavens above. At anyone who would listen.

As twilight fell on that cool October evening, the temporary lights installed around Michigan Stadium illuminated the figure of a lone Wolverine taking his usual place in the south end zone in order to receive the ensuing kickoff. His name was Desmond Howard, a relatively unknown sophomore from Cleveland, Ohio.

John Langeloh, the Spartan kicker, sprinted towards the teed-up ball and boomed a high, lofty kick. Howard snatched the ball out of the air at the five yard-line and darted to his left. Seeing the gaping hole, he blew through the first wave of green and white. Seeing further daylight, Howard jukeed right, streaked down the left sideline, and shot on into the north end zone, right in front of the student section. Tie game. "Take that, State," Howard seemed to say.

It was pandemonium. It was insane. All of the hatred, the tradition, and the emotion of the intense rivalry came gushing out of everyone in attendance all at once.

The stadium trembled. It seemed

to "flatten" from the sheer magnitude of emotion it enclosed. Not since Homecoming 1979, when Anthony Carter scored a last-second touchdown against Indiana to win the game, had the monster been treated with such abuse.

All around the state of Michigan, cheers and groans from every nook and cranny in the peninsula came streaking towards Ann Arbor — from family rooms, bars, and porches, from farmhouses in Colon to penthouses in Detroit, to ships on the waves of Lake Huron.

Michigan fans were delirious with joy. Even the alumni stood up and cheered. Their team had done it again to Michigan State, just like they always had. Their be-

loved Wolverines had just pulled a rabbit out of their hats. As usual. Yes, the boys from East Lansing had been put back in the proper place.



Hail!

MSU fans were devastated. They cursed the world. They knew that their team had blown it against the hated Wolverines. Again. They knew their upset-in-the-making was all but gone. Three and a half quarters of great Spartan football was all for naught. Michigan was "going to win this game. Fight! Fight! Rah, team, fight! Victory for" U of M! Again ...

I found myself still sitting in Michigan Stadium on that hot summer's night in June. If anything captured the essence of the Michigan-Michigan State series, I thought, that play sure did. Boy, what a run. I'll never be around such pure madness again. No one who was there could ever say that that game didn't matter. It *did* matter. It divided friends, family, and loved-ones in this state. On that day, you were either a Wolverine or a Spartan. An "M" man or an "S" man. Blue or Green.

I smiled with satisfaction at the memory. Then I got up and left. I didn't want to remember anything else. MR


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Jay D. McNeill is a senior in Business Administration and an executive editor of the Review.

□ FROM SUITE ONE

U-M Must Fix Bylaw 14.06

ALL QUESTIONS ABOUT HOMOSEXUALITY ASIDE, the University of Michigan Regents' addition of "sexual orientation" to Bylaw 14.06 is one more step in the wrong direction. Any number of arguments for or against the addition might be made, but all would ignore the larger problem. Making laundry lists of protected groups won't stop discrimination.

Rules like 14.06, the U-M's anti-discrimination bylaw, attempt to render differences between people — differences which have no bearing on the worth of any given person — meaningless. That goal in itself is admirable, and its attainment — secured correctly — would mean an end to unjust discrimination of any kind. But the way in which the U-M is attempting to achieve that goal is flawed in two important respects.

The first flaw involves the Bylaw's creation of a "slippery slope." When the Regents designate groups against which the University says it will not discriminate, they imply — whether they intend to or not — that *unlisted* groups may be discriminated against. Bylaw 14.06 states that the U-M will not discriminate based on a person's "race, sex, color, religion, creed, national origin or ancestry, age, marital status, sexual orientation, disability, or Vietnam era veteran status." But what about income? Social status? Medical history? Political affiliation? Hair color, eye color or weight?

The apparent necessity of listing each non-discriminatory aspect individually is not as farfetched as it might seem. Two weeks ago, the *Michigan Daily* reported that "Asian ... groups on campus have been speaking out on behalf of ... [Asian] subgroups — specifically Hmong, Laotians, Cambodians and other Southeast Asians — decrying what they see as a lack of diversity within the Asian ... University community." Asians, as a whole, are actually *overrepresented* in the student body, yet for some, the elimination of *racial* discrimination is not enough — now we must include "racial *subgroups*" to be "diverse." By such logic, Italian students could claim that Sicilians and Neapolitans are underrepresented. Both their claim and that of the Asian students would merit consideration under Bylaw 14.06 as it is currently written.

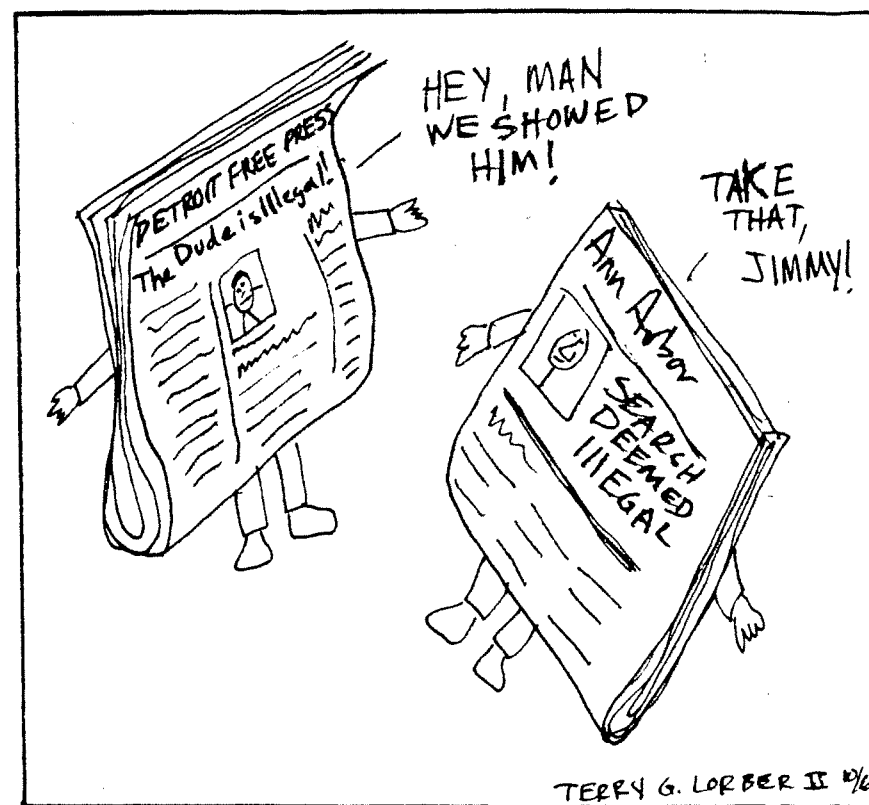
In order to protect everyone equally, Bylaw 14.06 would have to include every possible discrimination scenario. The list of potential grounds for discrimination is endless. Thus, the list of protected groups in 14.06 would also have to be endless, which is simply not a realistic way to make a law.

The second flaw in 14.06 involves its effect in practice. The aim of 14.06, again, is to render unimportant differences meaningless. In theory, written correctly, that is what it could accomplish. But Bylaw 14.06, in reality, does something very different from what the Regents originally intended. When the U-M lists a group against which it will not discriminate, it defines that group as different. Granted, a listing should insure that a group *won't* be treated differently, and *won't* face discrimination. But the groups on such a list do not suddenly lose their difference. Rather, when it joins such a list, a group becomes "special." It is no longer discriminated *against*; instead, the U-M discriminates *in favor* of said group.

Usually, the groups on such lists are there because they were discriminated against in the past. The assumption in putting them on the list is fairly simplistic. If they're added, administrators reason, then the U-M will pay particular attention to *not* discriminating against them. They will receive the extra attention which they supposedly need due to their being ignored in the past. Given the extra attention that comes with a spot on the list, their differences should vanish. Thus, discrimination against them should cease, and equality for all should rule the day.

That, however, is not what occurs. A group which merits a spot on a "nondiscrimination list" is not assured of freedom from discrimination. Instead, it is afforded special status as a group which needs not only extra attention, but extra *protection* as well. And so, in the interest of preserving nondiscrimination, the U-M implements affirmative action — a policy which discriminates among groups based on differences in the hope of healing past discrimination. In trying to end old discrimination, it creates new discrimination — discrimination *against* groups which don't make the list, and *in favor* of groups that do. Thus, laws which seek to end discrimination based on differences — but do so by creating protected lists — don't eliminate discrimination. They just trade old for new.

The Regents ought to create a "content-neutral" bylaw, one which states that the U-M won't discriminate against *anyone* except on the basis of merit or danger to the University community. Such a law would mean that — given an adequate number of openings — no qualified professor, student, or staff member could face University discrimination unless he or she possessed a criminal record or a history of potentially-dangerous mental illness. Bylaw 14.06, minus a list of special groups, would thus include every ground for discrimination and give the U-M no grounds for favoring any group. MR



□ FROM OUR READERS

Arwulf Feigns Intelligence

To the Editor:

How nice to know that you read *Agenda*. Your suggestion that we act as more of a humor monthly is a very good one. I have been trying to do my part, as you apparently noticed.

My "Armchair Intellectual" outfit was a distinct commentary on Ann Arbor's intelligentsia, a community to which I'm assuming most of our readers and our noble selves belong.

This town has been crawling with armchair intellectuals for over a century. As an autodidact and a bookworm, I find that armchairs are in-valuable tools for meditation and contemplation. The armchair which I wore on my body at the Art Fair was a seasoned veteran of many years spent trying to figure out this funky human race.

You may recall that I also wore a solid oak "Narcotics Bureau" as a statement about our culture of addiction, and too in celebration of the important role narcotics have played in our foreign policy.

I also wore a gutted television with live rats in my face at the 1984 Art Fair, commemorating Orwell's vision of a world with video in every room.

But this business of revenue is a delicate one. And your discovery of a contradiction in our midst is worth crowing about. Here, in the epicenter of commerce, I kvetch about the money.

But haven't you ever been jostled by the Art Fair? Sure, most businesses downtown are willing to withstand the onslaught because it represents lots of money all at once, which is thrilling.

The phrase which I used was: "Money flows through Ann Arbor like

s--- through a tin horn..." The money flows all year round. Anybody who can stay in business in this town deserves a pat on the back; especially the small and independent businesses.

Yet there are plenty of small businesses who do *not* benefit from the Art Fair, who are in fact tempted to close up shop and go to the lake, as many smart locals do. These merchants discover that their regular paying customers stay away while Ann Arbor is crammed with the credit card armies. During that time, the merchant often ends up making less money than usual.

So it's not all that simple, is it? Franchises we are stuck with all year long. During the Art Fair, some local folks take in a terrific sum of money. But certainly not everyone does.

The crux of my argument is: How does Ann Arbor get used, and by whom, to what end? Just because somebody realizes a profit doesn't make everything ducky.

Here's hoping you can see my point. In the meantime, enjoy those lawn darts. A little bit of bile goes a long way.

Lastly, let me thank you for your concern for the feelings of our advertisers. We are happy to report that not one of them has responded with anything other than praise.

By the way, where does your funding really come from? Is there really a network of newspapers similar to yours that all lead back to William F. Buckley? If so, it shows in your style. Again, a little bit of bile goes a long way.

Dr. Arwulf Arwulf
Agenda Columnist

□ GET REAL

We Built This City on Parking Fines

BY TONY GHECEA

ASK ANYONE WHO'S BEEN around Ann Arbor long enough. The answer will always be the same. Is parking a problem here? Not if you pay the meters. And Lord knows this town was built on parking fines.

For students who drive to campus, the parking problem is nothing new. The stories may vary, but they usually follow the same theme: You drive to class. You fill your meter with a dollar in change — enough to last two hours. Your class runs three minutes over (because your professor has to finish discussing some tangential, unimportant point). You rush to your car, just in time to find another parking ticket under your windshield wiper.

Unless you can pay the ticket within an hour (which you can't, because you've got to go to class), you've just watched another five dollars in fines go down the drain. So you slip that ticket into your glove box, or under your seat, or into your backpack, or wherever you toss annoyances that aren't immediately pressing. And you forget about it.

If you aren't blessed with memory enough to pay the ticket within two weeks, the city bumps your fine up five more bucks. And if something longer — like a month — goes by, and you still haven't paid your fine, Ann Arbor will graciously send you a slip in the mail — a "default decision," asking you to fork over \$20 or face the wrath of the law.

Parking tickets are the bane of Ann Arbor. My distaste for them is only compounded by the fact that I've gotten five in the last three weeks. A ticket here or there is nothing special, but five in the course of a three week period is more than I can take.

Had I received the tickets for blatant breaches of the law, I could understand. But I didn't — at least not in four of the five situations. In one case, I'll admit, I left my car unattended and my meter unpaid for far too long to claim innocence. But in each of the other situations I have reason to complain:

□ Case #1— I park unpaid on State Street — for under five minutes — and run into Angell Hall. When I return, a five dollar ticket awaits me.

□ Case #2— I park outside the Michigan League with an hour and a half on my meter. I'm due to add more change at 5:00, so I spend 10 minutes in the

Review's office scrounging up the necessary funds. I get to my car at 5:09, only to find that the nine minutes I spent trying to observe the law have lost me another five bucks.

□ Case #3— After driving around Central Campus for 20 minutes, I finally find a parking spot on Tappan. I'm late for work, so I bolt my car and run into the Grad — forgetting, in my haste, to feed my meter. Upon reaching work I realize my mistake, so I head back out to my car. Lo and behold, in that seven minute window, one of Ann Arbor's finest has stiffed me again. How can they ticket me so quickly, yet disappear before I get back to my car? I wonder if they know my license, and make special stops just for me.

□ Case #4— I park on State and fill my meter for two hours. On break from work I add enough change to last another hour and a half. I get to my car about 15 minutes late — expecting a ticket, and finding my expectation fulfilled. But I check the ticket's time; today's bonehead officer apparently cited me before my meter ran out.

Armed with my ticket and a nifty chart I've made (explaining how I know I was ticketed wrongly), I head for City Hall. Gloating with the knowledge that I'm about to satisfy four years of pent-up vengeance, I approach the ticket window. "These four," I say, handing the lady my other four unpaid tickets, "I'm willing to pay. I don't have six yet — they'd tow me if I did — so I'm ready to pay these now. But this one," I note, handing her my latest citation, "was issued to me unlawfully."

The lady looks it over and smiles. She is kind as she crushes me. "This, in my opinion, is the most unfair ticket they give," she says, holding the ticket before me and pointing at the fine print. "You parked in the same spot for over two hours. So they wrote you up."

She goes on to empathize with my plight. She herself hadn't known about such a violation until after she had received the same ticket. Whatever consolation that personal anecdote provides, however, dissipates when she tells me what I owe. "That violation costs \$10," she notes. My jaw drops in dismay as I hand her all but my last four quarters — every one of which is destined for yet another meter.

First installed in 1946, Ann Arbor's parking meters have been a nuisance ever since. Many an Ann Arbor driver — having paid endless fines and fees — has contemplated running down a meter (or meter maid). Few people (except,

perhaps, an anarchist, of which Ann Arbor admittedly has its share) would argue against officers strictly observing the law. Despite the hassle they put me through, I, too, commend the city's parking enforcers for doing their job.

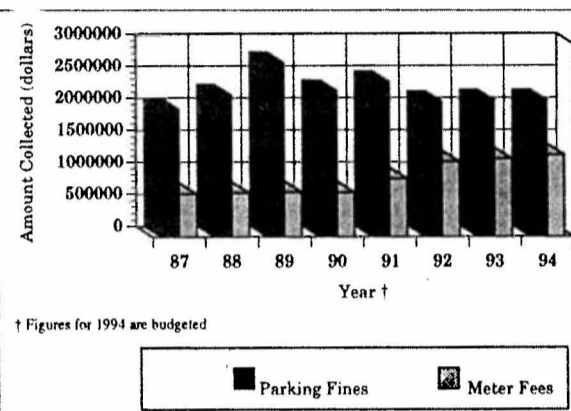
But everyone deserves a break at

on their drivers. Hyannis Port, Massachusetts, where Kennedy cash floods the city coffers, lets people park downtown for free. Tawas City, Michigan — a cash-starved hamlet for much of the year — grants free parking on its commercial strip as well.

Ann Arbor needn't go that far.

But a bit of leniency would go a long way toward improving public relations. The city plans to take in nearly \$3.4 million this year in meter fees and fines — only \$3.1 million of which will go to Ann Arbor's "Parking Fund." So let's make a deal. The city doesn't have to tell us where the extra \$300 thousand goes (a glimpse of State or Main Street will assure you it's not to our roads). Just forgive a ticket or two; if it costs them a million dollars, the cops can raid the donut fund to recoup their loss.

Meters once recorded how long a car had been illegally parked. Why not set meters to offer a 10 minute grace period, and give law-abiding citizens a break? It's a simple gesture, but one that would be much appreciated. MR



least once in a while. Surely it would be within the realm of decency for an officer to let a petty violation slip by every now and then. Three minutes here, five minutes there — give a fairly upstanding student the benefit of the doubt.

It doesn't seem like much to ask. Many cities, both rich and poor, go easy

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Oct 13, 7-10pm Michigan Union Pendleton

Oct 13, 6-10pm N Campus Commons, East Rm.

Quiz lasts one hour come any time

or

Tony Ghecea has paid more than \$100 in Ann Arbor parking fines. For any cop out there with a heart, his license plate number is 102 XZQ.

□ INTERVIEW: BRUCE HERSCHENSOHN

Herschensohn Shuns Big Government

On October 1, 1993, Jay D. McNeill interviewed Bruce Herschensohn at Hillsdale College. Mr. Herschensohn was the Republican nominee for the U.S. Senate in California in 1992.

MR: There were two races for the U.S. Senate last year in California. Your race against Barbara Boxer was much closer than the other Republican senatorial candidate, John Seymour. Yet you were much more ideologically to the right than Seymour. Do you think this should send a message to the GOP?

HERSCHENSOHN: Regarding conservative philosophy, I do. Also, the national race in California was quite a bit different than ours. President Bush received 1.2 million less votes that we did and I think that's philosophy. Certainly not personality, but philosophy.

MR: Do you think the GOP has overreacted to the media's verdict of the 1992 Republican National Convention and has subsequently expanded its "Big Tent" too far?

HERSCHENSOHN: The tent is so big now that it doesn't have a philosophy. I don't believe in the philosophy because I'm a Republican. I'm a Republican because I believe in the philosophy. That philosophy just can't go, and if it does, we're no better than the Democrats. We're the Democrat Jr. party. We can't afford to do that, but I've seen a drift in that direction. I've seen a drift towards being careful, towards saying only things that don't offend anybody. For example, right now we're talking about health care and the Republican alternatives. To me, they're just Democrat Jr. stuff. The Republican alternatives should be for the government to get out of it. Period. Just get out, as it used to be, when health care was so much better. That should be our alternative, not "Oh, we'll put the government in only this much. And we'll do just a little of this rather than all of that." But that's what the Republicans often do.

MR: Why has it drifted like that?

HERSCHENSOHN: Because they're afraid. Afraid of losing an election. They listen to the media. They are very cautious about saying anything. You can listen to *Face the Nation* and *Meet the Press* and [*This Week With David*] Brinkley and listen to someone talking

Jay D. McNeill is a senior in business administration and executive editor of the Review.

for an hour and not have any idea of what the person said, or meant, or what the philosophy is. It's just not offensive. I don't even know what they want to be in politics for if they don't believe in something. You're in politics, I assume, because you want to bring about certain things. And if you don't, get out. I'd say that even towards a liberal. I disagree with them [liberals], but I have great respect for the people who truly believe in this philosophy. They think this is best for the United States, this is best for the world.

Fine. Okay, I understand that, but I don't understand someone who wants to get into politics without a philosophy.

MR: And people who do have strong philosophies are attractive to the electorate. Bill Weld, John Engler and Tommy Thompson are all considered among the best GOP governors in the nation, and they're all ideologues.

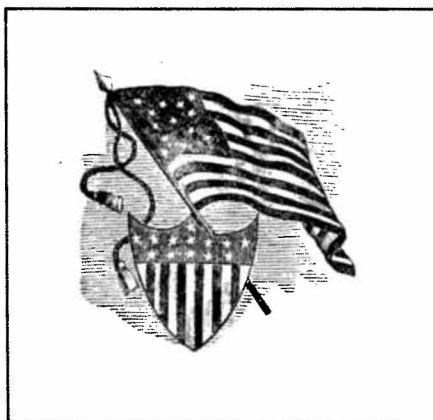
HERSCHENSOHN: Yes. Look at the re-election of Ronald Reagan in comparison to the re-election of George Bush. And I say this with the greatest respect for George Bush. I've got to tell you personally, he's just a great man. I don't think anyone who knows him can dislike him. He's just a good, decent guy. But just in terms of philosophy, Ronald Reagan gets 49 states on re-election, George Bush loses.

MR: You are perhaps the leading proponent of a flat-rate tax system. Could you explain this idea?

HERSCHENSOHN: Yes, I think that should have been the Republican alternative to the Clinton budget. What gives the power to the federal government, the Congress in particular, is the complexity of the tax code. There isn't any one person who understands it. No one. You could be a Nobel Prize-winning economist. It's 9,306 pages. This all came about from one sentence. The idea was, in 1913, to have an income tax to finance the necessary cost of the government. Well, now that's out of the picture. It doesn't finance the necessary cost of the federal govern-

ment. What it is is a system of rewards and punishments — of different citizens doing different things with their money, bringing about social change the way government wants them to bring it about, and giving Congress and bureaucracies a tremendous amount of power. All of that could be cut. Just have a flat-rate income tax, no deductions.

MR: It seems that the Republicans could really run on something like this.



HERSCHENSOHN: I've gotten overwhelming support for it once people understand it. You have to explain what it means and what it doesn't mean, but it would be the abolition of the capital gains tax, the abolition of the inheritance tax, abolition of any tax

on interest from savings accounts. There's a whole host of things that go with it. You could figure your taxes out in 30 seconds on April 15. But the greatest lobby against it is the Congress itself. Because that would take away their power.

MR: Do you think a flat tax system would have a chance to pass the Congress?

HERSCHENSOHN: No, I don't. But I think if you did what President Reagan was able to do, go to the people, go above the heads of Congress to the people until it creates a real groundswell of opinion. Then it could pass. Because

I don't believe in the philosophy because I'm a Republican. I'm a Republican because I believe in the philosophy.

the Congress, unfortunately, is composed mostly of people who want to win re-election.

MR: What are the legitimate functions of government?

HERSCHENSOHN: Exactly what the Constitution says. Five purposes: establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and

secure the blessings of liberty. That's it. That's what the government should do — a very limited federal government. Everything else, by virtue of the Tenth Amendment, is the responsibility of the states and the people. Period.

MR: Is the Tenth Amendment dead?

HERSCHENSOHN: Well, no one even knows what it is anymore. The ACLU fights for the Bill of Rights, and they erase a couple of them. They erase number Ten, they erase number Two on guns. They're very selective. Most people don't know what the Tenth Amendment is.

MR: In the context of your views on government's legitimate functions, what is your opinion of drug laws?

HERSCHENSOHN: I am unfortunately not so libertarian as to say I think drugs should be made legal. I don't. People talk about prohibition and how it didn't work and make that comparison to drugs. Remember, alcohol was legal and then made illegal. That's far different from taking something that is illegal and having it remain illegal. Once you make something legal, it sort of becomes the fabric of the nation. I understand the libertarian's argument and Bill Buckley's argument, who is a conservative rather than a libertarian, about the legalization of drugs. I do understand it, but I disagree with it, because I believe it could be terribly, terribly harmful.

MR: Did you speak out against the social security system during your senate race?

HERSCHENSOHN: I ran with the idea of privatizing it, because privatization gives you more money. It's theft. And look what the Democrats are doing to it right now. Some poor people, who are living off their retirement, and worked their entire lives so they could have something in the bank so they could get some interest on it, are now out of luck. They have to pay taxes on 85% of their social security. And these are Democrats, the ones who are supposedly so big on it. But they're not. I want a retirement fund to be a retirement fund. If you did it in a bank or any other type of financial institution and received interest on it, you'd be quite wealthy. The average person would have well over a million dollars at the age of 65. And that money is theirs. They can spend it if they want to, they can live on the interest, or they give inheritance to their kids or whomever.

It's their money. But with the way we do it now, it's the government's money. We've just been fooled.

MR: And the Democrats use the "success" of the social security system to justify their other grabs for state power!

HERSCHENSOHN: I know! It is outrageous. But it has become the fabric of the nation. That's why I really am afraid of national health care. I could say, look, Clinton has the White House for four years, and then things will be okay. No, things won't be okay, because these things will be established and it'll be so hard to roll back.

MR: What is your opinion of Jack Kemp? Even though he is awfully exciting when he makes impassioned speeches about free markets and capitalism, he also seems prone towards Big Government solutions.

HERSCHENSOHN: It's tough. He's a personal friend; I've known him for about a quarter of a century now, and I like him very much. I like most of what he says. I disagree with a number of things he has both done and said. Let me just take one area: enterprise zones. I am for enterprise zones if they're not plural, if it's singular, if it's the entire United States. Once you start making a conservative philosophy to do something with the tax code that you like, you're doing what the liberals do. You're just doing it on your side of the fence. Don't do that. That's not what the tax code is there for. So if you're going to give a break to person A for going to a particular zone, you're taking it away from person B because the government doesn't have any money. If the government had money, you could fiddle around with all of these things. But the government is in debt over \$4 trillion, so you're taking it away from someone who doesn't want to invest in a particular zone. So I disagree with him on that, unless you make the whole country an enterprise zone and everyone gets the breaks. Some of the things at HUD [Department of Housing and Urban Development] I disagreed with. He's a fine guy and I think the world of him, but I disagree with some of the things that he says.

MR: Do you think the Republicans should start standing up to Ross Perot?

HERSCHENSOHN: Well, certainly on those things where he is obviously way off base. Some of the things that he says I like. For instance, he says he's for a simplified tax. Well, I sure endorse that. I've thought that some of his proposals were simply marvelous. But some of them are outrageous. I mean just out-

rageous. The electronic forum, for example. We have representative government in this country for good reason. We're not going to have national plebiscites on everything. If everyone voted on every issue, we'd have anarchy. He's a strange guy. Some things about him are admirable, but then I watch him on *Meet the Press* and it was embarrassing. And he gets away with it! Any other politician would be through, I mean wiped out. I was embarrassed for him. It just got to a point. Does he actually expect the press to provide him with the questions in advance? They don't do that in this country.

MR: What is your opinion on the North American Free Trade Agreement?

HERSCHENSOHN: I'm for it. I'm for free trade.

MR: Does the prospect of supra-national committees to enforce labor and environmental standards concern you? That has been one of Pat Buchanan's main selling points.

HERSCHENSOHN: Nothing supercedes the Constitution of the United States. Nothing. I have heard arguments on practically every foreign agreement that we've made that, "My, God, if we do this it'll supercede the Constitution." No, it won't. The Constitution is the national bible. That supercedes everything, including any agreement we make. And I find that most arguments against NAFTA are contrived to scare people, because the person who is arguing against it just doesn't want it. I find a strange thing happening to some conservatives, this isolationism, and in a great sense, ad-

If it wasn't for the U.S., this would either be the century of Nazism or the century of communism. Or the century of some totalitarianism, whoever won the final fight.

vocating the campaign slogan of George McGovern in 1972, "Come Home, America." I don't get it. Pat Buchanan is a very close friend and a marvelous guy. I disagree with him on many, many things that he has said in recent years. Foreign policy, for example. Don't do anything in Bosnia? My, God, of course we should do something in Bosnia. How could we in clear conscience go to bed every night not doing anything? When I was kid, I used to watch movies about the concentrations camps and I used to ask my folks, "Do I have to watch this stuff?" The answer was, yes, so it never happens again. It's happening again. It happened in Cambodia in the '70s. And

it's happening again in Bosnia. Well, we answer, we can't do anything. Yes we can. And, yes, we should. I mean, it's just beyond conscience to me and conservatives have always been the political element for liberty. This should be our issue. And it just bothers me a lot. The one fear that I have is that maybe our defense structure is going so low that we can't do anything. If that's true, we better re-think our defenses.

MR: What should the overriding philosophy behind foreign policy be then?

HERSCHENSOHN: The overriding philosophy is three words: We don't know. We don't know what's going to happen in the world. And because we don't know what's going to happen in the world, we better be prepared for anything and everything. You can't trust chiefs of state around the world. I don't know what they're going to do. And I'm just sick about the fact that our defense policy has been, even under the last year of George Bush, a decline. And we're wrong.

MR: So what is the overall philosophy behind getting directly involved in a foreign situation?

HERSCHENSOHN: What I had really thought was going to happen when we went into the Persian Gulf and won — chiefs of state around the world saw that we had the strength and the will to do something like this, and we caused a very great fear of invading a neighboring country — was that we could bring about liberty in the world by never actually firing a shot. If we always showed that we had the will to do it and the strength to do it. Particularly when

it's now \$122 billion. And in the meantime, no one knew what to do about Bosnia, Russia and the new republics, and we just showed great indecisiveness. And we screwed it up.

MR: Are you concerned about our overreliance on the United Nations?

HERSCHENSOHN: Tremendously. We call this, friend and foe alike, we call the 20th century the century of America. Because it just has been. If it wasn't for the U.S., this would either be the century of Nazism or the century of communism. Or the century of some totalitarianism, whoever won the final fight. It wouldn't make much difference between Nazism and communism. I'm afraid that the next century, if we continue the policies we have, will be the century of the disciples of Boutros-Ghali. Or the Islamic fundamentalist revolution. Or the People's Republic of China. Unless we retain the century of America. But I don't see our policies doing that. We keep looking inward so much that we could lose our leadership in the world. And conservatives are as much to blame as some liberals on this.

MR: It seems that every foreign policy we make is justified through the U.N.

HERSCHENSOHN: It is. And we always want everything multi-lateral. We say the countries of Europe aren't doing enough. The countries of Europe have never done enough for European wars. I mean that's just the way that it is. We say, God, the terrain, you just can't do it on that terrain. Well, was the terrain ideal on the beaches of Normandy? Or in the jungles of the Phillipines? We say these are ethnic problems and they've been going on forever. They're always ethnic problems that have gone on forever. It's like NAFTA. You're against it and so you look for those things that you can say so it sounds much more palatable than just telling your emotions.

MR: If you could recommend one book for undergraduates at U-M to read, which book would it be?

HERSCHENSOHN: I think Russell Kirk's *The Roots of American Order*. But there's one thing I would put in front of that. And that's the Constitution. I really have to say that, because most people don't. Everyone who goes into office takes an oath to preserve, protect and defend it. Boy, they really seem like they're going to do it and they have tears in their eyes, but they haven't even read it. You ask them question about it and they don't know. It really is something you should read. **MR**

□ OPINION

Tenants' Union: At What Price?

BY TRACY ROBINSON

TWO WEEKS AGO YOUR student government almost did something both unprecedented and courageous. Almost.

The Michigan Student Assembly (MSA) almost eliminated the annual funding it gives to the Ann Arbor Tenants' Union (AATU). This would have resulted in a savings of over \$25,000 annually, which MSA had earmarked for campus student groups. Unfortunately, things did not go as planned. After over five hours of both listening to constituents and debating, MSA's 1993-94 budget passed with AATU funding hastily included in a compromise deal.

The money that the assembly "found" for the AATU, thankfully, didn't come from the fund that allocates money to student organizations, although some MSA members would have supported such a move. Instead, the money was removed from MSA's surplus budget from last school year, a compromise described by one MSA representative as "having our cake and eating it too."

The only problem is that the MSA budget surplus is a one-time deal; there will be no extra \$25,000 next year, so the same debate will have to be fought again with different actors leading the fight under different circumstances.

What does this issue mean to the mass of students who have never heard of the AATU, don't like MSA, or just don't care? It means plenty, especially to people involved in organizations like Students of Objectivism, who last year presented a forum on the environment. Although this program was free to the public and over 500 were expected in attendance, the group received a mere \$200 from MSA to fund publicity, speakers fees, and other costs associated with the event. Unfortunately, that is barely enough to buy a couple of medium-sized ads in the *Daily*.

Another example of a student group that has received inadequate funding involved the Greek Leadership Conference, which over 1000 students annually attend. Although the organizers requested \$1000, they didn't even receive one third of that amount.

Last year alone, student groups requested over \$100,000, while the Budget Priorities Committee (BPC) of MSA was only able to allocate around \$37,000. Noting that the funding requests by student organizations has increased in recent years, BPC chair

Tracy Robinson is a senior in political science and the first wummin Editor-in-Chief of the Review.

Jacob Stern said, "Last year was unfortunate in that student groups did not receive an adequate amount of money for their programs." Last year, however was the rule and not an exception.

Part of MSA's funding problem could be solved if the money annually allocated to AATU was given instead to student organizations. Without additional money, many student groups won't get the money they need, and many students will miss the chance to participate in activities that didn't take place because of a lack of funding.

Of course, MSA is a government of sorts, and governments must make choices about the distribution of revenue. One might ask, therefore, whether the money collected by MSA serves a better purpose by going to the AATU, instead of student groups.

The answer clearly is no. The AATU is not a student organization; it is, as its name implies, a lobbying and support group available to all Ann Arbor residents. Patrice Maurer, AATU's only full-time employee, either has yet to realize or acknowledge the problem with this arrangement. She admits that her organization receives around 70 percent of its funding from MSA, while only approximately 50 percent of its clients are students. Yet she misses the obvious: students shouldn't have to provide housing advice and advocacy to non-students, who make up half of AATU's clientele.

Maurer has also admitted that the AATU will never be in a position in which less than 50 percent of its budget will come directly from MSA. All this means that students who don't even utilize the services of the organization, and who probably don't know anyone who does, are effectively subsidizing the AATU for non-student Ann Arbor residents, and will continue to do so indefinitely. While the AATU may be using the money it receives from students for purposes generally recognized as worthy — such as helping Ann Arbor's poor with landlord-tenant disputes — it is not fair to force students to bear the burden of financing the group.

What's more, the AATU would have you believe that it was started as a student organization and has received

money from MSA every year of its 25 year existence. While the first part is true, the second is not; the AATU did not receive funding from MSA until 1977, when it received \$2,300. The group's funding then averaged less than \$7,000 per year until 1987, when it skyrocketed to over \$40,000 per year, where it remained until 1991.

At that time MSA asked the organization to comply with a few simple rules, such as accepting annual audits



The AATU has no ties to the Homeless Action Committee

of its budget, and applying for tax exempt status from the IRS. That in itself is a sad commentary on how the organization has been run. It existed for over 20 years without even thinking to undertake these simple tasks — tasks that are necessary to the financial maintenance of any organization, especially a non-profit one.

A small fraction of the AATU's budget this year will be paid by a contract with the city of Ann Arbor and a grant from the Interfaith Council of Congregations. It is laudable that the Tenants' Union has found additional sources of money. Of course, it only did so after MSA threatened to cut off its funding if it didn't supplement the money it received from MSA through other means.

That the AATU in recent years did not try to raise a fraction of its budget on its own without MSA prodding is ridiculous. Moreover, it is indicative of how the group virtually *expects* to be funded annually by MSA, as if it deserved some large, perpetual endowment. The fact that the AATU is automatically included in the MSA budget year after year so it can bypass the

normal student group funding process is obscene. The organization should have to request its money in the same manner as everyone else.

Students should be concerned with the fact that 38 cents of their money per term goes to an organization whose services are duplicated by Student Legal Services' Housing Law Reform Project and the University's Off-Campus Housing Office, both of which are currently funded with tuition dollars. These organizations offer much of the help that students would require for common tenant-landlord disputes (including legal information and council through Student Legal Services), as well as provide free information and literature similar to that which the Tenants' Union provides. If the AATU no longer existed, students would still have somewhere to go, contrary to Maurer's recent claims.

Another problem with the Tenants' Union is that, in former MSA president Aaron Williams' words, "AATU is just not doing its job." While the organization may have been effective and efficient when it was founded by a group of radical students 25 years ago, it has been plagued in recent years by controversy. While Maurer denied at the September 14th MSA meeting that the AATU is, or ever has been, affiliated with any lobbying concerns other than tenants' rights, that is simply not the case. The involvement of the Tenants' Union with the Homeless Action Committee and other non-tenant concerns such as welfare reform is virtually legendary, and the issue will not go away, no matter how many times the group denies it.

The issue of funding the Ann Arbor Tenants' Union is not one that is likely to disappear any time soon. Next year's MSA will have to decide between high levels of funding for a variety of student groups that serve many on campus, or funding for the AATU, which uses part of its annual grant to serve non-students, and lobby for non-campus-related issues. While the choice seems clear, the facts will probably be forgotten by next year, and if they are, the losers will be student organizations.

Perhaps it is time for a student referendum on the issue to be placed on the ballot in the upcoming MSA elections. That way, MSA's constituents, not MSA representatives with axes to grind, can decide if the AATU should get preferential funding treatment over student groups. As long as both sides accept the outcome of a vote in November, maybe the issue of the AATU can be settled once and for all. **MR**

BOOK REVIEW

Will Challenges Permanent Congress

BY TRACY ROBINSON

CONSERVATIVE PUNDIT, columnist, and television commentator George Will is a highly-educated and more eloquent version of Rush Limbaugh. As a writer and long-time Washington insider, he feels qualified to comment on everything and does so. In *Restoration*, his

Restoration: Congress, Term Limits and the Recovery of Deliberative Democracy
George F. Will
Free Press
Hardcover, 260 pages
\$19.95

latest book, he holds true to tradition as he touches on political theorists from John Locke to Ronald Reagan, and subjects ranging from the proposed balanced budget amendment to modern grass-roots political movements. In order to lend support to the movement for congressional term limits, Will discusses how post modern literary theory has diminished the power of legislators and even throws in some jabs at political scientists.

Will does not merely rely upon anecdotal evidence of Congressional waste, overspending, and general blundering to support his opinion that term limits would benefit both the institution of Congress and the country. Instead, he discusses the causes of the recent decline in Congress' prestige, and explains how term limits would restore legislative legitimacy. This approach lends credence to the popular belief that term limits have become necessary, and presents facts to support the notion that something is terribly wrong with our national legislature.

From birth to death, we are labelled, traced, and recorded as we navigate daily through red tape and governmental regulations that serve rarely-discernable purposes. Will recognizes this fact, noting that the government pervades all aspects of our lives. Food prices are affected through government subsidy programs, our educational system is government-sponsored, marriages must be officially licensed, and labor is heavily taxed to pay for other peoples' benefits. While

many rules and regulations exist to influence the actions of citizens and businesses, Will notes that the government maintains relatively few restraints on its own power and scope.

Legislators use this lack of self-regulation to their own advantage and utilize the perks of office to win reelection. Career politicians ignore what small consciences they might have by trading constituent dependency on governmental programs for votes. Will recognizes this pattern as despicable. He

finds that it is detrimental to citizens and the country as a whole. It is useful only for representatives, bureaucrats, and career policy wonks who created tape for a living. The only substantial product of the entire process is a liability: a perpetually helpless underclass.

Other than reducing the size and scope of the bureaucracy (which he admits is an unattainable goal), Will recommends term limitation as the quickest and most effective way to restore both legitimacy and rationality to Con-

gress. He cites it as the only realistic means of restoring the peoples' faith in and support for government in general.

The plan he sets forth calls for the states to individually fight for 12-year consecutive limits for both state and national representatives and senators. Will acknowledges that these actions might be declared unconstitutional, and recommends that as the individual states attempt to secure passage of term limits in general elections, there should be a simultaneous movement

See *Restoration*, page 10

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Tracy Robinson is a senior in political science and Editor-in-Chief of the Review.

BOOK REVIEW

Dissecting Animal Rights Activism

BY BRIAN SCHEFKE

ONE RECENT U.S. PHENOMENON is increased animal rights advocacy. *Targeted: The Anatomy of an Animal Rights Attack* addresses this growth in animal rights activity, especially violent attacks on laboratories and the need to proactively counter them.

Lutherer and Simon begin with a discussion of the 19th century origins

Targeted: The Anatomy of an Animal Rights Attack

Lorenz Otto and Margaret Scheffield Simon

University of Oklahoma Press
Hardcover, 166 pages

of the animal rights movement in Britain. Groups such as the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which

Brian Schefke is a senior in cellular and molecular biology and a contributing editor of the Review. He thinks animal experiments are cool.

Restoration

Continued from page 9

for a Congressional term-limit amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Will confronts those who claim that term limits are un-American by pointing out that many previous governmental reforms were also wrongly tagged as such, including the presidential term-limit amendment and the recent congressional pay-raise limitation amendment.

Will also attacks "populists" like Ross Perot who eventually would like to see "town hall" voting — that is, every citizen directly registers his opinion on every major political issue. The recent rise in popularity in this belief, Will notes, is related to the high degree of importance that the media places on public opinion polls. Citizens are informed daily of what the popular opinion is on just about every topic, and they expect to see immediate results conforming with their wishes. When Congress doesn't immediately comply, public confidence in the institution decreases.

In the long run, the implementation of term limits would change this pattern by altering the mindset of Americans when it comes to Congress. Eventually, representatives would be expected to do what is right, not merely what is popular in the short run. With

was founded in 1824, were formed out of concern for the welfare of animals. While such groups generally did not oppose animal research, some of their members did. This minority formed the anti-vivisectionist movement. The development of the animal rights movement in the United States roughly followed the British movement.

For some time, the welfare and anti-vivisectionist movements remained separate. An alliance, however, eventually formed between the anti-vivisectionists and the animal rights radicals and blurred the line between animal "rights" and animal "welfare." This, according to the authors, led to the founding in 1980 of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA), the most prominent animal rights group today.

The difference between animal rights and animal welfare is important

because animal rights advocates have been taking over leadership positions in traditional animal welfare groups. Once in positions of power, they have been using the reputations of the older organizations to lure in new members and monetary contributions.

The misleading propaganda of these organizations is evident when the authors quote John McArdle of the Humane Society of the United States as



Freud experiments on animals

saying to one of the group's convention's, "Never appear to be opposed to animal research. Claim that your only concern is the source of the animals." This leads Lutherer and Simon to discuss the "propaganda war" between researchers and animal rights groups. According to the authors, animal rights advocates often

have been successful because of the scientific community's naiveté, the general public's lack of scientific knowledge, and the professionalism used in coordinating animal rights propaganda.

The focus of an animal rights propaganda campaign is usually a spectacular media event, such as a laboratory attack. Extensive planning is involved in choosing the institution to be targeted, the researcher to be raided, and the "evidence" to be released to the local media. Following the initial incident, animal rights groups use propaganda that targets the individual researcher rather than biomedical research as a whole. Knowing that they stand on much shakier ground in debating animal research as a larger issue, the propagandists of the animal rights movement stir up public emotion by portraying the research the scientist is conducting as unnecessary and performed for ulterior motives.

Other tactics are common in animal rights propaganda. Often, aspects of the research are taken out of context in order to make the research appear brutal. Building on this, visual images are carefully prepared and used extensively in videos, posters, and billboards. Because the public is usually unfamiliar with the experiments these images represent, the images are effective in affecting public opinion. Furthermore, animal rights groups augment their propaganda with testimony from "experts" with professional degrees, ignoring the fact that these "experts" often have little or no research experience and are not entirely familiar with the

specific research being targeted.

As their primary example of an animal rights attack, Lutherer and Simon relate the story of the raid on the lab of Dr. John Orem, a professor of physiology at Texas Tech University. Orem was engaged in sleep research and was using cats as subjects. On July 4, 1989, members of the underground Animal Liberation Front (ALF) broke into Orem's lab, stole the cats, vandalized equipment, and even took Orem's will, which he kept in his office.

All of the typical elements of animal rights propaganda were present in the Texas Tech case. PETA quickly submitted a press release to the local media before the university could respond. In the release, Orem was maligned by the ALF, as an "animal-Nazi", and was accused of "torturing" animals. Images featuring a cat with a protective cap on its head (which was used to cover the electrodes Orem was using to monitor the cats' sleeping behavior) were prominently displayed all over Texas. The pressure from PETA and its sympathizers continued for months after the attack in the form of hundreds of letters written to Texas Tech denouncing Orem. Calls were also made for an investigation by the National Institutes for Health, the organization that funded Orem's research.

Lutherer and Simon maintain that events such as these highlight the need for action on the part of the academic and scientific communities. Since the animal rights propaganda machine takes advantage of the unpreparedness of public relations offices of universities and schools, the authors recommend that these institutions prepare *before* an attack occurs. "Strategic planning in advance and a crisis management plan... are vital," they write.

Other methods to thwart animal rights attacks are suggested. First on the list is security, because most research buildings "were not constructed with security in mind." The legal arena also provides some avenues of recourse, such as the intellectual property and Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) statutes, should an institution be attacked.

Readers hoping to find a more philosophical discussion of animal research may be disappointed by *Targeted*, since its purpose is to instruct institutions on how to protect themselves from radical animal rights attacks. Nevertheless, *Targeted* is a very informative book and a must-read for any university, business, or individual concerned about animal rights violence against scientific research. **MR**

□ MUSIC

Flaming Lips Lick Convention

BY FRANK GRABOWSKI

MUSIC IS LIKE SOME IDEAL, metaphysical pegboard in which lie two distinct holes, aesthetically good and bad. For whatever reason, be it obligation or compulsion, we as listeners categorize bands by placing them into one of these two slots.

Due to some freak cause (probably neglect or confusion) the Flaming Lips have escaped the perilous journey into

Frank Grabowski is a loser, so who cares what he is doing with himself.

the pegboard. It's not that the Lips are good or bad, they just *are*. Together as a group for over a decade, the Flaming Lips have dumbfounded critics and audiences with their blend of unorthodox musicianship and eccentric character. Beginning with *Here It Is* in 1984 and through their latest release, *Transmissions From the Satellite Heart*, has traversed the mediocrity of trends and categorical description.

If you must, you could call their music rock, but something like acid-experimental rock would be more appropriate. The Lips do more than merely play notes, they play essences, subtle

frenzied nuances to tease and upset the listener. In a sense you could describe the Flaming Lips as a shapeless nebula, an amoeba continuously changing form, becoming different from that which seems fixed.

Transmissions... typifies the psychedelic driving force behind the Flaming Lips. Ever present are the whiny, forced vocals and acid-rock lyrics of guitarist Wayne Coyne as well as the band's trademark trippy, assiduous melodies. Imagine an absurd combination of Pink Floyd, Frank Zappa, and drugged-up surf-rock and you would only be able to conceive of a small por-

tion of the Flaming Lips' absolute sound. To generalize the album by extracting two or three songs for critical sample just wouldn't do the band justice.

Do the Lips deserve more recognition? I really doubt that is their goal. Popularity is one thing, *respect* is entirely different. If anything, more people should at least become acquainted with the Lips; from the vantage point of production and whimsical virtuosity, nobody is better. So one may ask if this would qualify as the album of the year. To this I would smile and ask in relation to whom? Firehose? Butthole Surfers? Need I say it... Fugazi? **MR**

Two From Sub Pop

BY IVAN TOULIKYU

FORMER MEMBERS OF ROOM Nine, Skin Yard, Green River, and Mother Love Bone joined forces in 1989 to become Seattle dirty boys, Love Battery.

After a few 7 inches, *Between the Eyes EP*, and the full length *Day-Glo*.

Love Battery has just released *Far Gone*, a batch of sloppy riffs and strained vocals, courtesy of Ron Nine.

Four
Seaweed
Sub Pop

Although *Day-Glo* slipped into mediocrity, the opening tracks, "Out of Focus" and "Foot" made the album a keeper. *Far Gone*, however, is far more consistent.

The jems of the album, "Half Past You" and "Float," show Love Battery's mastery of the thumpin' rhythms, nasty guitars and forced, occasionally off-key vocals.

While the simple, hazy riffs of Love Battery are appealingly reminiscent of Mudhoney, Ron Nine's vocals are actually melodic, pulling the album out of the riff-rock doom.

Gracing St. Andrew's a few days ago, Love

Ivan Toulisky was killed by a U-M Dihatsu maintenance vehicle.



Love Battery

Battery cranked even harder live than they do on *Far Gone*. I pity you weenies who missed them.

On the weaker side of Sub Pop's roster, Seaweed's latest album, *Four*, is unfortunately bland. On *Weak*, the release previous to *Four*, on previous releases, Seaweed blended pop and punk into bouncy, catchy songs that, alas, sounded all alike. But, much like Ned's Atomic Dustbin, the interchangeable melodies didn't stop the album from being good.

Although Seaweed diversifies on *Four*, the melodies are overall not that creative.

Far Gone
Love Battery
Sub Pop

The group shines at moments, the opening track, "Losing Skin," has a good chorus, and the riff for "Chalk the Cracks" is cool, but the rest is just boring.

Four is decent, but I would take a monotonous, catchy, and simple songs over over-written ones.

Seaweed plays with Green Day and Bad Religion Friday, Oct. 8th at St. Andrew's in Detroit. Tickets are a rip-off. **MR**

Black Train Jack

BY JOE EPSTEIN

STARTING WITH "TIME", THE first slice of ripping pop-punk from their debut *No Reward*, it is obvious that Black Train Jack's kinder, gentler, unity-vibe isn't some watered down Sesame Street job. Hailing from the blood-and-guts city of New York, Black Train Jack is the real deal and can take it to any of California's best bands like All, Bad Religion or Down By Law.

After the demise of his band Token Entry, guitarist Ernie formed BTJ with an accomplished opera singer and former Token entry roadie Rob. Queens native and drummer Nick joined the band along with another ex-Token Entry roadie and bassist Brian. The band have since performed with Fugazi, Bad Brains, Sick of It All, Biohazard and Helmet.

Despite their happy-go-lucky, feel-good attitude, Black Train Jack are musically relentless and primed for a global takeover. With tracks like "Guy Like Me" and "Leapfrog",

Joe Epstein likes lots of punk rock.

which features Ernie on vocals, they display their special mixture of anthemic, 7 Seconds-like positively-charged lyrics and steel-toed, hardcore roots. The band's straight-edge side comes out on "No Reward" which was included on Victory Records' *Only The Strong MCMXCIII* compilation. And mixing some Bad Brains with Bob Marley, BTJ does some justice to punk with "One Love".


With so many bands doing the Alterna/grunge thing (i.e. Stone Temple Pilots), Black Train Jack is

a group of fresh-faced punksters that play from the heart. And besides, they apparently destroy 7 Seconds when the two bands meet on the basketball court. **MR**



Black Train Jack likes to hang out in the dugouts of baseball stadiums.

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