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pass

16980 Jeanette
Southfield, Michigan 48075
Tuesday, December 23, 1986

The Honorable Max Green
Office of Public Liaison
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Green,

I am in the process of making plans for the summer of 1987, and I am interested in interning for you in Washington, this summer. I am available to serve in that capacity from mid-May through mid-August.

Currently, I am a freshman member of the Class of 1990 at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. Enclosed are copies of my resume and writing samples. Please send me all of the necessary information concerning this matter. My address is the following: Debbie K. Schlussel, 16980 Jeanette, Southfield, Michigan 48075. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (313) 764-1809.

Thank you for your time. I look forward to your response.
Happy Chanukkah!

Sincerely,

Debbie K. Schlussel

Debbie K. Schlussel
1986-87 "Outstanding Teen Age Republican
in the Nation"

Enclosures

Deborah Karen Schlusell
16980 Jeanette
Southfield, Michigan 48075
Birthdate: April 9, 1969 (in Detroit, Michigan)

1. EDUCATION

Currently attending The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
(Currently a freshman, Class of 1990)

Graduated from Southfield Senior High School (Attended grades 10-12)

Attended Hillel Day School of Metropolitan Detroit (Grades 8, 9)

Attended Akiva Hebrew Day School (Grades K-7)

2. WORK EXPERIENCE

Phone Solicitor, "Fund for Excellence in Education"--University
of Michigan School of Education Fall 1986 Phonathon

Youngest United States Congressional Intern on Capitol Hill--
Summer 1985, worked for Congressman Mark Siljander

Also served as U.S. Congressional Intern on Capitol Hill
for Congressman Siljander for Summer of 1986

Researcher for "Michlist," Michigan Republican Party Voter
Identification Program

Panelist and Interviewer, "W-4 Sight"--WWW FM 107 Radio
Station news/talk show (1985, 1986)

Medical assistant and receptionist, Ophthalmologist's office
(Office of Dr. H.L. Schlusell, M.D., 1982-)

Salesclerk and in-store model, Saks Fifth Avenue Department
Store, Troy, Michigan (1982-1984)

3. POLITICAL EXPERIENCE AND INVOLVEMENT, LEADERSHIP POSITIONS, AND
OFFICES HELD

1986-87 "Outstanding Teen Age Republican in the Nation"

National Teen Age Republican Valedictorian (1985-86)

Chairman, National Conference of Synagogue Youth--Michigan (1985-86)

Official Southfield City Commissioner--Youth Commissioner,
Southfield Parent-Youth Guidance Commission (only official South-
field Commissioner under the age of thirty)

Youngest Graduate, 1986 United States Campaign Academy

Youth Chairman, Seventeenth Congressional District Republican Committee (Michigan)

Member, Congressional Interns For Soviet Jewry
Ranking Republican Intern, Congressional Interns For Soviet Jewry
Hearing on the Helsinki Accords and the State of Soviet Human Rights

Youngest United States Congressional Intern on Capitol Hill--
Summer 1985, worked for Congressman Mark D. Siljander
Also served as U.S. Congressional Intern on Capitol Hill for
Congressman Siljander for the Summer of 1986

Youth Director, National Jewish Coalition For Reagan/Bush in
Michigan (1984)

Candidate For Michigan Youth Governor (1985-86)

Michigan Representative, 1986 National Young Leaders Conference

Editor, Michigan Teen Age Republican Tribune (1984-86)
Michigan Representative, National Teen Age Republican Leadership
Conference, Washington, D.C. (1985, 1986)
Founder, Chairman--Oakland County, Seventeenth District, and South-
field Teen Age Republicans (1984-86)

National Jewish Coalition Campus Representative, University of
Michigan

Representative, University of Michigan Student Assembly (One of
thirty undergraduate and ten graduate representatives)

Executive Council--University of Michigan School of Literature,
Science, and the Arts Student Government (one of twelve elected
students)

University of Michigan College Republicans: Chairman, Speakers
Committee

Staff Writer, The Michigan Review--the largest campus conservative
publication in the United States

Union of Students For Israel

Involved in Michigan Political Action Committee (IMPAC)--pro-Is-
rael Political Action Committee at the University of Michigan,
affiliated with American Israel Public Affairs Committee

University of Michigan Federalist Society

American Israel Public Affairs Committee(AIPAC), AIPAC Political Leadership Development Program
Participant, AIPAC National Policy Conference (1986), AIPAC National Political Leadership Training Seminars (1985, 1986), Fifth and Sixth Annual AIPAC Summer Seminar Series For Washington Interns

National, State, County, District, and City Political Campaign Work

Citizens For America

Young Conservative Alliance

Member, Volunteer Worker, Michigan Opportunity Society (MOS)

High School Activities:

One of six elected senior class board members

Student Director, WSHJ-FM Radio Station--the only ABC high school affiliate and the ^{most} powerful high school radio station in the U.S.

School representative, Oakland County Leadership Forum

School representative, Seventeenth District Congressional Student Forum

School representative, Michigan Youth-in-Government Senate
Vice President, school Youth-in-Government

Washington Close-Up Participant

4. OTHER ACTIVITIES, MEMBERSHIPS, AND PARTICIPATION

High School Varsity Tennis Team--two Varsity Letters earned

Beverly Hills Racquet Club Junior Excellence Tournament Tennis Competition Team

Finalist, United States Maccabiah Tennis Team

High School Varsity Track Team

High School Varsity Debate Team--Michigan State Champions

High School Varsity Forensics Team--District and Regional First Place Awards

National Honor Society

Staff Writer and Reporter, The Southfield JAY--Michigan's Number One Class A High School Newspaper, one of the top five high school newspapers in the United States (1984-86)

Quill and Scroll International Honorary Society For High School Journalists

Students Against Drunk Driving/Students Against Liquor Overuse

Participant, Detroit Community Runs For Soviet Jewry

Intercollegiate Studies Institute

International and American MENSA-- an international society, whose members must have I.Q.'s higher than 98% of the general population

Saks Fifth Avenue Teen Board

5. OTHER VOLUNTEER WORK

Jewish Teens in Service (JETS)--hospital volunteer, visiting nursing homes, working with retarded citizens

Volunteer players' assistant and ball girl for Rod Laver and Ken Rosewall--UNICEF Foster's Lager Grand Masters International Tennis Tournament Benefit (Scottsdale, Arizona)

Volunteer, Southfield "Sunday Fun Day" Charity Benefit

National Honor Society Tutor

6. HONORS AND AWARDS

1985-1986 United States Congressional Scholar

National Merit Scholar Finalist

Finalist, United States Senate Youth Scholarship Competition Program

Finalist, National Association of Secondary School Principals Century III Leaders Scholarship Competition Program

Recipient, U.S. Congressman Sander Levin's Congressional Medal of Merit Award of Achievement

Recipient, League of Jewish Women's Organizations of America Annual Youth Scholarship Awards

First Place, Detroit Soviet Jewry Committee Essay Contest

National Semifinalist (one of 1,000), Jostens Foundation Leader Scholarship Program

Gold and Silver Medalist, International Maccabi Youth Games--
tennis, track, and cross country running

International Baccalaureate Candidate--recipient, International
Baccalaureate Society Certificates in High Level English and
Biology

Republican Committee of Oakland County Outstanding Youth Award

Awards of Excellence, Michigan Winner--National Bible Contest
(1981, 83)

Full Scholarship Award to Operation Bentley, an intensive univer-
sity-level political science program at Albion College (Albion,
Michigan)

Southfield, Parent-Youth Guidance Commission Youth Recognition
Award

International and National Piano Guild Commendations

First Place Award, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S.A. "Voice
of Democracy" Oratorical Contest--Southfield Post

National Finalist and recipient (one of 26), Washington Crossing
Foundation Seventeenth Annual National Scholarship Award

Third Place Award, Michigan Press Women High School Journalism
Competition

Recipient, University of Michigan Women Academic and Leadership
Scholarship Award

Honor Roll Student, National Honor Roll Yearbook

"Who's Who Among American High School Students" (1984-85, 1985-86)

First Honorable Mention, Schoolcraft College Newspaper Journalism
Contest

Recipient, Presidential Academic Fitness Award For Outstanding
Academic Achievement

Third Place in Extemporaneous Speaking, Michigan Interscholastic
Forensic Association Speech Tournament

Recipient, Zonta International Annual Community Service and Leader-
ship Scholarship Award

MARK D. SILJANDER
4TH DISTRICT, MICHIGAN

COMMITTEES:
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
AGING

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
137 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON D.C. 20515
(202) 225-3761



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

DISTRICT OFFICE:
818 SHIP STREET
ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN 49085
(616) 982-0721
(616) 982-0722
800-272-3413
ROBIN M. LUKETINA
GENERAL COUNSEL/CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

November 5, 1985

To Whom It May Concern:

Ms. Debbie K. Schlusell served as a Congressional intern in my office during the summer of 1985. During this period, Debbie was one of the youngest Congressional interns to work on Capitol Hill. I was very impressed with her ability to work with my staff and the professional committee staffs, as well as her ability to understand and complete the difficult and complicated assignments given to her.

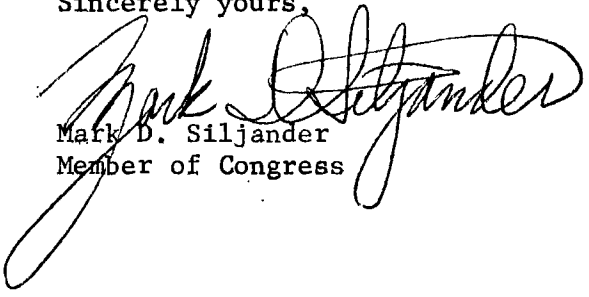
In addition to her congressional duties Debbie attended many educational functions and programs that are available to Congressional Interns. As this office's representative she was exemplary and both her work and conduct were above reproach.

As a Congressional Intern Debbie worked directly with me and my Legislative Director. Her duties consisted of assisting us in the preparation of a number of pieces of legislation which I later introduced. Her time and effort in organizing support both within and without Congress for this legislation was invaluable. During her time here, Debbie's duties also included issue correspondence and research together with general office duties.

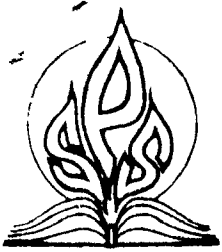
I found Debbie's work to be both timely and professional. Her diligence and eagerness to work was surpassed only by her willingness to do even the most difficult tasks. Her contribution to the office was valuable and most appreciated.

I commend her to you as a very able and professional young lady. I have no doubt that she will excel in any endeavor to which she puts her hand.

Sincerely yours,


Mark D. Siljander
Member of Congress

MDS/aeg



Southfield Public Schools

SOUTHFIELD SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
24675 LAHSER ROAD
SOUTHFIELD, MICHIGAN 48034
423-8544

January 15, 1986

To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing this letter on behalf of Debbie Schlussel.

When leadership, involvement, and ability to speak out on issues is brought up I immediately think of Debbie Schlussel. She is an American citizen who truly believes in her responsibilities as such and acts accordingly. She is very involved in a great many activities, some of which I will enumerate. Debbie is a member in good standing of the National Honor Society; she is a semi-finalist in the National Merit Scholarship program; she is a member of the varsity debate team; she is also a member of the Varsity Forensics team; she is a Director for our school radio station, WSHJ FM; she is a staff writer for our nationally acclaimed newspaper - "The Southfield Jay"; she is a Senior Class Board member; she is a member of our SADD chapter; she still finds time to participate in athletics on two varsity teams - Tennis and Track.

It would seem that Debbie is overextended in just her school activities, but - this young lady has leadership, energy, and enthusiasm which is unequalled. In some school - community activities she has taken a lead role. She was a representative and participant in the Washington D.C. Close-up program last spring; she was also a school participant in the Michigan "Youth In Government" program in Lansing, Michigan; Debbie was also our school representative to the seventeenth District Congressional Student Forum; she was also one of our school representatives at the Detroit News' Project: Graduation conference.

Most people at this point would say "wow! this woman is really busy". There is more to come! Debbie puts her skills to work on many community projects. She is the youth chairperson and coordinator, for the Seventeenth District Republican Committee, she is the founder and chairperson of the Seventeenth District, Southfield, and Oakland County teenage Republicans; she was the National teenage Republican Valedictorian; she is currently a Southfield City Council Commissioner - Youth Commissioner, Southfield Parent Youth Guidance Commissioner. This past summer Debbie was the youngest Congressional Intern in the United States Congress for Mark D. Siljander. Debbie is currently a member of American MENSA; she is a member of the Saks Fifth Avenue teen board; she is Editor of the Michigan Teenage Republican Tribune; Debbie has been a panelist on the W-4 106 FM

NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED FOR "EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION" 1983-84

SERVING THE SOUTHFIELD AND LATHRUP VILLAGE COMMUNITIES

Radio Newstalk show, "W-4 Sight". Debbie is also the chairperson for the National Conference of Synagogue Youth; and to cap her life off, she was a gold and silver medalist in the International Maccabi Youth games on the United States tennis, track, and cross country teams.

Debbie Schlussel is a student leader without peer in our society. The beauty of Debbie is that she learns from her experiences as a leader and is very willing to share what she learns with others. Debbie is a leader who speaks out. She is bright, attentive, curious, enthusiastic, and ready for any challenge. I recommend her very enthusiastically.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dan Hogan", with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Dan Hogan
Principal



Southfield Public Schools

COUNSELING CENTER

SOUTHFIELD SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
24675 LAHSER ROAD
SOUTHFIELD, MICHIGAN 48034
423-8525

September 27, 1985

To Whom It May Concern:

Debbie Schussel is a very mature, self motivated young lady with strong leadership skills. She demonstrates an inordinate amount of energy in everything from school work to tennis to political activities.

Debbie entered Southfield High School as a Junior in the 1984-85 school year. I became acquainted with her while she was a student in my Psychology class. Debbie has the ability to communicate her beliefs without calling excessive attention to herself. This might best be illustrated by an incident that occurred during class. It was in the midst of the Reagan - Mondale presidential campaign. Debbie came to class wearing her usual Reagan campaign buttons and someone asked her what Reagan was going to do for them. The student continued that only the rich would benefit. With this several other students verbally attacked her political persuasion. Debbie very calmly answered questions and successfully explained why she believed as she did. Her in-depth understanding and explanation of national and international issues made her very convincing. I was impressed with her knowledge as well as the confident and mature manner in which she responded.

I am enclosing a copy of an article that appeared in our school paper in September. This article mentions the many activities Debbie is involved in as well as those she has initiated.

Debbie is a very stable person with a strong value system who I am pleased to recommend.

Rosamond Nelson
Counselor - Teacher

nmd

Cheap Or Fair Comment: Reagan, Nicaragua, Jews

BY DEBBIE K. SCHLUSSEL
Special to The Jewish News

As a student, as an American, and as a Jew, I was appalled at the egregious cartoon which appeared on Page Four of the March 28 *Jewish News*. Perhaps one of the reasons that there is so much anti-Semitism in the world is the fact that liberal Jewish establishments, such as *The Jewish News*, repeatedly alienate our allies, such as President Reagan, in such a crass and craven manner, whenever they attempt to help us. President Reagan was doing the Jews a favor by exposing Sandinista anti-Semitism because until recently, the media, including *The Jewish News*, have failed, perhaps deliberately, even to mention it. As a member of the National Jewish Coalition and Citizens For America, I will elaborate on this.

The communist Sandinista regime abuses the human rights of its own people and threatens the security of the United States. In addition to the Sandinista shutdown of Radio Catolica (Nicaragua's Catholic radio station), the totalitarian regime of Nicaragua's "elected" president (I use the term "elected" with reservation), Commandante Daniel Ortega, has committed many atrocities in carrying out its strict policy of religious suppression. Any sign of religious expression is not tolerated by the Sandinista dictatorship, and is swiftly obliterated.

The Nicaraguan government continues to insist that it practices separation of Church and State. Yet, it continues to sponsor anti-Pope rallies, and employs several token pro-Sandinista Catholic priests as "government advisers."

The Sandinistas also represent a specific threat to the many Central

American Jews. That threat is anti-Semitism. Before the Sandinista revolution, anti-Semitism in Nicaragua was virtually non-existent. However, as the Sandinistas gained strength, so too did anti-Semitism.

Flagrant anti-Semitic acts — the firebombing and burning down of the Managua Synagogue with its

The Sandinistas represent a specific threat to the many Central American Jews. That threat is anti-Semitism.

congregants trapped inside by the Sandinista soldiers, the confiscation of Jewish property, the arbitrary arrest and detention of Jews — were committed by the Sandinistas as their revolution was at its height and once they were in power. The Sandinista soldiers, after they set the Managua Synagogue afire, shouted, "Death to the Jews! What Hitler started, we will finish!"

How is it that the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the President of the United States, the U.S. State Department, and many in the U.S. Congress have documented and proven consistent Sandinista anti-Semitism, and yet, one Rabbi Balfour Brickner of the Stephen Wise Free Synagogue, no proven authority on foreign affairs or anti-Semitism, continues to deny that Sandinista anti-Semitism has ever existed? Couldn't it be that his extreme liberal bias has blinded him from the facts of Sandinista anti-Semitism, and caused him to make

Continued on Page 20

Debbie Schlussel is a Southfield High School senior and National Teenage Republican Valedictorian.

Comment: Cheap Or Fair?

Continued from Page 4

his most fanciful claims?

Rabbi Brickner is right about one thing, when he says that the Managua Synagogue remains intact. Since the firebombing, the synagogue has been seized, repaired, and converted into a center for Sandinista youth, plastered with PLO posters and smeared with anti-Semitic graffiti. I guess that the Sandinista government just didn't show or tell Brickner about any of this when they fed him their propaganda on his trip to Nicaragua.

The entire Jewish population of Nicaragua was forced to flee Nicaragua as a result of Sandinista anti-Semitism. Now, however, Jews elsewhere in the region have reason to worry as the Sandinista try to spread their revolution to other countries. The recent capture of a Sandinist-trained terrorist in Costa Rica, must have sent chills up the spines of the Jews there. The terrorist told police of an elaborate plan to kidnap the leaders of the Costa Rican Jewish community.

Sandinista anti-Semitism is not manifested solely in attacks against Jewish communities in Central America. The Sandinistas have a long history of involvement with the PLO, that evil group bent on destroying Israel. The PLO maintains a fully accredited "embassy" in Managua. During a ceremony marking the Sandinista takeover, Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge said, "We say to our brother Arafat that Nicaragua is his land and that the PLO cause is the cause of the Sandinistas." Arafat replied, "The links between us are not new. Your comrades did not come to our country just to train, but also to fight. Your enemies are our enemies."

Arafat's statement was not mere rhetoric. The Sandinistas are proud to have fought in the Middle East with the PLO. They have made a martyr of Patrick Arguello Ryan. Arguello, who was killed leading the famous PLO hijacking of four airplanes in 1970, has a Nicaraguan power station named after him.

Many of the current Sandinista leaders trained in PLO camps. As a Sandinista spokesman told a Kuwaiti newspaper in 1979, "In the early 1970s, Nicaraguan and Palestinian blood was spilled together in Amman and in other places during the 'Black September battles.'"

It is interesting to note that Michigan's U.S. Senator, Carl Levin, stated publicly that he will support the Sandinista government because it is popular among and has the support of the Nicaraguan people. I question which "people," besides the Nicaraguan communist elite, he is referring to. Furthermore, even if this allegation were true, Adolph Hitler and the Nazis, a group whose policies and tactics the Sandinistas seem to be emulating, were a popular regime. Does this mean that we should have supported them too?

Recently, Senator Levin, Michigan Congressmen Howard Wolpe and Sander Levin, and other politicians co-sponsored the Anne Frank exhibit, which toured Metropolitan Detroit and other parts of Michigan. Unfortunately, Anne Frank and 11 million other victims of the Holocaust are long gone and cannot be revived. Yet, those who Senator Levin and Congressmen Wolpe and Levin can take legislative action to help — the Anne Franks of today living in Central America — they have chosen to betray. All three voted against aid to the Contras, regardless of blatant Sandinista anti-Semitism. Perhaps this is because they oppose only pro-U.S. dictatorships which violate human rights, but not communist dictatorships that commit the same crime to a greater degree.

I would like to commend U.S. Senator Chic Hecht (R-Nevada) and Congressmen Mark Siljander (R-Michigan) and Mario Biaggi (D-New York) for their outspoken reporting of Sandinista anti-Semitism. As the 1986 elections draw near, let us, as Jews, remember the elected officials who proved to be our true friends.

The Sandinistas represent a real threat to all Central American Jews. What will happen if the Sandinistas forcefully spread their ideology beyond Nicaragua to other countries? I shudder to think what will become of the Jews in Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador.

I, and others in the American Jewish community, have a special interest in convincing our elected officials that Sandinista aggression must be recognized and halted, that we must support those fighting for freedom by authorizing aid to the Nicaraguan Democratic Resistance — the freedom fighters. We cannot again sit idly by as Central American Jews face the threat of official anti-Semitism and exile!

Soviets Proven Blatant Violators On Helsinki Human Rights Accords

BY DEBORAH K. SCHLUSSEL

On June 3, 1976, the United States, Canada, and all European nations, with the exception of Albania, ended a series of long discussions on issues by signing the Helsinki Accords. This six-page document details compliance with and monitoring of certain human rights, economic, scientific, cultural exchange, and security issues. Human rights, one of the major components of the Helsinki Accords, is described in detail. By signing this document, the signatories pledged civil liberties and free emigration to all of their citizens and visitors.

The Soviet Union, one of the major parties to the Helsinki Accords, is also one of the most blatant violators of human rights in the world. By signing the Helsinki Accords, the Soviets formalized their commitment to certain policies governing emigration and concerning human rights. However, they have apparently taken this with a grain of salt. Perhaps the Soviets do not view emigration and human rights with the seriousness that we do, but nonetheless, they must be held accountable by the treaties that they have signed, or else, what is the purpose of negotiating any other treaties with them. One-sided agreements are useless and in vain, and once one party breaks its end of the bargain, the whole deal is void.

The Soviet Union was also a sponsor of and signed the U.S. Declaration of Human Rights. This is a 30-page document which elaborately details the various human rights and freedoms by which they, the other parties and sponsors involved, and all members of the United Nations Assembly were to abide. Not unlike the Helsinki Accords, this document highlights and affirms the most fundamental human rights: liberty of thought, conscience, and faith; the exercise of civil and political rights; and the rights of minorities. Also not unlike the Helsinki Accords, the Soviet Union has clearly and profusely violated the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights. Not only does the Soviet Union deny its citizens any civil liberty, but it also refuses its citizens their right to emigrate from this oppressive country so that they may practice freedom elsewhere. The following will further elaborate on a few of the various human rights violations committed by the Soviet Communist dictatorship.

The major ethnic group affected by this dictatorial domination is the Soviet Jewish population. Jewish cultural and religious expression has long been restricted, and there are apparent Soviet obstacles to its preservation. There are no Hebrew or Yiddish schools, and Hebrew and Yiddish publications and language instruction are extremely limited, if not already obsolete. Less than 60 synagogues remain, and rabbin-

ical training is non-existent, due to no other reason than the fact that it is not permitted by the Soviet government. Therefore, it is not surprising that these synagogues are run by "rabbis" who are actually trained and registered KGB agents appointed by the Soviet authorities to monitor Jewish activity.

Jews who engage in any religious activity must do so clandestinely, for if they are caught practicing religion, they will be arrested, detained, interrogated, imprisoned, and quite often, never seen again.

Soviet Jews have been beaten and arrested for teaching Hebrew, and KGB raids on homes have increased in recent months. Psychiatric hospitals and mental institutions are being used to silence the dissent of the refuseniks, and many Jews are being incarcerated in prisons and concentration camps. Ex-refusenik Yosef Mendelovich stated that, without a doubt, anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union is on the same level as that of Nazi Germany before the Holocaust.

This constant anti-Semitism coupled with decreasing opportunities for higher education and professional positions has prompted more and more Jews to seek emigration from the USSR. At first, only the less-

Jews who engage in any religious activities must do so clandestinely.

assimilated Jews living in Central Asia, the Caucasus, and the Baltics tried to leave, but increasingly, assimilated Jews living in the Slavic republics, especially in the RSFSR (Russia Republic) and the Ukraine have applied to emigrate. This is significant, for it appears that life in the Soviet Union is becoming intolerable for more and more Jews, even those who do not identify with being Jewish. These assimilated Jews had been loyal proponents of the Soviet way of life.

Emigration has declined from a peak of 51,000 in 1979, to 896 in 1984, a drop of over 98 percent. The figures for the first 11 months of this year (1985) amount to almost nothing in terms of emigration. They are as follows: January-61, February-88, March-97, April-166, May-51, June-36, July-174, August-29, September-93, October-124 and November-128, for a sum total of 647. The Soviets respond by saying that many Jews have been wrongly influenced by "Zionists." Hostile Zionist propaganda, they maintain, has deceptively lured many Soviet Jews to Israel from the USSR. On March 31, 1983, the Soviet press reported "the formation of

an anti-Zionist committee in the Soviet public." So much for human rights, civil liberties, and freedom in the Soviet Union.

The human rights community would be better advised to follow the advice of Dr. Andrei Sakharov, who warned that "Weakness, or even the hint of weakness and vulnerability to blackmail, is inconsistent with the defense of human rights and can lead to tragic consequences." The time has come for the United States to come to grips with the violations of the Soviet Union. Such acts of evil cannot for the good of the Jewish people and other minority groups within the Soviet Union, and for the good of the word and mankind, remained unthwarted.

Refusenik's Day In Labor Camp

BY JEFFREY SELIK

Every morning I wake up after having the same dream night after night. I dream I am on a big airplane en route to America, the land of freedom. Then all of a sudden, reality hits me like a knife in my heart. I am shivering in my bed in my barrack, a prisoner in a Soviet labor camp.

I'm so hungry, yet I know these sharp pains in my stomach will not disappear as long as I must remain here. I long for a decent meal, but I realize that the chances for my release are unlikely. I will soon eat what they refer to as breakfast. I will have a hard wedge of black bread and a small cup of spoiled milk. After "breakfast" I begin another day of hard labor.

There are so many things I want to learn about, but there is no one here to teach me about them. It is important to me to learn all about my Jewish heritage and without that information, I feel like there is a large void in my life. I want to know about other countries and the people that live in them. I dream of the time that I can visit these places as a free man.

My mother told me that when she was a girl, she went to a party. She said she had a good time. I have never been to a party before, but the best time I ever had was the time I was sick and I couldn't work for two days.

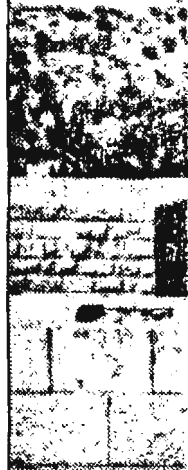
When I became 13 years old, I wanted so very much to be bar mitzvahed. Unfortunately, I couldn't. I know that it is not possible here, but I won't be a real man or a real Jew until I can. It hurts so much to want something so badly but to be denied my heritage.

Soon it will be time for dinner. Then I will go to bed, and dream my same dream, just to wake up in the morning to the chill of reality.

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NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

Political honors, opportunities fill Schlussel's summer

By ANDY SMITH
JAY Co-Editor

Capitol Hill became familiar territory to Southfield High School senior Debbie Schlussel as she spent much of her summer involved with Republican politics in Washington, DC.

Schlussel's adventure began at the National Teenage Republican (TAR) Leadership Conference where she was named the national TAR valedictorian for her outstanding service to the party. Eighty-seven young people attended the 20th annual conference representing an estimated 350,000 TAR's. Schlussel was chosen for the highest honor out of the people attending the conference.

Following the week-long meeting, Schlussel took advantage of several opportunities that her honor presented. While still in Washington, she served a brief tenure as Washington's youngest congressional intern with Republican Representative Mark Siljander from Michigan's fourth district. During this time she had the chance to meet with many of the Republican politicians she has always admired such as prospective presidential candidate Jack Kemp and Illinois Congressman Phil Crane, whom she introduced at the TAR conference. She also had the pleasure of attending dinners, receptions and speeches in and around Washington.

"It is very exciting to meet the people that affect you," Schlussel said. "These people make the decisions that affect your life."

People



SHS senior Schlussel smiles with New York Senator Jack Kemp.

While working for Congressman Siljander, Schlussel researched a resolution condemning Soviet violations of a United Nations declaration on human rights, citing treatment of Soviets Jews as an example, and also wrote several related letters. During some of her

research work, she had the opportunity to work with a Georgetown professor whose articles she has read.

Through meeting with many of Washington's big names, Schlussel learned a great deal about the American political system and the people who run

it. She felt "disillusioned" when she first realized that a congressman's letters are usually written by an intern like herself but she also gained an appreciation for what a "hard job" being a congressman actually is.

"I learned that everything is not black and white. Once you see what is actually going on, things are shades of gray," Schlussel said. "They (congressmen) do try to meet the needs of the people they represent."

Schlussel also noticed what a large role a politician's image and who a politician knows actually plays in the entire re-election scheme.

"Your image can make or break you," Schlussel said. "It's not always what you know but also who you know."

Schlussel, who plans a career in politics, first became involved in the Republican party during the Reagan-Bush re-election campaign and has played a major role in Michigan TAR. She has worked hard at tying her political involvement in with her involvement with several Jewish organizations. She recently formed the Michigan Youth Zionists Political Action Committee (MYZPAC), the first American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) affiliated program for high school students.

Through all of Schlussel's work with the Republican forces in Washington, she also acquired a new appreciation for the American two-party system.

"Thank God for both parties. This is the beauty of our country."

ing time!!

Southfield Eccentric

Monday, August 19, 1985

Southfield, Michigan

36 Pages

is Commandant



Debbie Schlusel

Southfield teen captures title at GOP conference

By Neal Haldane
staff writer

While most high school students spent their summer hanging out or going to the beach, Debbie Schlusel of Southfield immersed herself in politics.

And the Southfield High School senior's efforts paid off when she was named National Teen Age Republican (TAR) valedictorian at the group's leadership conference in the Washington, D.C., area.

More than 200,000 teen-agers are members of the Republican group, but only 87 attended the weeklong seminar on party leadership, Schlusel said.

"I'm very conservative," Schlusel admitted. "I've always identified with the principles of the Republican party."

Those principles have not gone over so well at Southfield High where most of the students lean more toward the Democratic party, she said.

"At first, everyone thought I was very weird. They were always arguing with me and they had misconceptions about Republicans."

Provided with a forum in the school newspaper, Schlusel was able to answer critics and score some points with classmates.

pro-Republican, I wouldn't feel like I was doing anything. I've got a lot of work to do."

Schlusel said she has been successful in signing of fellow students for the Southfield TAR, a group she formed.

In addition, she is president of the 17th Congressional District chapter and is acting chair of the Oakland County association.

Schlusel became actively involved in the political process when she helped with the re-election campaign of the Reagan/Bush ticket.

"IF I WENT to a school which was

Please turn to Page 4.

Teen captures GOP honors

Continued from Page 1

"I got interested in the campaign so I became involved. Everyone complains about the system, but the only way to do something is to become involved in the political process."

Her involvement led to the trip to the national convention and her valedictorian honor.

She was originally nominated for honors as an Outstanding TAR but ended

up with the highest honor at the 20th annual conference.

She was chosen because of her leadership and service to the group.

With her honor, Schlusel stayed in Washington for a couple extra weeks becoming an intern for U.S. Rep. Mark Siljander, R-Three Rivers.

ANSWERING letters from constituents and doing research work for the representative filled Schlusel's days in Washington.

To her, it's a Grand Young Party

By DAWSON BELL
Free Press Staff Writer

Occasionally, someone makes the mistake of asking Debbie Schluszel what business she has getting herself involved in politics.

The 16-year-old Southfield High School senior says they tell her: "You can't even vote yet. What kind of difference are you going to make?"

"Kids don't understand politics."

A skilled debater, Schluszel will concede the first point as obvious, assail the second as naive, and, displaying an acumen that would make some well-seasoned pols envious, thoroughly destroy the credibility of the last.

IN JULY, that kind of display led her to the top of the class at a national convention of Teenage Republicans. Schluszel, in her first full year with TARS, was selected valedictorian from the 87 convention delegates.

And if the fervor of her Republicanism was considered, the selection is small wonder.

Schluszel is the daughter of politically conservative but "independent" parents. Schluszel is the kind of young person President Reagan believes is the future of this country.

A sampling of her opinions:

- "Kids have misconceptions about Ronald Reagan. They think that Reagan doesn't care about poor people. It's nothing new, but it's nothing true either."

- "Everybody wants to talk about oppression in South Africa. What about oppression in the Soviet Union?"

- "I don't need the ERA (Equal Rights Amendment) to make me equal to men. I really don't like the feminist movement and I despise Gloria Steinem and Betty Friedan."

Pretty strong stuff for an Orthodox Jew from the Democratic stronghold of Southfield.

But she delivers it with facility, and the kind of conviction and energy that helped organize a



Debbie Schluszel, 16, aspires to public office someday. Meanwhile, she has won a seat on the six-member Southfield High School Board. "Most of the people that I go out with intend not to be Republicans," she says. "But that's the beauty of America; people with different viewpoints can co-exist and be friends."

Free Press Photo by DAYMON J. HARTLEY.

local Teenage Republican club that has grown from virtually no members to 75 to 100 in 18 months.

That same drive netted Schluszel a job as a summer intern with U.S. Rep. Mark Siljander, R-Three Rivers, at the end of the convention.

Schluszel aspires to public office someday, after college and law school.

MEANWHILE, she has won a seat on the six-member Southfield High School Board, which she attributes to "being able to make friends."

"Most of the people that I go out with intend not to be Republicans," she said. "But that's the beauty of America; people with different viewpoints can co-exist and be friends."

Schluszel said she is friendly, for instance,

with her own congressman, liberal Democrat Sander Levin.

"We're on speaking terms. He's a nice guy but we totally disagree on everything," she said. "I think he's a phony."

On the other side of the coin is Illinois Congressman Phil Crane, an ambitious conservative Republican whom Schluszel considers one of her role models.

In her spare time, Schluszel has qualified as a National Merit Scholarship semi-finalist, held down spots on the school debate and tennis teams, written for the school newspaper and spun records for the school radio station.

"Some people don't realize what power and potential (Teenage Republicans) have," she said. "I do."

RCOC

The Republican Committee of Oakland County

August 27, 1985

Miss Debbie Schlusel
16980 Jeanette
Southfield, MI 48075

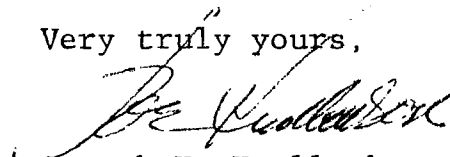
Dear Debbie:

I just wanted to take this opportunity to congratulate you on your selection as National Teen Age Republican valedictorian at the recent TAR Leadership Conference in Washington, D. C. The award is a very high honor and I am sure that you and your parents are as proud of you as we are here at RCOC Headquarters.

Debbie, you are an outstanding example of a very responsible young person. Your award signifies that not only do you identify with the Republican Party, but you are helping to lead us toward the 21st century.

Again, Debbie, congratulations! I hope that you will continue your strong commitment to the Republican Party, especially here in Oakland County, and I look forward to working with you. I hope to see you soon.

Very truly yours,



Joseph K. Knollenberg
County Chairman

JKK:pe



Daniel T. Murphy, Oakland County Executive

September 13, 1985

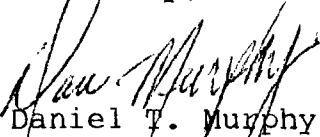
Miss Debbie K. Schlussel
16980 Jeanette
Southfield, MI 48075

Dear Debbie:

Thanks for sending me the two articles concerning your experiences in Washington, D. C.

Congratulations on being selected the national Teenage Republican valedictorian. I am certainly happy that you are a Republican. You are a formidable representative for the Republican Party and I can see great things for you in the future.

Sincerely,



Daniel T. Murphy
COUNTY EXECUTIVE



The Circuit Court
for the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Michigan

COURTHOUSE TOWER
1200 NORTH TELEGRAPH ROAD
PONTIAC, MICHIGAN 48053

FRED M. MESTER
CIRCUIT JUDGE

September 18, 1985

Ms. Debbie K. Schlussel
16980 Jeanette
Southfield, Michigan 48075

Dear Debbie:

I received your letter of September 3, 1985 with the attached articles concerning your most successful summer in Washington.

The Republican Party and certainly our society is most fortunate to have someone like you waiting in the wings to take over the leadership role in both the Party and in the activities of our society. Your parents must be most proud of you being named TAR valedictorian for your outstanding service to the Republican Party. I know your parents are proud and Southfield High School is proud but I think all the citizens of Oakland County celebrate your success of this past summer.

Again, my best to you. Please stop by if you are ever at the Courthouse.

Very truly yours,


Fred M. Mester
Circuit Judge

FMM?cle

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 20, 1985


Dear Debbie:

I enjoyed reading about your activities which are very impressive. I have no doubt that you will go far both as a Republican and a Jewish leader.

I was delighted to see that you worked with my good friend Mark Siljander.

All best wishes in the New Year.

Sincerely yours,


Marshall Breger
Special Assistant to
the President for
Public Liaison

Miss Debbie K. Schlusael
16980 Jeanette
Southfield, MI 48075



City of Southfield

26000 EVERGREEN ROAD · SOUTHFIELD, MICHIGAN 48076

ELI E. ROBINSON
COUNCILMAN
(313) 354-9380

January 13, 1986

Miss Deborah Schlussel
16980 Jeanette
Southfield, Michigan 48075

Dear Debbie,

I was pleased, but not at all surprised, to see that you were one of the finalists in the U.S. Senate Youth Program.

You are really one of our brightest and best and reflect credit and honor on all of us.

I wish you well in everything that you undertake and hope that you find the same fulfillment and satisfaction in your accomplishments that we derive from watching you.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Eli E. Robinson", is written over a horizontal line.

Eli E. Robinson

EER:ss

Good News



and as an intern in the office of US Congressman Mark Siljander (R-Three Rivers, MI). After college and law school she aspires to public office.

SHS senior Debbie Schlussel.

SHS Senior Sweeps Competitions

During the course of the 1985-86 school year Southfield High School senior **Debbie K. Schlussel** has collected an admirable number of awards and honors. The school year started with notification that she had been named a semi-finalist in the National Merit Scholarship Program. After that, the honors just kept coming.

Debbie was one of 22 national finalists in the United States Senate Youth Scholarship Program; one of ten state finalists in the National Association of Secondary Principals Century III Leaders Scholarship Competition; a recipient of US Congressman Sander Levin's Seventeenth District Congressional Medal of Merit; one of eight Michigan representatives to the 1986 National Young Leaders Conference in Washington, DC last month; national semi-finalist in the Jostens Foundation Leaders Scholarship Program; one of 26 finalists in the League of Jewish Women's Organizations of America - Youth Awards Scholarship Competition; and the first place award winner in the Voice of Democracy Oratorical Contest sponsored by Southfield Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Debbie is the vice president of the Southfield High School Youth-in-Government Club and is a trustee of the Senior Class Board. Other school involvement includes membership on the Southfield High School tennis, track, debate and forensics teams. A staff member of the school radio station WSHJ, she also sits on the station's editorial board. In addition, she is a news writer for the school newspaper, the Southfield JAY. Out-of-school activities include the chairmanships of the Oakland County Teenage Republicans and the National Conference of Synagogue Youth and youth commissioner on the Southfield Parent-Youth Guidance Commission.

Last summer Debbie was selected as valedictorian of the National Teenage Republicans Convention

TAR Champion



Debbie Schlusel, the 17th District GOP Youth Chairman and Chairman of the Southfield (Michigan) TAR Club, seeks challenging jobs which give her the opportunity to serve her state and country. In addition to leadership roles in her own community, Debbie has become actively involved in state and national issues.

This outspoken and distinguished TAR leader was chosen as the Valedictorian of the 1985 National TAR Leadership Conference. This honor is bestowed upon the Conference delegate who best exemplifies the areas of leadership, scholarship, participation and achievement during the Conference. Debbie delivered a rousing address at the Graduation and Awards Banquet.

Following the Conference, Debbie served as the youngest summer intern on Capitol Hill, working for Congressman Mark Siljander. She was responsible for research on a resolution condemning Soviet violations of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights.

Aside from her many TAR responsibilities in Oakland County, Debbie serves as the assistant editor of the State TAR Newsletter. She was chosen as a finalist in the Michigan Century III Leadership contest and is her state's Synagogue Youth Chairman.

An astute commentator, Debbie has been widely featured in the Michigan media for her avid support of aid to the contras. This spring, she traveled to Washington, D.C. with the Michigan Congressional Scholar program, where she met with Congressmen Phil Crane, Jack Kemp and Mark Siljander as well as Senator Chic Hecht.

Debbie's ardent dedication and exemplary leadership abilities make her a true asset to the GOP. She is one of the many active TAR leaders who really make a difference!



DAN DEAN/staff photographer

Southfield High honor student Debbie Schlussel, student director of the school's ra-

dio station, WSHJ, takes time out to joke with staff members of The Southfield Jay.

Young leader

Active teen eyes Washington

By Tim Smith
staff writer

The recent National Young Leaders Conference in Washington, D.C., carried the theme, "Tomorrow's Leaders Meeting the Leaders of Today."

In the case of Southfield High student Debbie Schlussel, the theme was well placed. The busy 17-year-old senior is on her way to becoming one of tomorrow's leaders.

Schlussel, interviewed recently at her Southfield home, hopes to one day carry her enthusiasm and leadership qualities — honed by her involvement in numerous political, school and community endeavors — all the way to Washington, D.C., and the U.S. Congress.

She credits her father, Herschel, with initially sparking her interest in politics.

"My dad would always have political shows on TV on Sunday mornings, like 'Meet The Press,' 'This Week With David Brinkley,' and

portraits

'Face The Nation,' Schlussel recalled. "I just became interested."

AND THAT interest was fueled in 1980, when Herschel Schlussel worked for the Reagan/Bush campaign, and paraded Debbie — then in the sixth grade — at the victory party.

Schlussel said her move two years ago from private to public school opened her eyes to exciting new horizons.

"I kind of went from one extreme to the other when I came (to Southfield High)," said Schlussel, a former student at Akiva Hebrew Day School.

"At Akiva, I had only 17 kids in my class, and they were all the same. I thought it would be a lot to go

to school less, do other things more, and meet people with other interests.

"I've been able to accomplish all those things at Southfield High."

AN ACTIVE force at The Southfield Jay school newspaper, and radio station WSHJ, Schlussel has since compiled a long and impressive leadership log, which includes in part:

- Valedictorian for National Teen Age Republicans.
- Youth Chairman for Michigan's 17th Congressional District Republican Committee.
- Commissioner on the Southfield Parent-Youth Guidance Commission.
- Chairman of the National Conference of Synagogue Youth.
- School representative for the Oakland County Leadership Forum.

THE EFFERVESCENT Schlussel, by the way, still finds enough time to be a teenager. She puts Phil Collins and Genesis at the top of her musical hit list, recently viewed the movie



DAN DEAN/staff photographer

Always active, Debbie Schlusel says she won't rest until her march takes her all the way to Washington, D.C., and a seat on the U.S. Congress.

'Be involved' is her message

Continued from Page 1

"Pretty in Pink," and gets in occasional games of tennis.

While many teenagers spend large chunks of time in front of television screens or video games, or hanging out at burger palaces, that's not the case for politically astute Schlusel.

Instead, Schlusel analyzes the burger and studies government consumer guidelines that apply to the popular fast food.

"The average hamburger has 41 different regulations, right down to the thickness of the pickle. I would think government has better things to do," said Schlusel.

"Government has become too big, too involved in people's lives," she continued. "The only barriers to what people can do should be their own self-barriers."

SO THE YOUNG Republican has set out to smash down as many "barriers" as she can, and to make the world a better place.

"My message to the kids I'm leav-

ing behind (at Southfield High) is to be involved with things.

"If you're not involved, you'll feel people are doing things to you, but actually you're doing them to yourself."

A highlight for Schlusel, who hopes to pursue a degree in political science at either Georgetown or Princeton universities, was her recent selection to the National Young Leaders Conference.

Schlusel and Nancy Huffman, both National Honor Society members at Southfield High, were chosen to participate in the weeklong activities, designed to give the students an inside view at Washington, D.C.'s political environment.

Most visitors to Washington might call a tour of the city's historic landmarks the most memorable event. Not Debbie Schlusel, however.

SHE SAID she most enjoyed a "mock" Congress, complete with majority leaders, lobbyists, Republicans and Democrats.

"We tried to pass a tariff bill on imported textiles, and also to balance the budget. It was quite an experience."

Also high on the teenagers list was a Congressional breakfast reception on Capitol Hill, which gave her the chance to talk with various political leaders.

Given her future goal to become a congresswoman, Schlusel kept her eyes and ears wide open.

"I was taking into account their styles and the behavior they need to maintain in order to stay in office, and deal with the press and constituents."

Because 25 is the earliest allowable age to be elected to Congress, Schlusel will have to wait until 1994 to realize her top goal.

IF CAPITOL Hill does not become a reality for her, though, she said she has an alternative plan.

"If politics doesn't work out, I'd consider a career in journalism or broadcasting. Besides, in order to be

a good politician, you have to be a good communicator."

How busy is Debbie Schlusel?

Among other accomplishments, Schlusel was the youngest congressional intern last summer, when she worked for Michigan Congressman Mark Siljander, received the Medal of Merit Award from Congressman Sander Levin, and picked up gold and silver medals in tennis, track, and cross country running during the 1984 International Maccabi Youth Games, the Jewish equivalent of the Junior Olympics.

How can she find the time for all her activities?

"I concentrate on more important things, and not so much on less important things."

"Other kids might deal with their problems in a negative way, with drugs and alcohol. But I do it in a positive way, with sports and my involvement in politics and other activities."

"Besides, I catch up on my sleep during weekends."

Southfield students win youth awards

Aaron Milstone of Lathrup Village and Deborah Karen Schlussel are the winners of the 1986 League of Jewish Women's Organizations annual youth awards.

Five judges who deal professionally with youth in educational fields chose the pair from a large number of outstanding candidates, according to Dorothy Cohen, league president.

The judges include Mark Eichner, school counselor at Berkley High School who holds an education post at Congregation Shaarey Zedek; Harriet Fagenson, principal of Levey Middle School; Robert Lask, director

of education at Temple Beth El's religious school; Margot Klein of Planned Parenthood League; and Paul Rubenstein, a Southfield High School counselor.

The students were judged on academic achievement, Jewish education, extracurricular activities, volunteer community service, leadership and an essay.

This year's essay topic was: "Is it Possible to Have Co-existence (racial and religious) in a time of Terrorism?"

Milstone, a senior at Southfield-Lathrup, is a volunteer at the

Prentis Manor home for the Jewish aged. He has written for the Temple Beth El youth newspaper, was treasurer of the high school Latin Club and president of the 4H Club in Lathrup Village.

Active in the Red Cross, he designed a computer tutorial for the organization and has recruited volunteers. He has been active in school debate and forensics.

Schlussel, a senior at Southfield High School, is in charge of the school radio station and previously attended Akiva and Hillel Hebrew days schools.

Politically active, she worked in Washington, D.C., last summer for the office of U.S. Rep. Mark Siljander and was the winner of the Sander Levin Medal of Merit.

Schlussel participates in athletics and competed in the Maccabi Youth Games in 1985.

Both winners are members of the National Honor Society. Their \$500 scholarships were endowed by Betty and Grant Silverfarb.

Winners-up Alan Woronoff of West Bloomfield and Jennifer Lynn Marx were awarded silver Kiddush cups.

CITIZENS FOR AMERICA

Michigan Chapter

May 30, 1986

Ms. Debbie Schlussel
16980 Jeanette Street
Southfield, MI 48075

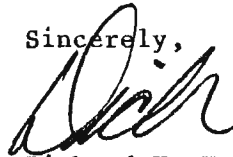
Dear Debbie,

Just a note to tell you what a terrific job you did on your article written in the Detroit Jewish News. It was one of the most complete op-eds I have read on the subject.

Your strength and commitment to Citizens for America is appreciated by everyone involved.

Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,



Richard H. Headlee
Chairman

sd/jhb/48

CLOSE-UP

POLITICAL DIFFERENCE

*Two area teens, pursuing politics,
reflect America's democratic
(and Republican) traditions*

Page 14



Emily Jampel and Debbie Schlussel



Political Difference

Two area teens, pursuing politics, reflect America's democratic (and Republican) traditions

LISA POLLACK

Special to The Jewish News

Last summer, as they rode together on the subway after a chance meeting in Washington, D.C., Debbie Schluskel, 17, and Emily Jampel, 18, must have looked like compatible teens to the pin-stripe suited politicians and sweaty businessmen who surrounded them.

But what observers might not have known was that this "compatibility" went far beyond their outspoken voices, lively faces, and political "uniforms" — Schluskel wearing campaign buttons and Jampel wearing the badge of a Senate page. In fact, their similarities read like an impressive resume:

Both girls recently graduated

with highest honors from high school — Schluskel from Southfield High and Jampel from Lahser High in Bloomfield Hills. They both plan to study this fall at the University of Michigan. They both actively participated in school politics, school publications, and school organizations such as National Honor Society. Schluskel once headed the National Conference of Synagogue Youth; Jampel has run committees for Temple Beth El Temple Youth functions. And both teens have been cited for their achievements with a multitude of honors and scholarships.

But, perhaps most notably, both Schluskel and Jampel share a marked and well-demonstrated interest in politics. It is an interest that has kept

their school years filled with campaigns and rallies, their summers busy on Capitol Hill, and their vocabularies sounding like the glossary of a high school government textbook.

Don't expect, though, to ever find these two aspirants to political careers on the same ticket. Last summer, Schluskel wore the buttons of Republicans Jack Kemp and Bob Dole; Jampel's badge read "Senate Democratic Page." Indeed, when it comes to ideology, the similarities come to an end. Yet this is not a negative sign; it merely reflects the democracy on which America is based. So, although they have different ideas, goals, and methods, Schluskel and Jampel remain — together — two young Jewish leaders with promising futures.

"The main thing, what it all boils down to for me, is Israel."

While other kids were watching Sunday morning cartoons, a young Debbie Schlussel watched *Meet the Press*, a revealing indication of the future in store for "one of the Teen Age Republicans who really makes a difference," according to Megan Lott, the organizational director of National Teen Age Republicans.

Schlussel partially credits her father, Dr. Herschel Schlussel, with prompting her early political interest through his involvement in the National Jewish Coalition for Reagan/Bush. But it was while researching a pre-election column on President Reagan for the Southfield High School newspaper that Schlussel, then an 11th grader, visited Reagan's campaign office looking for facts and figures. The political activity there encouraged her to become more deeply involved, and she was advised to join the Teen Age Republicans, or TARS, a national group of about 200,000 teens dedicated to the education, training, and promotion of "lifelong Republican ideals," according to one spokesperson.

So with the characteristic determination that has allowed her to succeed in her past athletic and academic pursuits, Schlussel founded and became chairman of the 17th District, Southfield, and Oakland County TARS. She became active in the Republican Party, attended Reagan's inauguration, went to conventions as a representative, and was eventually made youth chairman of the 17th District Republican Committee, an unpaid position that allows her voting power and a seat on the board with senior members.

Seemingly catapulted into a position of political success while still a teen, Schlussel admits that, somewhat disappointingly, competition was less than overwhelming. "It's an indication," she says, "that not enough kids are involved." But Lott, who works out of the national TARS office in Manassas, Virginia, says that Schlussel's achievements have been a direct result of her responsible, outgoing, and determined nature. "She is consistently the one to pay close attention to speakers and respond with her own questions, consistently the one to do research and reading. She's always willing to do the nitty gritty," Lott said.

These qualities helped Schlussel to win the National Teen Age Republican Valedictorian Award while attending the National TARS Leadership Conference last July. Out of the conference's 120 invited participants, Schlussel was judged the most involved and knowledgeable about politics. In addition to making an address at the conference banquet, the award allowed her to meet with various congressmen and senators. Most impor-

tantly, however, Schlussel became the youngest United States congressional intern on Capitol Hill when she worked last summer for Rep. Mark Siljander (R-Three Rivers), a job she will hold again this summer.

Despite the "pressure" that Schlussel cites as the most difficult part of an internship, the job im-



Debbie Schlussel and Rep. Jack Kemp

pressed her with the amount of difference one person can make in politics. "Here I'd be researching an issue, and then later I'd see my work on the nightly news," says Schlussel, whose work included writing letters, speeches, and a bill condemning Soviet violations of a United Nations declaration on human rights. Robin Luketina, the chief of staff for Siljander, remarks that "Debbie is unusual in her maturity and her exceptional ability to integrate politics and issues. She really impressed me with her tenacity."

Schlussel candidly addresses the "controversial" position that Siljander holds among some of the Jewish community. "First of all, it was an intern who wrote that statement," she points out, referring to Siljander's support of a candidate with the phrase, "put another Christian in Congress."

"He wasn't attacking Judaism or saying people shouldn't vote for a Jewish person," she says. "I feel he's very pro-Jewish."

Because of her Judaism, Schlussel, a member of Orthodox congregations Shomrey Emunah and Young Israel of Greenfield, was actually "an asset to the staff," according to Luketina. "She gave us insight into the political niceties of Jewish areas," he said. And Schlussel also supports Siljander in those areas. "He won't support the PLO ever, and Israel is non-negotiable," she says. "Now that's really pro-Israel."

Her devotions to Judaism and Israel have played a major role in Schlussel's support of the Republican Party. "The conservative Republican party more embodies the traditional,

pro-family, pro-life values of Judaism," she stresses. But no matter how conservative the politician, she notes, he will not have Schlusssel's support if he does not support Israel.

Schlusssel also explains most of her conservative views as they apply to specific "Jewish" concerns. These include:

- A desire for anti-abortion laws to parallel the pro-life codes of Judaism.

- Opposition to giving gays rights as a group. "I'm against homosexuality and so is Judaism."

- Support for Nicaraguan freedom fighters. "To support the Sandanista's would be to support an anti-Semitic government."

"Israel and the Jewish people come first," Schlusssel says. But she admonishes "the majority of Jewish people who always vote Democrat." Adding that she no longer feels the Democrats embody pro-family values, Schlusssel also questions those Jews who are against Republican clergymen Jerry Falwell and Pat Robertson. "Like their religion or not, these people have raised millions and millions of dollars for Israel," she notes.

Schlusssel's current project is her support of Rep. Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.) for the Republican nomination to the presidency. For her, Kemp's main attraction is his pledge to "not negotiate away Israel." She first became interested in Kemp at a Midwest Republican party convention last June

where she observed him to be a "new-style Republican" whose ideals appealed to teens. She has now met personally with Kemp several times and is trying to secure him Jewish support as well as precinct delegates.

Though it sounds as if Schlusssel's busy life is entirely devoted to political pursuits, this happily-active teen has not allowed her success to limit other activities. Though some of her interests, such as radio, debate, forensics, and journalism, will admittedly give her "communications skills for politics," others, such as her work as a model and "Teen Board" member for Saks Fifth Avenue, reflect the diversity of her interests and achievements.

Schlusssel's bright future is not without planning: She will enter the University of Michigan, then hopefully obtain a law degree, seek a national political office — first as a congresswoman, then as a senator. But is this realistic? Luketina, for one, admits that "knowledge has to first translate into votes." But, he says, "Most successful people start out as Debbie has."

For the confident Schlusssel, a political career will allow the opportunity to become a "spokesperson for the Jews." In people like Megan Lott, who had never before met an Orthodox person, Schlusssel sees a chance to explain and teach about her religion. But perhaps most valuably, this Jewish leader possesses the trait that truly defines political service. "I care," she says proudly, "I really care." □



Reagan welcome mixed

A PARTY AND A PROTEST

Photos by Richard Lee, Manny Crisostomo and AP Photographer Robert Kozloff



By JON PEPPER
Free Press Staff Writer

With five high school bands on-hand to blast out upbeat, patriotic music, Wednesday's flag-waving reception and rally for President Reagan at Cobo Hall was nothing if not well orchestrated.

More than 9,000 people — mostly well-scrubbed high school students too young to vote — were at Cobo. They were brought in to test the Republican theory that trickle-down presidential popularity might drip on the gubernatorial campaign of GOP nominee William Lucas.

The students waved American flags that were passed out at the door, hung hand-painted banners from the upper deck and popped red, white and blue balloons that were dropped from the ceiling as Reagan departed.

Although the students didn't give Lucas the sort of wild applause they reserved for Reagan, they followed the Republican script closely.

Just in case the young folks couldn't tell the good guys from the bad, the Republican warm-up act of Oakland County Prosecutor L. Brooks Patterson and GOP National Committeeman Peter Secchia held aloft cue cards that said "Cheer," "Boo," and "Groan."

Marlene Elwell, state director of the Freedom Council and co-chair of the rally with Patterson, said 50,000 tickets were distributed among GOP contributors, schools and churches.

The teenagers screamed. They cheered. They pumped their flags like pistons and held signs aloft, yelling for Reagan with the sort of enthusiasm usually reserved for rock stars. One freckle-faced boy, 10-year-old Paul Clem of Roseville, wore a tricorn and a Revolutionary

War outfit in a red, white and blue imitation of George Washington.

"I think (Reagan) has brought pride back to America and to youth like me," said Debbie Schlusel, 17, of Southfield, who was named Outstanding Teen Republican in the United States this year. "He's given us hope for a better future."

Many of the students were on field-trips for government or economics classes. They cheered Reagan's references to God and to "strong moral leadership" and applauded their loudest when Reagan said he was reminded by his wife, Nancy, to tell the kids to "say no to drugs."

But mostly, the students said they were just glad to get a live glimpse of a historical figure. Said Paul Armstrong, an eighth-grader at Fairlane Christian School in Dearborn Heights: "He looks pretty good for his age."

Chris Christoff contributed to this report.

16980 Jeanette
Southfield, Michigan 48075
Thursday, March 12, 1987

The Honorable Max Green
Office of Public Liaison
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

perceived

Dear Mr. Green,

With regard to my application for an internship in your office, this summer, I thought you might be interested in the enclosed materials.

The first copy enclosed is the January 19th issue of Consider, the University of Michigan's weekly forum for written debate, in which I have authored the affirmative position on the issue of the conservative revolution.

The second is the January issue of The Michigan Review, which--at 15,000 copies per month--is the largest campus conservative publication in the United States. I am a staff writer for The Michigan Review, and in this issue, I have written an article entitled "Persecution in Nicaragua," detailing Sandinista anti-Semitism and the apologetic liberal propaganda about it that is being taught in a "Biology" class at The University of Michigan.

The third is the latest issue of TARGET, the newsletter of the National Teen Age Republicans (TARs). On the cover, I am standing next to President Reagan and holding his hand in the group photograph of the 1986 National Teen Age Republican Leadership Conference. On the second page, I am featured as one of the four 1986-'87 "Outstanding Teen Age Republicans in the Nation."

Thank you for your time. I hope that you enjoy reading these materials, and I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thanks again!

Sincerely,

Debbie K. Schlusel

Debbie K. Schlusel
1986-'87 "Outstanding Teen Age
Republican in the Nation"

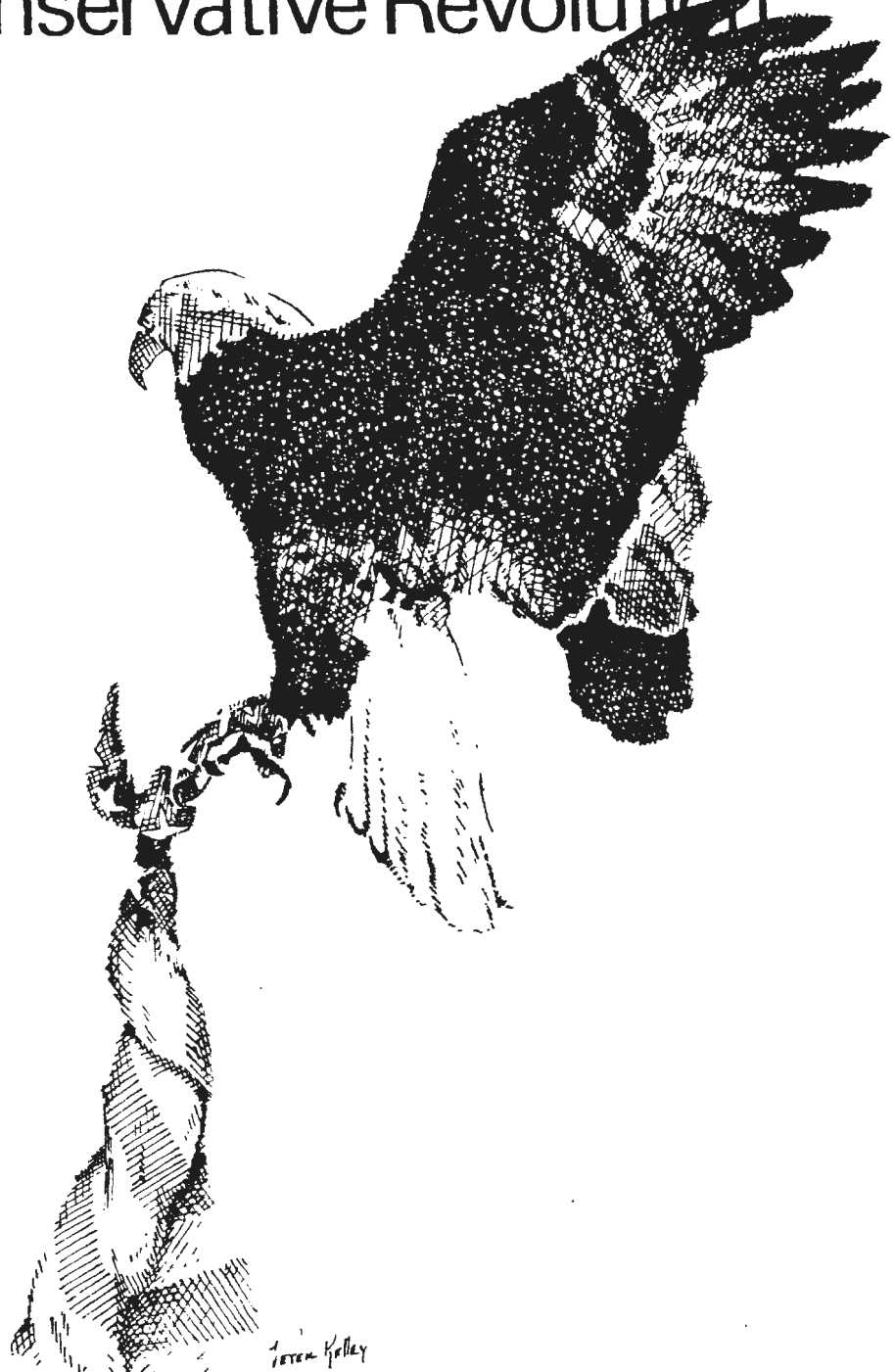
Enclosures

consider

The Weekly Non-Partisan Issues Forum

The University of Michigan - Ann Arbor

the Conservative Revolution



Moving in the Right Direction

by Debbie K. Schlussel



An old adage states, "Anyone under 40 who is not liberal has no heart; anyone over 40 who is not conservative has no brain." However, in light of the current conservative revolution, the former portion of this adage has become obsolete. The "Reagan Revolution" has demonstrated its appeal to those of all ages and origins, especially youth. According to a recent survey by the American Council on Education, the 1985 college freshman class was more conservative than any in 20 years. One can conclude that this shift in the *right* direction is due to the interminable failure of modern liberalism and its unrealistic bleeding-heart tenets. In fact, these young conservatives are not heartless at all, but rather, as economist/columnist Thomas Sowell states, they are "deeply concerned about the tragic social consequences of high-sounding liberal-left programs. . . . These youngsters have no choice but to think, because they cannot get by with simply chanting slogans about 'social justice,' 'divestment,' and 'world peace,' as the political left does."

For decades America was intermittently controlled by a liberal-left ideology that reached its zenith in the Carter Administration: This ideology is still dominant in the media, education, and Congress. What were its results? Domestically, we saw skyrocketing inflation, record-high interest rates, rising joblessness, disappearing investment, and social discontent. Internationally, the U.S. faced collapsing respect, brazen Soviet global aggression, sagging national defenses as the Soviet Union built its war machine to record power, and loss of Free World leadership. By 1980, the American people were tired of the mess and the false ideology

that created it, and elected Ronald Reagan and a conservative Republican Senate. He offered new ideas, practical arguments against the failed liberalism of the past, and a vision of an America once again on the move.

What are the ideas of conservatism? A conservative believes in limited Constitutional government, preferring more states' rights and local community government. A conservative believes in using legislation only as a means of protecting the people and their rights, and not as an incorrigible tool of endless bureaucratic regulations to interfere in people's lives. A conservative believes in the merits of the individual in

" . . . this shift in the right direction is due to the . . . failure of modern liberalism. . . "

society, rather than as part of a collective group. The only limits to an individual's opportunity to succeed should be his own limits of talent, initiative, and enterprise. A conservative, therefore, has disdain for the liberal welfare state where the indigent are handed fish, rather than taught the skills to fish for themselves. Also, a conservative strongly believes in a free enterprise system and maintenance of a non-isolationist stronghold of freedom against Communist aggression. A conservative advocates a strong defense to protect our rights and freedoms. Adherence to these principles comprises the ideal "Conservative Opportunity Society."

Although Republicans have recently lost their majority in the Senate, the newly elected Democrats are evidence that the conservative revolution is alive. For the most part, they are a new breed of moderate-

to-conservative Democrats who campaigned in support of components of the conservative agenda such as aid to the Nicaraguan Freedom Fighters, tax reform, and the Strategic Defense Initiative.

With President Reagan's help, the conservative revolution has done a great deal for the U.S. He has made us feel better about ourselves, discredited the "blame America first" crowd, and helped the nation achieve its longest continuous peacetime economic growth in modern times. Moreover, defections to the conservative cause continue to shrink the ranks of the liberal-left. As Peter Collier and David Horowitz, former civil-rights and anti-war activists and co-editors of the New Left magazine *Ramparts*, proclaim, casting their ballots for Ronald Reagan was their way of saying goodbye to the 60s. It was "indeed a way of finally saying goodbye to all that—to the self-aggrandizing romance with corrupt Third Worldism; to the casual indulgence of Soviet totalitarianism; to the hypocritical and self-dramatizing anti-Americanism which is the New Left's bequest to mainstream politics."

The conservative revolution has eradicated limits to opportunity and growth. Rep. Newt Gingrich (R-GA) points out that everywhere he sees "great possibilities for a better world for all of mankind," yet left-wing "politicians, news reporters, and the liberal elite publicly despair of the future." In short, when conservatives see a problem, they see opportunity. When liberals see opportunity, they see a problem. Indeed, as Ronald Reagan insightfully remarked, "We have every right to dream heroic dreams!"

Debbie K. Schlussel, a freshman at U-M, is the 1986-87 "Outstanding Teen Age Republican in the Nation" and campus representative of the National Jewish Coalition.

Saturday, Jan. 24

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Bedtime For Bonzo

by Jonathan J. Bhushan



In the 1980's, we see a social, economic, political, and cultural realignment with the right. This conservatism takes a limited view in what government can achieve and emphasizes the traditional fundamentalist values that Pat Robertson and Jerry Falwell preach. By lobbying for school prayer and by appointing conservative judges like William Rhenquist and Daniel Manion to the Federal Courts, the Reagan Administration has politically supported fundamentalist values. Indeed, Robertson's pulpit and Reagan's oval office have merged. This consolidation has prevented social equality and opportunity.

From South Africa's segregated communities to Detroit's segregated neighborhoods, conservatives have entrenched themselves in laissez-faire apartheid. While Ronald Reagan and Jerry Falwell maintain that constructive engagement will solve racist attitudes in South Africa, thousands of black youths die each year. Even when Bishop Desmond Tutu breaks the apartheid law by requesting sanctions against the racist regime in South Africa, the Reagan Administration ignores the plea.

Not only has conservatism shunned racism abroad, but it has also ignored the issue at home. Inner city Detroit remains an urban ghetto surrounded by whites only neighborhoods. When the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the American Civil Liberties Union petitioned the Dearborn park ordinance claiming that it violated blacks' civil rights, Reagan's appointee to the Civil Rights Commission, Tom Pendleton, turned a deaf ear. One can easily conclude that white hoods and "whites only" signs

have been replaced by calls for constructive engagement and "whites only" laws. The 80s conservative will always tell you that the civil rights movement has come a long way since the 1950s. The 80s liberal will simply reply that we can improve.

Social change is undoubtedly linked to a nation's standard of living. Countries with a higher standard of living can afford to implement social programs. While many conservatives believe that these programs were only established to support the poor, they ignore the fact that these programs were originally developed by government to sustain purchasing power in the economy. These programs are dependent upon a strong

"... liberalism has taught us that survival of the fittest is dependent upon the survival of the whole."

middle-class. On the other hand, a strong middle-class is dependent upon an equal distribution of purchasing power. One need only compare the United States with the Third World to prove the point.

Domestically, we are seeing the deterioration of the middle-class. Although the Reagan Administration claims to have put people back to work by creating more new jobs, one only has to realize that 58 percent of these new jobs from 1979-1984 paid less than \$7000 per year ("White House Job Claims Contradicted", Tom Brazaitis, *The Cleveland Plain Dealer*, December 10, 1986). For the first time in this country's history, today's college graduates will have on average a lower standard of living than their parents. Because conservatives have failed to address the national debt and the

national trade deficit, one can only assume that our standard of living will continue its downward trend. Eighties' conservatism preaches Darwinian evolution, survival of the fittest. Yet, social and economic liberalism has taught us that the survival of the fittest is dependent upon the survival of the whole.

With respect to foreign policy, forcing one's political, economic, and social beliefs upon a self-determined government is unjustified. Yet, we are politically intervening in foreign lands. Not only does the Reagan Administration dictate to the people of Nicaragua that they must have a pro-United States government, but it also politically funds terrorists to carry out its policies. It is a crime when conservative ideology impinges upon the welfare of others. The United States must abide by international law and respect Third World autonomy—something we have failed to do during the conservative 80s.

Finally, social, economic, and political conservatism of the 80s jeopardizes our culture. Students no longer dream of becoming poets or artists. Instead, students set their sights on working for large corporations like I.B.M., G.M., or I.T.T. Sometimes, I wonder if the 80s conservative knows what all the initials mean. Today's student views a college education as a means to achieve specialization rather than diversification. Even worse, educational institutions have adapted to big businesses' point of view. What can the 80s conservative claim of any cultural significance? Madonna and I'm a material girl! The 80s conservative is deadwood. Perhaps we will turn the page in 1988.

Jonathan J. Bhushan, a junior in the School of Business Administration at U-M, is the President of the College Democrats.

Will There Be One Jewish People in the Year 2000? A Dialogue

Orthodox and Reform Perspectives

**Rabbi
Walter Wurzbarger**

Rabbi of Congregation Shaaray Tefila in Lawrence, NY. He is a professor of philosophy at Yeshiva University and Editor of *Tradition*, a prominent journal of Orthodox Jewish thought.

**Rabbi
Eugene Lipman**

Rabbi Emeritus of Temple Sinai in Washington, DC, and Vice-President of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the national organization of Reform rabbis.

Tuesday, January 20 7:30 p.m.

Hillel Auditorium 1429 Hill Street

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TARGET

National Teen Age Republicans

January 1987

TARS MEET WITH THE PRESIDENT



The 18th Annual National TAR Leadership Conference held in Washington, D.C. attracted local, district and state Teen Age Republican officers from all across America.

Topping the list of distinguished speakers were long-time favorites such as Senators Orrin Hatch, John Warner, Don Nickles and Congressmen Jack Kemp, Phil Crane, Trent Lott . . . to name just a few.

In addition, TARS had the opportunity to privately meet with Secretary of Education William Bennett, Secretary of Labor William Brock, Secretary of Agriculture Richard Lyng, White House Chief of Staff Don Regan, and White House Communications Director Patrick Buchanan.

With Seminars and Workshops scheduled throughout the day and evening, TARS participated in in-depth discussions on a variety of issues and heard political experts share their knowledge of ways in which TARS can become an even more effective force for the GOP.

Other Conference activities included a trip to Capitol Hill to meet with Members of Congress, a special Congressional Reception, and a twilight cruise down the Potomac River.

The "highlight" of the TAR Conference was meeting with President Reagan in the White House. The President spent almost an hour with the TARS -- answering questions, shaking hands, and sharing personal anecdotes.

As he left the TARS, he turned to a staff member and said, *"After meeting with these Teen Age Republicans I feel as though I am 2 feet off the ground! !! These kids have really brightened my day!"*

A jumbo reproduction of this photo now hangs outside the Oval Office as a pleasant reminder of his visit with the TARS.



Debbie K. Schlusser ->

President Reagan was so impressed with the TAR leaders attending the 18th Annual National TAR Leadership Conference that he specifically mentioned them in his formal remarks that evening at a Reception for Republican Members of Congress sponsored by the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee.

The following are excerpts from his remarks:

"Recent polls show that for the first time in decades as many people are identifying themselves as Republicans as Democrats . . . and, the young people are coming our way!

I had a wonderful experience earlier today. There is a National Conference in town of Teen Age Republicans and these young people, who are from all parts of the country, came over to the Executive Office Building. I had a chance to meet with them and answer their questions.

But the wonderful thing is . . . they were not only great looking, clean cut kids, but they also asked such intelligent questions. And, their enthusiasm . . . I have never seen such enthusiasm!!

And, do you realize the polls say that hundreds of thousands of these young people are on our side! That the majority of young people in America are on our side because organizations like Teen Age Republicans have been working their hearts out for a number of years!!

We must treat these dedicated and enthusiastic teenagers with care and bring them along. Do you realize what that will mean in only a few short years?

Add them to those of us in this room and the Republican Party will be the majority Party for the first time in 50 years!!"

President Ronald Reagan
July 15, 1986

“THE WINNERS”

1986-1987

OUTSTANDING TAR



**DEBBIE SCHLUSSEL
MICHIGAN**



OUTSTANDING TAR



**VINCE HEMMER
NEW YORK**

OUTSTANDING TAR



**FRANK CONDELLO
WASHINGTON**

OUTSTANDING TAR



**MARK KLINK
ARIZONA**

OUTSTANDING TAR CLUB



**“HURST-EULELESS-BEDFORD TARS”
HURST, TEXAS**

OUTSTANDING STATE TAR FEDERATION



NEW YORK

**OUTSTANDING TAR
ADVISOR**

**MARK PIDGEON
WASHINGTON**



TAR Ranks Swell

Congratulations and welcome to the following "NEW" TAR Clubs:

Salina TARS (Kan)
Franklin County TARS (N.Y.)
Beverly Hills High TARS (Calif)
Montgomery County TARS (Missouri)
Canyon High TARS (Texas)
Morton Grove TARS (Illinois)
Spalding County TARS (Ga)
Butler TARS (Penn)
Wickenburg TARS (Ariz)
Washington County TARS (Neb)
West Springfield High TARS (Va)
El Paso County TARS (Colo)
Brevard TARS (N.C.)
Mt. Hermon School TARS (Mass)
Nampa TARS (Iowa)
Shreveport TARS (La)
Saddleback Valley TARS (Calif)
West Milton TARS (Ohio)
Prescott TARS (Ariz)
Mt. Vernon TARS (Missouri)
Union Township TARS (N.J.)
Shelby County TARS (Tenn)
Erie TARS (Penn)
Cook County TARS (Illinois)
Ector County TARS (Texas)
Loomis Chaffee TARS (Conn)
Heritage High TARS (Va)
Newburgh TARS (N.Y.)
Thurston County TARS (Wash)
Stoneridge High TARS (Md)
Clayton County TARS (Ga)
Chaparral High TARS (Ariz)
Cedar Rapids TARS (Iowa)
Slidell TARS (La)
Chester County TARS (Penn)
Davidson County TARS (Tenn)
Rolling Hills High TARS (Calif)
Lee Davis TARS (Va)
Ukranian TARS (Mich)
Cumberland County TARS (N.C.)
Millbrook Prep School TARS (N.Y.)
Marion County TARS (Ohio)
Plantation TARS (Fla)
St. Mary's TARS (Md)

Space limitations kept us from listing all new TAR Clubs. Look for your Club name in the next issue!

Community Service On Parade



The Sacred Hearts Academy TARS (Hawaii) have been working closely all year with Working Partners in support of the Hawaii Food Bank Drive. Members of the Club marched in the Hawaii "Miss Liberty" Parade to garner recognition and support for this important community service project. The TARS dressed as cans of food and won the "1st Place" Award for their innovative efforts on behalf of the hungry.

Pictured are (left to right): Angela Misiano (Club President), Julieta Figuierido, Janet Cornill, Ann Prinzivalli, and Chico Figuierido is seated at bottom.

Pennsylvania TARS in High Gear

Under the dynamic leadership of State TAR Chairman Jesse Yescalis, the TAR Federation in Pennsylvania has undergone a major revitalization, making it one of the most enthusiastic and up-and-coming TAR organizations in the Nation.

Club expansion runs rampant with Clubs now active in Butler, Cumberland, Montgomery, Chester, Valley Forge, York, Allegheny, Pittsburgh, Erie, Mercer, Delaware County, Philadelphia and Lancaster. The State TAR Officers have contacted each of the county GOP Chairmen in an effort to build TAR activity in every part of the state.

The State TAR Treasury continues to grow and the Federation has a strong, positive working relationship with the Republican Party. The TARS were a vital asset to the GOP throughout the year. TARS coordinated candidate literature drops, ran Voter Registration Drives, volunteered at phone banks and were very active at the polls.

Jesse coordinated a State TAR Workshop and a State TAR Leadership Conference which were both well-



Jesse Yescalis
Pennsylvania State TAR Chairman

attended and were excellent training seminars for the TARS active across the state. The Pennsylvania TARS enthusiasm and hard work are really paying off!

State TAR Chairman Yescalis had the opportunity to meet with Vice President Bush this fall at a rally in Lancaster, and Mr. Bush commended Jesse and the Pennsylvania TARS for the great job they are doing.

National TARS also salutes these energetic TARS on the move!

TARS IN ACTION

DAN BRICKEN, of the Sunriver TARS (Ore), was elected Governor of Boys State and served as his state's Rep to the YMCA Youth in Government Conference held in Washington, D.C. . . . MESA TARS (Ariz) worked on behalf of Jon Kyl for Congress and attended the state's "Trunk and Tusk" Dinner honoring Cong. Jack Kemp . . . MONTGOMERY COUNTY TARS (Md) publish a dynamic TAR newsletter and were active in the Chavez for Senate campaign . . . PITTSBURGH TARS (Pa) coordinated several successful Voter Registration Drives . . . TOM LAVOIE (Missoula Hellgate TARS — Montana) and AARON CHESTER (Jackson TARS — S.D.) traveled to D.C. to serve as the Youth Representatives on the National Advisory Council for Child Nutrition, sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture . . . KING COUNTY TARS (Wash) sponsored a Holiday Food Drive in conjunction with the Working Partners outreach . . . MICHIGAN TARS continue to garner much publicity on the radio and in the papers for their hard work and many endeavors for the GOP . . . JEFFERSON DAVIS TARS (La) are building Club membership and keeping busy with community service projects . . . SPALDING COUNTY TARS (Ga) helped re-elect Cong. Newt Gingrich and participated in several parades and fair booths on behalf of the GOP candidates . . . STEVE SPEAK, of the Allegheny TARS (Pa), was named Governor of the Pennsylvania Key Clubs and attended their international convention held in Arizona . . . BEVERLY HILLS HIGH TARS (Calif) have launched ambitious Membership and Voter Registration Drives in an effort to educate and involve their classmates in the political process . . . SCOTT ARMSTRONG, of the Onondaga TARS (N.Y.), was awarded the Congressional Medal of Merit by his Congressman, George Wortley . . . BUTLER COUNTY TARS (Ohio) participated in the GOP "Clean Sweep", helping to clean-up and beautify the grounds of the Butler County Care Facility; flowers were planted and the TARS decorated the facility for the residents . . . HURST-EULESS-BEDFORD TARS (Texas) continue successful fund-raising efforts through car washes and walk-a-thons . . . BOULDER TARS (Colo) have initiated a successful forum to teach their peers about the High Frontier program . . . HUNTINGTON TARS (N.Y.) were active volunteers in the Guarino for Congress campaign and have launched an ongoing Voter Registration Drive . . . MELISSA ROBERTSON, Chairman of the Springdale TARS (Ark), was named Editor of her school newspaper; her Club kept very busy all fall with election activities . . . LAKE BRADDOCK TARS (Va) did many literature drops for Cong. Stan Parris and have fostered a healthy debate forum with the school's Teen Democrat Club . . . SOUTH DAKOTA TARS held their 26th Annual TAR Camp; ROB MILLER and MARY HENDRICKS were named the state's "Outstanding TARS" . . . KEVIN SURBAUGH (Linn County TARS in Kansas) served as a Page to the Kansas State Legislature . . . MIDDLETOWN TARS (N.Y.) manned the GOP Booth at the County Fair, handing out campaign literature and registering new voters . . . BLEDSOE VOLUNTEER TARS (Tenn) have been sponsoring a series of drug education seminars . . . WASHINGTON COUNTY TARS (Neb) have launched an extensive Membership Drive . . . ANGELA MISIANO, Chairman of the Sacred Hearts TARS (Hawaii), served as Senate Page in D.C. and won her school's Veterans of Foreign Wars Oratorical Contest . . . EL PASO COUNTY TARS (Colo) were active in the Kramer for Senate race and greeted President Reagan at an airport rally . . . FREDERICK COUNTY TARS (Va), with over 100 members, helped to clean up and decorate a barn for a very successful GOP fundraising dance, earning \$200 for the Club treasury . . . TUPPER LAKE TARS (N.Y.) held a rousing candidates' rally and pizza party; they were instrumental in the county phone bank operations . . . MISSOULA HELLGATE TARS (Montana) have increased their membership by 300% and have used a series of TAR films to interest and educate potential new members; they are selling TAR hats for \$8.50 each — please contact National TARS if your Club is interested . . . CHRISTOPHER BROOKS & MARGARET WOOD (Co-Chairmen of the North Central High TARS in Indiana) received \$200 Scholarships sponsored by the Washington Township YR's . . . LOUISIANA TARS held a successful State TAR Camp in Baton Rouge and formulated goals and plans for the new year . . . SAGUARO TARS (Ariz) helped to sponsor "spirit seminars" in area elementary schools, sharing leadership ideas and projects with the next generation . . . SADDLEBACK VALLEY TARS (Calif) greeted the President at a rally for Senate candidate Ed Zschau, walked 20 precincts for the GOP in Orange County, and sponsor a successful Speaker's Forum at their school . . . GEORGETOWN TARS (D.C.) serve as interns at the Republican National Committee . . . CLAYTON COUNTY TARS (Ga) assisted Congressman Gingrich's campaign in such activities as the Bill Johnson BBQ, the Locust Grove Parade, the Newt Bumper Sticker Blitz and decorated his campaign HQ . . . CLARKE COUNTY TARS (Iowa) sent Christmas cards to U.S. servicemen stationed abroad & helped elect a GOP Senator, Governor and Congressman . . . DOUGLAS COUNTY TARS (Colo) built a float featuring their own TAR logo for a local parade and they sold chances on a jelly bean jar at the county GOP picnic . . . CROFTON TARS (Md) set up shopping center campaign booths with literature on behalf of GOP candidates all fall . . . MINNESOTA TARS helped the College Republicans stuff and address over 5,000 envelopes for an event honoring William F. Buckley . . . LUCY GRIFFIN, the State TAR Chairman of the N.C. TARS, was named a National Merit Scholarship Winner . . . LANCASTER TARS (Pa) did weekly literature drops for Congressman Bob Walker, as well as volunteer work at County GOP HQ . . . RUSK COUNTY TARS (Texas) have reorganized and were active in the successful fall campaigns . . . T.C. WILLIAMS TARS (Va) were active in the Congressman Parris campaign and are involved with SADD in alcohol abuse education . . . WEST VIRGINIA TARS held their annual TAR Camp at Camp Caesar . . . WEST HARTFORD TARS (Conn) were eager volunteers for the GOP gubernatorial campaign . . . NAMPA TARS (Idaho) helped to insure Senator Symm's successful re-election . . . MONTGOMERY COUNTY TARS (Missouri) were very active in local races and issues . . . TRENT LOTT TARS' (N.Y.) Drug Education Project has gone so well that the principal at their school commended them for the 35% drop noted in alcohol and drug use at the school . . . ROCK HILL TARS (S.C.) volunteered extensively on the Campbell for Governor race . . . MAINE TOWNSHIP TARS (Ill) participated in the County Republican Rally with over 600 activists in attendance . . . JOSEPH VEGA, Chairman of the San Gabriel TARS (Calif), co-hosts a radio talk show about current affairs each week and interns for Sen. Pete Wilson . . . SOUTH DAKOTA TARS contacted 1400 of their peers in their annual Voter Registration Project to build Party ranks . . . LOIS FITCH, Arizona State TAR Advisor, received a silver tray at a dinner in her honor sponsored by the Arizona GOP; over 1,000 people were in attendance! . . . NEW YORK TARS gathered at Russell Sage College for a week-long TAR School of Politics. 120 TARS from 37 counties attended.

THE MICHIGAN REVIEW



Liberty Entails Responsibility

Volume 5 Number 5

January, 1987

The New Generation Gap



Special Forum: The Iran-Contra Affair
Sandinista Anti-Semitism
The Rose Bowl Blues

Serpent's Tooth

In the good news department, Detroit was named the top ski city in the U.S. This was due to its proximity to many fine ski resorts. Denver didn't make the list (the story was front page news in Rocky Mountain country) but Akron was third.

★★

The same book ranked Ann Arbor as one of the top ten college sports towns in the country. Not surprising, but it took the "bonus points" provided by the nearby sports teams from the University of Detroit and EMU to boost AA toward the sports fan pinnacle.

★★

Once again, those traversing the diag around noon on Thursday, January 22, were treated to the annual shouting match between the pro-lifers and pro-choicers. Actually, the real contest here was over who could scream into their microphones the loudest. It is distressing that the debate over this most important topic has turned into a shouting match between the two radical extremes. The campus eagerly awaits an intelligent dialogue on abortion. But then again, perhaps this is only wishful thinking.

Smiling Mike Gorbachev is on another propaganda offensive, with his "glasnost" (openness) policy. One of the key results of this policy was the revelation that V.I. Lenin stated on his deathbed that Josef Stalin was "rude". That's quite a strong adjective to describe history's greatest mass murderer. We await further shocking revelations.

★★

There were riots in Kazakhstan as well. Mike's reform policies went a little too far and the ethnics were upset. What's a liberal-minded reformer to do?

★★

Another grand event was the release from exile of Andrei Sakharov. Gorbachev had a few ulterior motives, particularly involving SDI, which Sakharov has opposed (he has supported the MX and the Euromissiles) (perhaps Andrei should be re-hospitalized for inverse missile envy). However, Sakharov is unlikely to become a Kremlin spokesman on arms control. He may agree with Mike on certain issues, but on the most substantive issue, that is, freedom, he has indicated a few prominent and public differences.

The "Zionism is racism" crowd suffered another blow with the revelation of Operation Moses, the transfer of black Ethiopian Jews to Israel where they received food and shelter and much better treatment than in that socialist empire.

★★

"Stars and Stripes" opens its quest to bring back the America's Cup this weekend. We do not believe in the Serpent's Tooth jinx.

★★

The Soviets have named a mountain after Samantha Smith. And a diamond. And a star. And an asteroid. Wonder what they'll rename Afghanistan?

★★

Casting all notions of personal hygiene aside, the young adult pest Amy Carter proceeded to dye her hair and eyebrows black. Mother Rosalynn describes her daughter as looking like a "witch." Father Jimmy was out battling hassenpfeffer

★★

Social martyr Martin Sheen vacationed in Washington, DC recently. So, big deal, you say. Well, he passed the time kibitzing with the homeless, sleeping on the heat grates, taking meals at the soup kitchen, and joining them in protest across from the White House. Then, our favorite doo-goooder went home to his shack in Beverly Hills and took a bath.



IN THE GULAG
BEFORE GORBACHEV



IN THE GULAG
AFTER GORBACHEV

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FROM...

THE
MARXIST
STUPID
ASSEMBLY

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From the Editor

Awash in Triviality

I notice that Oliver North was among the much esteemed who comprised *People Magazine's* "25 Most Intriguing People of 1986." (He is there with the lettered Dr. Seuss, the vapid Vanna White and the inexplicable Max Headroom, among others). The nation should be proud of Oliver North. Only three months ago, the name Oliver North was about as familiar to the general populace as, say, the current leader of Burkina-Faso. But now Ollie is a celebrity, and will be confined forever to his media-ordained personality: the enigmatic ideologue who sought to run his own foreign policy operation. Soon, Ollie will embark on the well-traveled path that leads from present celebrity status to becoming a mere piece of trivia later on. But most, if not all, of the aspects of this boondoggle are destined to become questions in a future edition of *Trivial Pursuit*.

With that in mind, and with Selchow and Righter panting for breath near the back of the pack, I challenge all to indulge in the *Michigan Review's* Iran-Contra Trivia Quiz. The answers are printed below, but please do not peek. Ok?

* * *

1. Did Reagan know?
a. Who cares?
b. The public does not care.
c. Yes, no, or maybe.
d. Ask Dean Baker, he knows.
e. All of the above.

2. John Poindexter is an oxymoron.
True or False.

3. Who is Adnan Khashoggi?
a. Some guy on the cover of *Time* a few weeks ago.
b. He works at the Pan Tree, I think.
c. He was arrested at Carl Pursell's office in October.
d. A professor in Near Eastern Studies.

3. Where is Brunei?
a. Just south of Dowagiac.
b. Near an exploited lesser developed country of the South.
c. In the Pacific somewhere.
d. In Oliver North's imagination.
e. All of the above.

5. Who replaced Poindexter as head of the NSC?
a. Don Corleone.
b. Some guy from the Ford administration.
c. Harold Shapiro
d. Ray Tanter

6. What is an Iranian Moderate?
a. A corpse
b. Someone in Poindexter's imagination.
c. Rafsanjani on a good day.
d. All of the above.

7. Oliver North is really Max Headroom.
True or False.

8. Which presidential candidate(s) will be helped the most by the boondoggle?
a. Richard Nixon.
b. Dean Baker.
c. Opus.
d. Daniel Ortega. (We never specified which country).
e. All of the above.

9. Which presidential candidate(s) will be hurt the most by the boondoggle?
a. Ronald Reagan.
b. Nancy Reagan.
c. G. Gordon Liddy.
d. Arturo Cruz. (See above).
e. All of the above.

10. Should Regan resign?
a. Who cares?
b. The public does not care.
c. Yes, no, or maybe.
d. Only to run for the presidency.
e. All of the above.

11. Where else did the money in the Swiss bank account go to?
a. *The Michigan Review*.
b. The U-Cellar.
c. The People Mover.
d. The Cherry Bowl.
e. All of the above.

12. Who will play Oliver North in the movie?
a. Oliver Hardy.
b. Jay North.
c. Bruce Dern.
d. Bruce Willis.

13. Who will play Nancy Reagan in the movie?
a. Joan Collins.
b. Vanna White.
c. Jane Wyman.
d. Nancy Davis.

Answers:

- 1.e. 2.False. 3.a. 4.e. 5.b. 6.d.
7.True. 8.e. 9.e. 10.e. 11.e. 12.c. 13.d.

* * *

On a more serious note, the *Review* presents a forum on the Iran-Contra affair within these pages. We welcome responses to the views presented in this forum. Moreover, as the investigations progress, we would appreciate your reactions to the new disclosures. It is always the intent of the *Review* to foster a meaningful dialogue on the pertinent issues of the day.

Seth B. Klukoff

Seth B. Klukoff is a Senior in Political Science and Editor-in-Chief of the *Review*

The New Generation Gap

by William C. Rice

Educational reform need not spring from pure motives. The curious may have read lately that colleges are retreating from two decades of the low expectations which, in the words of historian Jacques Barzun, proclaimed "photography as good as physics." Traditional educators are delighted to see the policies of the 1960s discredited, and administrators, ever creating work for themselves, now request funds for "long-needed self-study." But whatever sardonic amusement one might find in outward signs of failed idealism, the drama inside the Academy has a largely humorless tone. The much-touted curricular reform stems in good part from the hostility of the entrenched, politicized professoriate toward the new conservative generation of college students.

According to University of California, Berkeley English professor Charles Muscatine, (*Chronicle of Higher Education* Sept. 26, 1984),

"an incredulity about the value of a liberal arts education in their artistic pursuits." To them, discipline and knowledge are not transferrable. Their careerism is insular. And in the business schools resistance to liberal learning is even fiercer. Such shortcomings can probably be traced to the high schools, with their myopic concern for "the self" and "feelings." There, academic standards are frequently so low that students come out intellectually handicapped. Hence the proliferation of remedial courses at the college level. In short, the profs' grievances have merit.

But academicians are at fault, too. They have diluted and politicized the curriculum. For the last twenty years large numbers of academicians have held tenaciously to extreme liberal politics seemingly as a point of professional pride and what they see as intellectual respectability. Being educated, they are perforce adversarial. And they have reshaped their syllabi

to the apolitical student, there is something incongruous in an "establishment" that is so loudly "anti-establishment." Today, the conservative is the rebel.

Students grow restive. "I've had a lot of professors who were touchyfeely types," complains Temple University senior C.A. Reyes. "In a required course in writing, one of them never emphasized skills; he pretended people were competent who weren't. He mostly talked about his wife and his divorce." She believes students are demoralized by what strikes them as inferior standards. Susan Sayer, a recent Cornell graduate, notes that "a communication problem develops when students and teachers talk about

career goals. Professors say students are ineducable even when they're part of a professional program that they supervise." Remarks like these—and worse—can be heard everywhere.

It is not enough to merely label the current generation conservative. Few of them articulate a conservative stance—partly from lack of vocabulary (thanks to the high schools),

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William C. Rice is an M.F.A. and Ph.D. candidate at the University of Michigan and a staff writer for the Review.

The much touted curricular reform stems in good part from the hostility of the entrenched, politicized professoriate toward the new conservative generation of college students.

college students are "just immature" and "pre-political" when they support conservative candidates. Political Science professor Norman Jacobson, also of Berkeley, insists that undergrads are not "interested in the theory of democracy." Their participation in the democratic process, reflected in new record voting numbers, evidently is not sufficient for Jacobson. In response to dwindling enrollments and student apathy, Jacobson and his colleagues imposed a course requirement for their charges: "political theory." (One thinks of Hogarth's *The Sleeping Congregation*.) Muscatine throws his hands up in the air: today's students cannot think beyond "motherhood and apple pie" (his words).

It may seem unfair to single out two Berkeley professors, but in faculty clubs across the country the present congress of twenty-year olds is derided. It is fashionable for professors to declare their distance from Tory youth.

Their political bias aside, there is something to the professors' complaints that the new students are inoculated against the disinterested use of the mind. A northeastern art college instructor finds in her pupils

accordingly. Course offerings proclaimed the palace revolution: "The American Civil War" yielded to "Sexual Minorities in America," "The Romantic Poets" to "The Philosophy of Feminism," and "The Enlightenment" found itself ousted by "Achieving Your Potential: The Power of Caring and Sharing." (The latter courses appeared in the Fall 1984 Temple University catalog.) The creation of such institutes as the now-defunct Center for Urban Research and Experiment (C.U.R.E.) at the University of Pennsylvania seemed to promise an entire reorientation of academic pursuits.

Yet students today yawn skeptically when the agenda of the Sixties and Seventies is posted before them. They find its chronic indignation stale. To them, its convoluted rhetoric is leaden. The "tenured revolutionaries," as one wag dubbed them, find it hard to win an audience among the young. Instead, as Felicia E. Halpert laments in *MS. Magazine* (October 1984), conservative student organizations and newspapers, such as this wicked journal, are emerging to do battle with what they perceive as an "entrenched liberal bias field by colleges, faculties and . . . student organizations." Even



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
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Persecution in Nicaragua

by Debbie Schlusel

This is the story of how a nation and its ruling regime persecuted its Jewish population to such an extreme that the entire Jewish community was driven from the land. This oppressive government is neither Inquisition Spain, nor Czarist Russia, nor even Nazi Germany. Rather, the totalitarian state described here is none other than Sandinist Nicaragua, the current chic cause of the Left.

The totalitarian regime of Nicaragua's "elected" president Comandante Daniel Ortega has committed many atrocities in carrying out its strict policy of religious suppression. Any sign of religious expression is not tolerated by the Sandinista dictatorship, and is swiftly obliterated. The Sandinistas represent a specific threat to the many Central American Jews. Before the Sandinista revolution, anti-Semitism in Nicaragua was virtually non-existent. However, as the Sandinistas gained strength, so, too, did anti-Semitism.

The story of Sandinista anti-Semitism is one which most Americans remain unaware. Until recently, the media have failed, perhaps deliberately, to even mention it, let alone shatter the mythical saintly image of the Sandinistas.

The Nicaraguan government began its campaign of anti-Semitism in the quasi-official government newspaper *Nuevo Diario*. Jews were blamed for the crucifixion of Christ, using the

"myth" of the chosen people to massacre Palestinians, and using financial power to gain control of the United States. The articles referred to Judaism as the "theology of death" and "Synagogues of Satan," and rehearsed old canards similar to those of the Klu Klux Klan and Lyndon La Rouché that "world money, the banks and finance are in the hands of descendants of Jews, the eternal protectors of Zion."

Flagrant anti-Semitic acts—the firebombing and burning down of the Managua Synagogue during Sabbath

manage it. Oscar Kellerman, a member of Nicaragua's former Jewish community, tells of the effects of the new laws. "They told us to get out, and they confiscated our property when we left. But when you are told that you either lose your property or your life, there is really no choice!" Since then, Jews have tried to regain their property and return to their homes, but the Nicaraguan government has directed the courts not to act on any request by a Jew seeking to return to Nicaragua. Yet, the government claims that Jews are always

ed. He left the house with only a robe over his pajamas and sought asylum at the Costa Rican embassy. He now lives in Costa Rica.

The Anti-Defamation League (A.D.L.) of B'nai B'rith, the President of the United States, the State Department, and many in Congress have documented and proven consistent Sandinista acts of anti-Semitism. Yet, leftist ideologues such as one Rabbi Balfour Brickner of the Stephen Wise Free Synagogue, no proven authority on foreign affairs or anti-Semitism, continues to deny that Sandinista anti-Semitism has ever existed. Perhaps Brickner's extreme liberal bias has blinded him from the facts of Sandinista anti-Semitism, and has caused him to make these most fanciful claims. How does Brickner know that anti-Semitism was never sponsored by the Sandinista regime? That's easy—the Sandinistas told him so!

Rabbi Brickner is correct when he says the Managua Synagogue remains intact. Since the firebombing, the synagogue has been seized, repaired, and converted into a center for Sandinista youth. The building is now covered with Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) posters and smeared with anti-Semitic graffiti.

Now, Jews elsewhere in the region have reason to worry as the Sandinistas try to spread their revolution to other countries. The April 1985 capture of Mauricio Palacio, a Sandinista-trained terrorist, in Costa Rica, must have sent chills up the spines of the Jews there. The terrorist told police of an elaborate plan to kidnap the leaders of the Costa Rican Jewish community.

Many Nicaraguan Jews, who found refuge in the U.S., believe that the Sandinista campaign to eradicate its Jewish population was staged in order to repay a long-standing debt to the PLO. The Sandinistas have a history of involvement with the PLO. The PLO maintains a fully accredited "embassy" in Managua with a ranking representative who holds the title of "ambassador." Currently, there are three Sandinista-run bars in Managua that cater exclusively to PLO members.

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The Sandinistas represent a specific threat to the many Central American Jews. Before the Sandinista revolution, anti-Semitism in Nicaragua was virtually non-existent.

prayer services, with its congregants trapped inside by the Sandinista soldiers, the confiscation of Jewish property, the arbitrary detention and arrest of Jews—were committed by the Sandinistas as their revolution was at its height and once they were in power. The Sandinista soldiers, after they set the Managua Synagogue afire, shouted, "Death to the Jews! What Hitler started, we will finish!"

Meanwhile, laws were enacted that enabled the government to confiscate Jewish property on the spurious grounds that the owners had either abandoned it or were unable to

welcome there.

Elena Gorn, 32, who lives in Hollywood, Florida, stated that her father-in-law, Abraham Gorn, the recognized leader of the Nicaraguan Jews, was arrested shortly after the Sandinista takeover on what she felt were trumped-up tax charges. Mr. Gorn, then 75, was ordered to sweep the streets while jailers taunted him with anti-Semitic jokes. After a week, according to Ms. Gorn, he was released. Yet, a month later, police officers raided his house and told him that the house, his businesses and all his possessions were being confiscat-



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Debbie Schlusel is a Freshman in LSA and a staff writer for the Review.

Review

The Iran-

In the National Interest

by Mark Powell

The artificial storm of controversy over the diversion of Iranian arms-sale money to the contras—and the pre-occupation of many with knowing who knew what when—blows on. It is upsetting and depressing to watch our country and government sink into a debilitating media-agitated orgy of self-recrimination, reminiscent of the mid 1970s, that we do not deserve. The furor, and the concerted effort by the media to make a major-league scandal of this affair, are unnecessary, counterproductive, and simply wrong. Lt. Col. North, Adm. Poindexter, and their associates, although not perfectly, served the national interest through their doings and remained within the letter of the law.

Those driving the controversy the hardest believe that the affair was wrong in its fundamental objectives, and that we must be obsessed with prosecuting any deviation from pristine procedures in the conduct of affairs of national interest by those charged with such duties. Let us deal first with the latter issue.

In the *real world*, in which not everybody plays by our high moral standards, sometimes the letter of the law must be broken by our leaders and their appointees to best serve the

national interest, which is to *preserve and support* the democratic rule of law. For instance, Franklin Roosevelt broke the law when he ordered U.S. destroyers to hunt down German submarines before we were at war. If the letter of the law was broken to get some additional aid to the freedom fighters in Nicaragua, such might even have been tolerable; but such was not even the case. The National Security Council (NSC), of which Poindexter and North were officers, was not legally bound by the 1984 Boland Amendment prohibiting aid to the

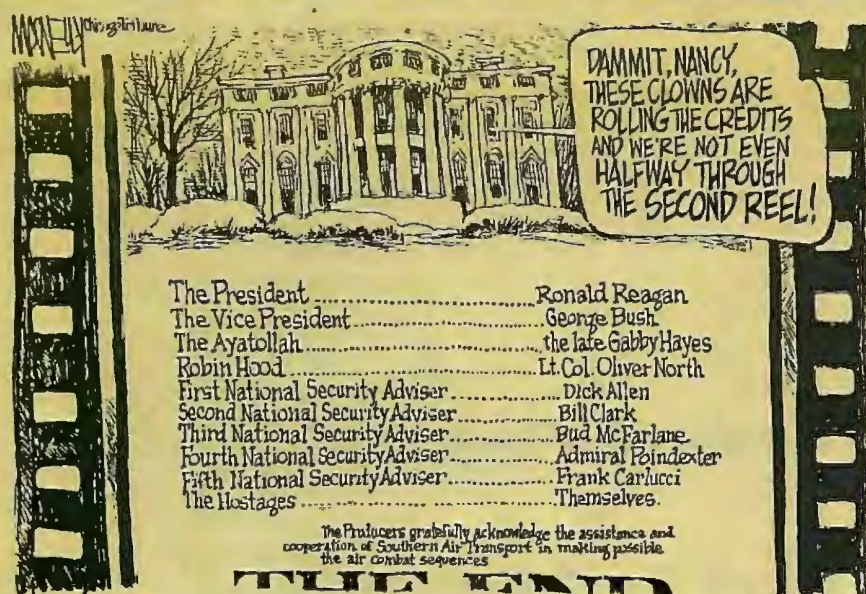
he violated the orders of his superiors or established operating procedures, North acted in the best interests of our country as he saw them, which was his duty. Those rushing to condemn North should remember his record of service to our country: highly decorated Vietnam combat veteran; coordinator, with Adm. Poindexter, of the 1985 seizure of the *Achille Lauro* hijackers; and architect of the Grenada rescue mission, just for starters. He is as the President described him, "an American hero." As for the President, the Senate Intelligence

hostages, it should have been intolerable, and would indeed cast serious aspersions on the President's anti-terrorism statements. But three facts must be recognized: 1) the deal was a way of establishing links with, and influence over, the moderate factions which will probably and hopefully be in central positions of power in that strategic country after Khomeini's death. We must act to forestall opportunistic Soviet subversion of Iran when the Ayatollah does die. 2) The arms (anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles) will *not* affect the outcome or even the course of the Gulf War, as demonstrated by the disastrous failure of Iran's big December offensive. 3) Once the deal was history, the least we could do was send the money to a worthwhile cause—those fighting the expansionist communist regime in Managua.

Let us refresh ourselves on some of the basics of why this is desirable. The Sandinistas are a cancer in the heart of the Western Hemisphere which must be attacked. Contrary to popular liberal opinion, we did not drive the Sandinistas into the arms of Moscow and Havana; the Sandinistas' song demanded "fighting the Yankee, enemy of humanity" long before they seized power. The Nicaraguan regime has more troops, guns, tanks, and planes than Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador (which it has violently tried to subvert), and Costa Rica combined, whereas under Somoza the country hardly had a military at all and was far inferior to just Honduras. This is not to say that Somoza was a good or desirable ruler, but it does point out just one of the important differences between authoritarian governments of the right and communist dictatorships: the former tend not to threaten their neighbors, while the latter exist primarily to do just that. The Sandinistas now operate eight Soviet MI-24 helicopter deathships, and are building a runway capable of handling the largest Soviet

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Mark Powell is a Junior in Russian and East European Studies and a staff writer for the Review.



contras. By the time some of the Iranian arms-sale money was transferred to them last year, Congress had already repealed the Boland Amendment by approving \$100 million in new contra aid. No more than \$12.5 million reached the contras from the Iranian deal, which helps put the matter in perspective.

Furthermore, North and Co. operated within the bounds of Presidential Directive NSDD-138, which authorizes covert action against terrorists (such as the Sandinistas), and EO-12333, which authorized the NSC to conduct such operations, traditionally the province of the CIA. Although he is to be held accountable if

Committee report leaked last month (which the Democrats tried to suppress) supports the President's claim that he did not know of the transfer to the contras. That he *should have* known is arguable, but that he did not know means that he was not a party to any wrongdoing that may be uncovered. As Pat Buchanan said, "If Ollie North took money from the Ayatollah and gave it to the (freedom fighters), then God bless Ollie North." Selling arms to Iran while we were strongly urging our allies not to do so (and moving to punish them diplomatically and economically if they did) was improper. If the primary motive was to gain the release of

[illegible]

From Suite One

Growing Pains in China

The recent outbreak of student demonstrations in China's universities should be viewed by Westerners as the growing pains which come with the economic and political reforms that are now being implemented by the government of Deng Xiaoping. The dispute is not over the direction of the change but rather the speed at which the change will occur. The students are calling for a more democratic society and better living conditions at the universities. These demands are neither extreme nor unreasonable. Their demand for better food is definitely justified if one considers that it is not uncommon for Chinese students to find rocks mixed in with their rice.

The Chinese government's reaction is both pleasantly surprising and expected. While the government officially denounces the protests, they have so far been unusually restrained in their response to the students' demands. They have quietly listened and even agreed to meet some of the students' demands relating to the living conditions at the universities. However, they have neither closed down the universities, nor have they staged mass arrests. They have decided that it might be healthy to allow the students to blow off some steam. The government's openness to the foreign press should also be viewed in a positive light. While the Chinese news media has admittedly presented the demonstrations in a rather biased account, the foreign press has been allowed to cover the demonstrations, and the government has also maintained a line of communication with the West by appearing on American broadcasts. There have been no attempts to deny the existence of the demonstrations or to propagandize them to the West. By maintaining a policy of openness with the foreign press, the Chinese government has

legitimated the cause of the students.

The Chinese government is also reacting to the demonstrations with extreme caution and apprehension. They have launched a campaign within the country to discredit "foreign ideologies" such as democracy. This reaction is very predictable. The Chinese have a desire to maintain order, and the Confucian academics have had a history of using their influence to threaten that order by introducing new ideas. In China's recent history, students were often mobilized by revolutionary movements. The most recent example of using students in political movements was Mao's Cultural Revolution during which thousands of people were killed. The memories of the Cultural Revolution are still strong in the minds of the Chinese people today. The people are not afraid of the students' demands as much as they are afraid of the methods that they are using to accomplish their goals. An appropriate analogy might be the American public's fear that America's Central America policy might create another Vietnam.

The recent economic and political reforms in China have so far proven to be very effective. The key ingredient in this recipe of reform is patience. Chinese history spans over approximately three thousand years of which the People's Republic of China occupies only 38 of those years. Reform must proceed slowly. Even in Taiwan which is much more democratic and capitalistic than mainland China, martial law is still in effect and many freedoms are still restricted. Like all adolescents, China too will eventually recover from her growing pains and emerge as a mature capitalist democracy ready to take her place as a leader among nations.

■

Is a Code Necessary?

The University administration has spent several years urging the adoption of a code of non-academic conduct. Such a code would cover behavior outside the classroom. The University could punish violations of the code with academic sanctions, such as suspension or expulsion. *The Review* strongly opposes any such code.

The administration claims that the University cannot take action against students who are accused of committing crimes on campus. For instance, they have referred to the suspect in the 1981 Bursley murders, who could have moved back into the dorm had he posted bail. However, the University in this case, and almost all others, has the option of going to court and seeking an injunction. The administration's problem is not a lack of sanctions against suspects; it is an inability to control the invocation of sanctions.

The administration notes that many other schools have codes. These codes have been abused. Take the case of Wayne Dick at Yale, who satirized the campus' "Gay-Lesbian Awareness Days" in a rather tasteless way. For the crime of exercising his right of free speech (even tasteless speech is covered by the First Amendment), he was suspended under Yale's code.

Leftists here claim that the code could be abused to suppress protest. This could be true. There is another, greater threat. An arbitrary code lacking all the due process protections of the American judicial system could be a powerful tool against any student. The target may not be

radicals who will go running to the media as soon as they are treated unfairly; it may be the average student. The code's greatest potential for abuse would be the ability of one person in power to "get" another person on questionable grounds. The Wayne Dick case is a clear example of that. Many students have committed acts, however innocent, which could conceivably fall under the code. As supporters of individual rights, one of which is due process, we at the *Review* must oppose the code.

We do *not* lack a system of justice on this campus. We have the same system of justice as the citizens of Ann Arbor, the citizens of Phoenix, and the citizens of Crump. It's the American justice system, one which has weaknesses and many faults, but one which preserves the rights of the accused and any victims.

If the University has a problem with a student, it should take its case to court. If the court rules against the University, it is because the case was not strong enough. If a case is not strong enough, it should not be handled by a University court which proceeds under different rules and has fewer safeguards for due process.

The University should continue to handle cases of academic integrity. It should protect the rights of individual students by taking non-academic concerns to the local courts. Students do not need limited due process, double jeopardy, and academic punishment for non-academic actions. The University does not need a code.

■

Nuclear Hysteria

by Joseph M. McCollum

From time to time, a local campus group offers a film on the hysteria of civil defense during the 1950s. The film consists of public service announcements from that era that instructed people what to do in the event of a nuclear attack. When the sirens sound, clean-cut men, women, and children (like those out of *Leave it to Beaver*) hide behind cars, in ditches, or in home-made bomb shelters. The simplistic tone of the narrator and relaxed behavior of the people in the film seem humorous to the viewer of the 1980s.

Since then, the American people and their film industry have become much more intelligent; the same cannot necessarily be said for our government and our schools. Perhaps in another 30 years, Americans will look at this age and wonder about the chic concepts of "nuclear education" and "nuclear anxiety," just as we wonder about the cold war of the 1950s, although from a different political perspective.

In the April 1985 issue of *Commentary*, Dr. Joseph Adelson, a psychology professor at the University of Michigan, wrote an article entitled "Terrorizing Children" with Chester Finn of Vanderbilt that examined these very issues. They maintain that many of the studies about "nuclear anxiety" are flawed and that proposals to institute programs of "nuclear education" hide a political agenda rather than allay fears about nuclear war.

When engaging in psychological studies, the experimenter has to be sure that he shares the same meaning of a word that his subjects do. Adelson and Finn discuss a report given to the House Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families that said that the third most common response to what worries children was the prospect of nuclear war. However, when the report was presented to the committee, the fact that the second most common response was getting poor grades was almost ignored completely. Also,

worries about crime and finding employment ranked close to nuclear nightmares. Obviously, the word "worry" can carry different intensities of meaning. Adelson and Finn also suggest that the interviewers steered the respondents toward listing nuclear war as one of their worries. All personal interviews are subject to this kind of bias. The intent of this study, first and foremost, was to show the prevalence of worry about nuclear war.

Another flaw in studies about nuclear anxiety that Adelson and Finn found was in the selection of the respondents. A separate study presented to the same committee involved 31 adolescents in the Boston area. They were located for Dr. John Mack of Harvard. These youngsters had a strong tendency to express fears about nuclear war, but they were not randomly selected among all Boston area children, they were located by teachers, counselors, and students, all of whom are presumably in Dr.

Mack's circle of friends. Indeed, they were all children of upper class, liberal parents, who tend to espouse a philosophy against U.S. Defense policy. Adelson and Finn refer to a study by Robert Coles which supports this hypothesis, stating that "In the children of the upper-middle class, liberally inclined parents, he Coles found concern, but not the kind of fear 'that would get in the way of a flourishing life.' Among working-class white and black children . . . he found the fear to be practically non-existent."

Naturally, liberal researchers such as Dr. Mack have an answer to everything. Children who show no concern over the prospect of nuclear war are just the victims of "psychic numbing." Since they have been

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Joseph M. McCollum is a graduate student in Industrial and Operations Engineering and an Associate Publisher of the Review.

The Conquest of Verispeglia

by Charles D. Lipsig

"A nation which despises its soldiers will all too soon have a despicable army."
—Jerry Pournelle

There once was a nation called Verispeglia.

Actually the word "once," may be an inaccuracy. For this story may be in the future. Or the past. Or the present. For that matter, this story need not have happened only once. It could have happened several times over, or at least other incidents so similar that they can barely be distinguished from this story. But for the sake of simplicity, let us assume that the story happened in the past and that it has happened but once.

Therefore:

There once was a nation called Verispeglia. Its population was anywhere from moderately large on up. And it was powerful enough that when its government stated its opinion, the rest of the world listened. The terrain varied from flatlands to mountains and the climate varied from all-year resort areas to areas which got appreciable amounts of snow each winter. It had rural areas and it had urban areas. It had several large ports and a fairly efficient (for its time) system of transportation for the interior of the nation. In short, it was a rather heterogenous country.

And it had an army.

And, ah, there was the rub. For the army was not too well liked, and that is putting it mildly. Putting it un-mildly, the army, and by connection its soldiers, was despised.

Why was the army despised?

Well, it is hard to say exactly why. The nation was at peace and had been for over thirty years. So the army was deemed by many to be a useless waste of money.

Then again, the nation had avoided war on several occasions, by having the army stare down potential adversaries. But few realized that fact. It was to the population, like an inoculation to a young child: the child only remembers the pain of the needle, not realizing that the momentary pain protects from the longer misery of disease.

Also it had become chic in that country to turn up one's nose at anything military. No one was really sure why; few people understand the whims of fashion. But it was said, and believed, that the army was an anachronism and a waste of money. "We want new ideas, and the military is an old one," said the people who wished to be in fashion. And this fashion was beginning to turn into a custom.

OK. Then, how much was the army despised?

Consider the case of Corporal Bu-

chanen (not necessarily his real name, but one to identify him by).

Corporal Buchanan received permission to spend the night in town.

see page 15

Charles D. Lipsig is a Senior in Statistics and a Personnel Manager of the Review.



Movies in Review

Winter Film Fare

by Daniel Drumm

Platoon

Written and Directed by Oliver Stone
Starring Charlie Sheen and Tom Berenger

In 1967, an unhappy college student decided that poor kids should not be the only ones who have to fight in the Vietnam War. So Oliver Stone signed up for a tour of duty as an infantryman. During his stay he won the Purple Heart as well as the Silver Star for bravery in battle. In effect, this movie, written and directed by Stone, is his testimony to the world on the "feel" of the Vietnam War. Charlie Sheen portrays the college student (referred to as a "crusader" by his friends) and tells the grim, often brutally frank story of his unit. *Platoon* tells it like it was, and it was not all guns and glory. No Rambos will be found here. Stone's script contains real men, not just trying to stay alive, but fighting a constant battle to remain sane in what was the most difficult and brutal type of battle—jungle warfare.

This is the only movie that comes close to capturing the spirit of combat. The old war images of "enemy lines" and "flanking", and all the strategy that went into battles, are dispelled by the reality of the firefights in Vietnam. Nobody really was sure what they were shooting at and nobody really understood what was going on. *Platoon* presents this aspect truthfully and graphically. The real war did not have any winners, just dead bodies and a lot of confusion.

During the Vietnam War, the nation was astounded at the reports that U.S. soldiers had been killing innocent civilians. The country asked, "how could such a thing happen?" *Platoon* answers the question all too clearly. The things that do not get into the history books are shown: the indifference that comes from killing; the frustration and difficulty of war in the jungle; the paranoia that anybody might be the enemy; the villagers that hid NVA soldiers and weapons; and the fact that some of the U.S. soldiers were a little psycho to begin with. At one point in the film, Sheen pulls some of his "brothers in arms" away from some teenage Vietnamese women whom they had decided to take liberty with.

One of *Platoon's* themes is that many of these soldiers really did not

have anything back in the states. The irony is that the men in this movie expect to be treated like war heroes when they return to the U.S. At the end of the film, Sheen gives a little narration about the vets and "rebuilding lives." Many vets were offended by this part of the movie because they cannot rebuild from what has happened, the horror that *Platoon* can only hint at. I recommend that you see this film. You will not leave the theater untouched.

Heartbreak Ridge

Produced and Directed by Clint Eastwood
Starring Clint Eastwood and Marsha Mason

If Eastwood has learned anything from his years as an actor, it is how to make a formula movie click. He plays Sgt. Tom Highway, in charge of a bunch of loser Marines, and his mission is to shape them up. No surprises here, just hardy military gung-ho entertainment. Sure, you know that Eastwood is the roughest toughest soldier since Patton. And you know that he has all the one-liners and always comes out on top. And sure, you even know that he will win his ex-wife over in the end, try as she may to resist. But still, this movie clicks. One cannot dislike Eastwood. (It is like saying that Dirty Harry has been wrong all these years). At the end of the flick, however, Eastwood takes a bit of a twist.

After all that U.S. Marine training from ol' Highway and after he has his old flame back under his roof, Highway gets shipped to Grenada. The moviegoers love it. They get to see the bunch of loveable goofs turned Marines kick some Communist booty. Or so we think. Eastwood has us all geared up for some Lée Marvin, John Wayne type 'of rompin'-stompin' bunker rushing fun. Instead, he shows us what we already (should) know: war is not like that. *Heartbreak Ridge* is a film about courage, not revenge. And Eastwood is damn funny to boot.

The Mission

Written by Robert Bolt and Directed by Roland Joffe
Starring Jeremy Irons and Robert De Niro

I first saw ads for *The Mission* last summer. After a brief engagement, it has once again attempted to enter the market. It has not done well either time. *The Mission* is technically a foreign film, distributed in the U.S. by Warner Brothers. It also won the Cannes Film Festival award for best film. It is easy to see why. *The Mission* is a brilliant film, on every level, and it is worth the price of admission just to see Joffe's cinematography.

This is the true story of a priest

(magnificently portrayed by Jeremy Irons) who ventures into the deep South American jungle in the 1870s to perform missionary work among the natives. He confronts another European (Robert De Niro) who sells natives a slaves to Portugal. From there the movie takes twists until it intertwines to become the story of two men, one who comes to see the way of God and another who fights to protect it against the evil forces of European expansion.

Both actors are quite convincing in their roles. De Niro is especially impressive as the man driven to extremes in his acts of penance for his sins. The natives and the scenes from which they are filmed are filled with authenticity and beauty.

The Mission soars and uplifts and is a must for all serious moviegoers. However, this movie will be difficult to find. A trip to Detroit or Ypsi may be required. Hunt this movie down and see it while you still can.

Daniel Drumm is a Freshman in LSA and a staff writer for the Review.

My Friend Bobby

by Joe Typho

"Well, Coach Knight, that was quite an exciting victory for your Indiana team in Ann Arbor the other evening."

"#@%\$, Joe, we should have beat the %\$## out of those %%%s."

"But you did manage to come out on top, and your team showed a lot of character."

"You're right. I try to pound a lot of that character #@%\$ into those @\$\$\$s every practice. Alford especially. That time I tore up his birth certificate and told him that his existence had been nullified really motivated him. He got off his ##% and began to score again."

"Yeah, I think I read about that one in your book."

"Whose book?"

"The book about you and the '85-'86 season."

"That piece of #@%\$? I couldn't believe it—the @\$\$\$# put in a bunch of profanity. What an ##%. You'd think I was some @\$\$\$ing drill sergeant, the way he had me swearing every @\$\$\$ing minute."

"I guess profanity is a big issue."

"Like those slimy Michigan fans. They're the worst @\$\$\$# in the Big 10. I couldn't believe how foul-mouthed they were. 'Bobby sucks, Bobby sucks!' If they're going to swear they should use real words, one they won't print in your paper, like @\$\$\$#, #@%\$, ##%, and %\$##."

"They used to be nicer to you, until

that incident with coach Frieder three years ago."

"That chicken#@%\$? He tried to get the ref to call a T on me when all I did was say @\$\$\$#. You have to add three syllables to that word before you get a T, in my book."

"Your book?"

"It's just an idiom."

"The fans should have been glad that I pointed out Frieder's chicken#@%\$ habits at length. Constructive criticism like mine is important. The Indiana fans backed me up on it. Why couldn't those Michigan @\$\$\$s understand? I mean, I made up with Frieder—I gave him a nice headlock the next year. I coulda choked the @\$\$\$%."

"How do the Indiana fans behave?"

"Very well. I don't tolerate any obscene #@%\$. One year there was some chanting and I went over to the P.A. and spoke: 'Hey, you @\$\$\$#! This is a class school. Cut out that obscenity #@%\$ or I'll kick each of you @\$\$\$# in the ##%. Now shut the @\$\$\$# up!'"

"Well said. Thank you again for speaking with us, Coach Knight."

"Joc, it's been a @\$\$\$ing pleasure."

Joseph Typho is a graduate student in the School of Natural Resources and Buddhist Studies and is interning at the Walters-Vitale School of Broadcast Journalism.

Generation

continued from page 4

partly from lack of encouragement (thanks to faculty bias). It is not enough, either, to dismiss their problems with the professoriate as just one more symptom of students' wonted resistance to mental challenge.

The chasm that stretches between students and teachers today—the new generation gap that has come back to haunt those who invented and capitalized on the term—can be measured by that buzzword of the intellectuals: "sensitivity." It would be difficult to

quired courses may provide a forum for the old politics to be revived. That, clearly, was Berkeley professor Norman Jacobson's unwitting point when he justified requiring "Political Theory." (Marxism included). New quarrels over which books belong in the "core curriculum" reflect again the opportunities of the academic left.

So it is that the case for reform along traditional academic lines gets support from the very group—the present academic establishment,

Since their ideology fails to move the students of the 1980s, professors are returning to an old means of asserting their authority: the course requirements that old-fashioned instructors have advocated all along.

imagine two more different groups than today's resourceful, worldly, self-interested youth and their tenured instructors, who feel estranged from society and long for the days of their youth, the era of social and political consciousness.

Historically, the present tenured college faculty was hired on when the Left wielded nearly absolute power in academia. Its leaders, feminists, Marxists, anti-war activists, experimental and abstract artists, simply lacked foresight when they seized control. Whether their causes were right or wrong, surely it was inevitable that when the political climate changed, the once-triumphant activist professors would feel very much alone. As Stephen Balch and Herbert I. London note in "The Tenured Left" (*Commentary*, October 1986), many—probably most—academics remain isolated to this day.

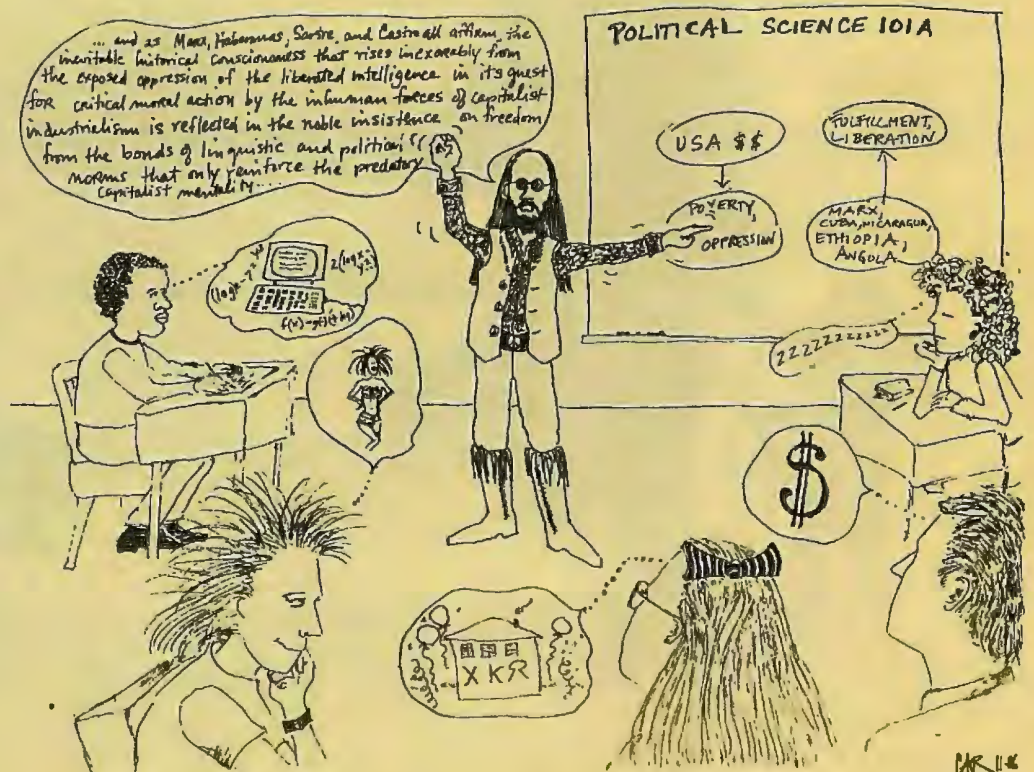
Since their ideology fails to move the students of the 1980s, professors are returning to an old means of asserting authority: the course requirements that old-fashioned instructors have advocated all along. The superficial justification for such action is easy. National reports condemn the state of the liberal arts. Hence there is money behind reform. Career courses, such as telecommunications, management theory, film methods, and decision science, are suddenly put on trial: it is argued that they offer negligible intellectual content, make a mockery of analytical skills, and pollute rather than improve vocabulary. Reformers cite the new decline in Graduate Record Examination verbal scores. Obviously, course requirements in the liberal arts are in order.

All this proposed reform may be to the good, but at the same time re-

which strives to be anti-establishment—that laid waste the substance of the college degree in the first place. There can be no doubt that a virtuous concern for the preservation of cultural heritage lies behind the latest effort to renew standards. But also at work is the hostility of the entrenched, radical faculty toward the conservative, albeit poorly prepared student body. If we witness a return to a demanding, basic curriculum, it should be understood as one result of a profound new generation gap.

attention MODERATES and CONSERVATIVES of the U of M

THINK BLUE



Nicaragua

continued from page 5

During a ceremony marking the Sandinista takeover, Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge declared, "We say to our brother (Yasser) Arafat that Nicaragua is his land and that the PLO cause is the cause of the Sandinistas." Arafat replied, "The links between us are not new. Your comrades did not come to our country just to train, but also to fight. Your enemies are our enemies." To demonstrate the joint efforts of the PLO and Sandinistas against Israel, a bomb exploded in the Israeli embassy in San Salvador. The People's Revolutionary Army claimed responsibility and said the bombing was in "solidarity with the Palestinian people."

Arafat's statement was not mere rhetoric. The Sandinistas are proud to have fought in the Middle East with the PLO. They have made a martyr out of Patrick Arguello Ryan. Arguello, who was killed leading the PLO hijacking of four airplanes in 1970, has a Nicaraguan power station named after him. Many of the current


Sandinistas are trained in PLO camps. As a Sandinista spokesman told a Kuwaiti newspaper, *al-Watan*, in 1979, "In the early 1970s, Nicaraguan and Palestinian blood was spilled together in Amman and in other places during the 'Black September battles.'"

In Ann Arbor, fantastically naive praise and excessive kudos are bestowed upon the Sandinistas by quite a few of the University's faculty, who use their lectures as vehicles for spreading disinformation about the current state of human and civil rights (there are none) in Nicaragua. Specifically, lecturers Hugh McGuinness and Tom Will use their class, "Biology 101: Biology and Human Affairs," as a forum for their political opinions on this issue, as well as others. Furthermore, the coursepack for this course presents a radical viewpoint, fueled by partial facts, distortions, and even outright lies. In a unit supposedly dealing with farming and agriculture, one article, entitled "Nicaragua: Give Change a Chance," distorts the issue

of Sandinista anti-Semitism. This article was written by Medea Benjamin, Joseph Collins, Kevin Danaher, and Frances Moore Lappe for the Institute for Food and Development Policy, in 1984. While this article is an anachronism, there are several other defects inherent in its arguments concerning Nicaraguan anti-Semitism.

First, the article's authors state, "We have found no evidence of people being persecuted for their religious beliefs." Perhaps this is because by 1984, virtually all Nicaraguan Jews had been forced to flee from the existing terrorism. There were none left for Benjamin *et al* to interview. Indeed, the article quotes Roland Najlis, referred to in the article as a Nicaraguan Jew, as saying that the Jews "emigrated" because "they were Somocistas . . . None were expelled from the country for being Jewish." The article fails to mention that Najlis, while of Jewish birth, told the *New York Times* that he is an atheist, and thus has not encountered any persecution for practicing religion.

Another factor to consider is that Najlis' statements are taken from *Agenda*, the magazine of the New Jewish Agenda, a far-left "progressive" Jewish organization. This group often advocates positions at variance with the rest of the Jewish community. The New Jewish Agenda delegation to Nicaragua refused to acknowledge most of the claims of the Nicaraguan Jews who fled, for unapparent reasons. However, the delegation's report *does* recognize some of the incidents as fact.

The Sandinistas represent a real threat to all Central American Jews. What will happen if the Sandinistas forcefully spread their ideology beyond Nicaragua's borders? What will become of the Jews of Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador? All Americans have an interest in convincing their elected officials that Sandinista aggression must be recognized and halted. Americans cannot sit idly by as Central American Jews face the threat of official anti-Semitism, exile, and even annihilation! 



BILLION DOLLAR DAZE

Can you picture a billion dollars? A billion anything? One man expressed that sum this way:

- 1 billion seconds ago—Pearl Harbor was bombed.
- 1 billion minutes ago—Christ lived on Earth.
- 1 billion hours ago—man had not yet appeared on Earth.

BUT...

- 1 billion dollars ago—that was only yesterday.

Our leaders can refer to a \$615 billion federal budget for 1981 as "lean," "austere," "prudent," and "responsible" and almost no one even bats an eye. We casually discuss multi-billion dollar expenditures and few of us really know what it means.

\$600,000,000,000. Count the zeroes. That's over \$6,000 for every person in the work force—almost \$3,000 for each man, woman, and child in America—\$12,000 for the average family of four.

At this rate the government spends over a million dollars per minute, around the clock, every day of the year—or almost \$70 million per hour—or over a billion-and-a-half dollars each day.

Daily, then, the government spends more money than most of us can even imagine.

There are those who will be quick to point out that we are, after all, the most productive nation on Earth. "Of course the federal budget's large," they will say. "We're a big country."

Well, even more alarming than the mammoth size of the budget is its explosive growth in recent years. The first \$100 billion federal budget was recorded in 1962; since 1979 it has increased \$122 billion. In other words, the budget has grown as much in the past two years as it did during the first 175 years of our nation's existence.

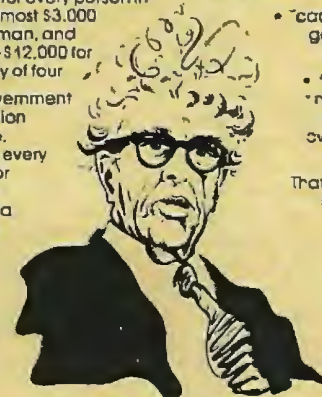
And what has this meant to you?

- In 1930, you would have worked until the middle of February to pay your taxes.

- Today, you work for the government until the beginning of June.

- Present trends continue, by 1983 you will be working into July, over half the year, just to pay your taxes!

That in the words of the late Senator "Red" money "You" money



"A billion here, a billion there:
The first thing you know,
you're talking about real money."
Senator Everett Dirksen

La Pelley in the Christian Science Monitor 1989 TCSPS

ALTERNATIVES

Rose Bowl in Review

The Rose Bowl Blues

by Craig Brown

Our story begins in a cold college town known as Ann Arbor. It was the end of November and we were all huddled around the television watching Jim Harbaugh provide us with his "guaranteed" win over Ohio State. After the initial jubilation wore off, we realized that we would definitely have to roadtrip to the Rose Bowl. It would probably be the only one that Michigan would get to while we were here.

Our first and most pressing concern was to find some form of shelter relatively close to Pasadena. We solved that problem quickly, opting to invade the Tau Epsilon Phi chapter house at the University of Southern California. "No problem," they told us.

We managed to obtain last minute cheap seats on the cheapest of the cheap airlines. We were all set and ready for a rockin' seven days in sunny Southern California.

Travel day came and went. The only interesting thing that happened was that we managed to get ringside seats at baggage belt three, where an old lady nearly murdered the man standing next to her. Apparently, he was not letting her close enough to the belt to grab her suitcase. In fact, Los Angeles International Airport is one of the only places where one can share a baggage area the size of a walk-in closet with the passengers of several 747s.

During the days preceding the Rose Bowl, we did what any self-respecting college students do; sightseeing by day, indulging in cold running kegs of Dos Equis by night. We spent New Year's eve with many of our fellow Michigan people at a party in Beverly Hills (ooh, aah!).

New Year's day finally came. Michigan was finally going to play in the Rose Bowl. The drive to the Rose Bowl was spent in heated argument over whether or not to trust the bookies who placed Michigan over Arizona State, or to trust our less than respectable record in bowl games. We opted for Jimmy the Greek.

We arrived at the stadium early, three hours early to be exact. We needed time to paint our faces maize and blue as well as harass a few of the infidel ASU fans. Much to our dismay, we realized that the Sun Devil fans outnumbered us nearly 10 to 1, or so it seemed. It was hard to count with all those gold pom-poms floating

around. The pregame festivities were not a total loss however. We met the great Tom Monahan of Domino's Pizza fame. It seemed that he was too bewildered with the magnitude of ASU fans, as he could not find the Domino's tent. Eventually, we managed to con him into giving us an autograph and an invitation to his pregame party, but we never found the Domino's tent either.

Game time eventually came and with it the high point of the day; the 225 member Michigan Marching Band. It was a relief to see that we outdid the Sun Devils in something that day. Our band was in rare form.

The game, however, was a different story. The first quarter was exciting as we scored a touchdown on our first drive. The real shocker was when Harbaugh went for, and succeeded in, the two-point conversion. Who can remember the last time Michigan went for the ol' two-pointer?

Our elation was brought to a quick, painful end. At the end of the first half, ASU charged down field for a long touchdown-scoring drive. In the second half, the Wolverines played poorly. They were even lackluster in the third quarter (our strongest quarter). The only time Michigan had been so badly outplayed in that quarter was against Minnesota. There was nothing we could do. Our running

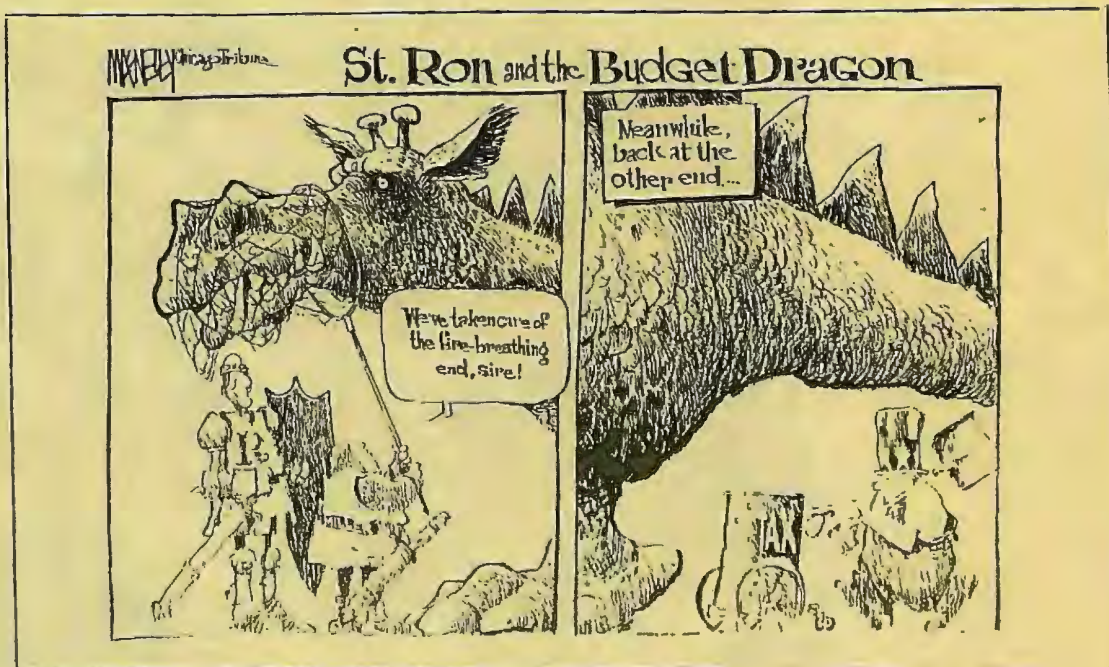
game did not work because of the lack of blocking and Harbaugh was constantly under pressure on the pass plays.

The scene after the game was grisly. ASU fans taunted the sad Wolverine fans and a few of those M fans spat on anything that said "Arizona" on it. We almost turned a few unfortunate Arizona vehicles that were flying Sun Devil flags from their antennae.

The remainder of the trip was spent in a disbelieving stupor, many of us sorry that we had paid \$37 for such an embarrassing experience.

In reflection, however, the Rose Bowl was a worthwhile experience, even if we lost.

Craig L. Brown is a Sophomore in LSA and a staff writer for the Review.



Hysteria

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subject to the horrors of nuclear war for so long, they have developed a psychological immunity to it, just as children living in a war zone might come to accept bombings as commonplace.

The symptoms of "psychic numbing" include not studying (there's no point in studying if a nuclear war is imminent), failing the SATs, doing drugs, and committing suicide (choosing to die mercifully rather than experience nuclear war). Fortunately, the researchers do admit that it is difficult to prove the "connectiveness" (sic) between the threat of nuclear war and any of the above symptoms. Correlation does not imply causality.

Adelson and Finn point out that the researchers are trying to manipulate children. They bring forth children to testify before a House Committee with prepared scripts—the tone of the

testimony is very naive. Before the House Committee (and in the curricula of "nuclear education"), the U.S. and Soviet Union are cast in roles of moral equivalence, "Ronald Reagan and Yuri Andropov are both intelligent; they should be able to come to an agreement." The naivete is more pronounced in allegories like Dr. Seuss's *Butter Battle Book*.

Most of us, conservatives and liberals alike, have no trouble in seeing the naivete of the army film narrator; however, when we see the naivete of an Amy Carter or Samantha Smith, we dismiss it as the proper sort of naivete to have. We interpret the films as psychological manipulation; while the stated purpose was to put people's minds at ease, the actual purpose was to induce hysteria. Likewise, we must consider that nuclear education is not really intended to teach children anything about nuclear war or foreign relations, but to manipulate them into preparing them for impending gloom and doom.

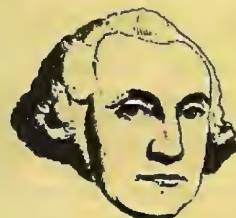


Interest

continued from page 6

aircraft, right in our backyard and a stone's throw from the Panama Canal. They entertain over 10,000 Soviet, Cuban, East German, North Korean, Vietnamese, Libyan (Khadafy is a big fan of the Sandinistas) and PLO advisors to instruct them in the use of their new arsenal. The Sandinistas have proclaimed a "revolution without borders," have actively worked the drug trade against our country, Canada, and others, and have silenced the last outposts of dissent, including *La Prensa*. They nearly exterminated the Miskito Indians in a Western Hemisphere mini-version of the Cambodian genocide, executed almost 10,000 Nicaraguans, and forced 13% of the country's population to flee in their first three and one-half years alone. In 1984, a year we left the Sandinistas alone, they took in almost four times more aid from the Soviet Union and Cuba than all of Central

America received from the U.S. The Sandinista cancer sprang from our weakness in the late 1970s. Combating it now is both a practical and moral imperative. We should abandon our current, quite ridiculous pretense of this being a "covert" action, as it is already as overt as can be. Acknowledging it as such and as policy would have eliminated the very basis for the current scandal.



Coors is the one

with the difference worth tasting.



Conquest

continued from page 9

Knowing, of course, the prevailing opinion towards the military, he went in civilian clothes.

He drank a little and he talked a little and he watched the good looking women. And the women watched him, because Corporal Buchanan, Mandel Buchanan, now that he was among those hostile to his way of life, was a very striking young man. He set his sights on one named Innocenta. (I swear, that was her name, or at least the translation of it. On the other hand, the name was far from a description of her.) Innocenta and Mandel had several drinks together, then they danced a couple of dances together, and then they had several more drinks, while they made plans to go to her home.

By now, Mandel was somewhat drunk. Not unpleasantly so; he was still polite and attentive to Innocenta, but his mind was working somewhat slowly. "Now that she knows I'm a nice person," he thought "If I tell her I'm a soldier, soldiers will be accepted." So he leaned over the table, kissed her briefly, and thinking, "She'll understand," said, "You realize I'm a soldier."

Innocenta jumped away from Corporal Buchanan, gasping. To the

people who gathered around she screamed, "He's a soldier!"

"Murderer!" yelled a young man with a neatly trimmed beard.

"Babykiller!" exclaimed a young lady with silver hair and childlike eyes.

A rugged looking, cleanshaven man did not even bother to speak. He cocked his arm and took a swing at Corporal Buchanan. Topsy as he was, he saw the punch coming. He blocked it, grabbed his attacker's arm and twisted. His attacker fell back, holding a broken wrist.

Calmly, but quickly, he backed out of the inn he had been in. As he left, he heard Innocenta piercingly exclaim, "And I let him kiss me!"

Buchanan spent the rest of the night with a prostitute, who did not care what his occupation was, as long as he had enough money.

What sort of person would want to join the Verispeglan Army?

The desperate, the poor and the desperately poor, looking for some way to make a living. Some of them were decent people and some were not. The problem was, that since they were unable to get jobs, they were usually not the most intelligent, or skilled, or lucky people. And they comprised the bulk of the army.

There were a few old military families still in Verispegia, and they provided a few more soldiers, mostly officers.

Then there were a few, very few, like Corporal Buchanan, who genuinely believed that the army was necessary and that they could do some good in it.

So, what happened to the army and the nation. It is doubtful that this state of affairs could last too long.

Verispegia had a rival nation, called Surruria. And Surruria, seeing the contempt of the people of Verispegia for their army, prepared to invade. The Verispeglan Army remained inactive; the government (and the government was elected by the people in that time) refused to move the army to a position where it could defend the nation, as that would give justification for the army's existence.

Diplomats met. No agreements were reached.

Ambassadors met. No agreements were reached.

Statesmen met. No agreements were reached.

Rulers met. No agreements were reached.

Secretly, the rulers of Surruria met with the commander of the Verispeglan Army. An agreement was reached.

One night, the Verispeglan and Surrurian Armies joined forces and took over the nation of Verispegia.

One morning, Innocenta was dressing when there was a knock on the door. "Just a minute," and she finished dressing.

Then she opened the door, expecting to see one of her friends. Instead she saw Corporal Mandel Buchanan in full uniform. "I've come to ask you to marry me."

"A soldier and a traitor!" snorted Innocenta. "Marry you? Hah!"

"Perhaps before you make up your mind, you should know this. A new edict will be announced tomorrow. All women between the ages of sixteen and twenty-three will become property of the government, that is the army, as of noon tomorrow. The only exceptions are those in the army, and those married to or daughter of someone in the army."

"The government wouldn't. You're just trying to scare me," said Innocenta. But she did not believe herself.

Corporal Buchanan shook his head. "You and the other people thought that soldier was a scoundrel. So only scoundrels joined the army."

"And you?"

"I'm an exception. Even after your reaction, I still like you enough to try to help you." He paused for a second. "Come with me, for your own protection. Please."

She hesitated for half a second, then nodded. "Help me pack."

As Innocenta packed her life, she wondered what she had done to become so fortunate.

✶

Critical

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Running *Critical* is an intriguing, beautifully written book. Tyler's descriptions are often poetic, without being excessive. For example: "Abovedecks, she (fishing trawler) was a Medusa's tangle of wire antennae and chrome filaments glinting with flashes of the Pacific sunrise." Furthermore, Tyler presents fascinating anecdotes, meticulous documentation (including conversations between Rickover and Veliotis), and photographs relevant to the story. The only problem exists in the epilogue. Tyler calls for a different system of defense procurement and a different submarine than the one currently being proposed. Yet, he offers no solutions. Perhaps this is not Tyler's fault at all. Maybe the reader is at fault for expecting a proposed solution. Anyway, one should not forget that in spite of all of his insight and awareness of the defense problems, Tyler is, after all, only a journalist.

✶



Books in Review

Running Critical

by Gloria Sanak

RUNNING CRITICAL

By Patrick Tyler. Harper and Row, 352pp.
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In late 1983, P. Takis Veliotis, former executive vice president and board member of General Dynamics Corporation, revealed to the Justice Department that he had documentation implicating the highest officials of General Dynamics in fraud against the government and stockholders of the company. Veliotis' proclamation opened a can of worms not only for General Dynamics but for the U.S. Navy and Admiral Hyman Rickover, as well. On the surface, the story appeared to be the disaster of General Dynamics' cost overrun, the worst of any company in American history. Below the surface, the tragedy of the U.S. nuclear submarine program emerged as the story.

Patrick Tyler of *The Washington Post* and other newsmen reported on the General Dynamics fiasco. However, it was Tyler alone who was granted access to Veliotis and Rickover. Tyler tells a story that goes beyond General Dynamics. *Running Critical* is about the American system of defense procurement and, secondarily, the story of three men: Lewis, CEO of General Dynamics, Veliotis, and Rickover.

Tyler begins the story in 1968 with the USS Enterprise being chased by a Russian attack sub off the coast of California. The history of the US nuclear navy offers a background to the story and Tyler weaves them expertly. The hysteria of the Pentagon and the navy regarding Soviet sea-power must be understood for one to comprehend the motives at play later in this book. The 1968 episode resulted in the discovery that the Soviet November class sub, the USSR's oldest attack class, could travel 31 knots—they were faster than the US's newest subs!

In the midst of this revelation, Admiral Rickover petitioned Congress for the funding of his new submarine, the Sturgeon class. Because Rickover had virtually created the nuclear submarine and because of the current hysteria over the Soviet capability, Congress was sold on Rickover's proposal. It did not seem to matter that the Sturgeon class had little advantage over the Enterprise.

General Dynamics, through its Electric Boat division, allowed Ad-

miral Rickover to manipulate its operations because the government was its sole customer. His involvement in the operation was deep: "Rickover insisted on daily telephone calls from the general manager, and on weekly self-criticism in writing, a kind of technical Maoism with Rickover in charge of everything, knowing everyone's faults and keeping them on file just in case he needed the leverage to get some more work done in the nuclear construction program." Jo-

By the end of 1974, Lewis was informed that Electric Boat would overrun its bid by about \$800 million. Instead of recording a loss on the 688s, Lewis insisted that he did not believe the figures. As far as he was concerned, the navy was responsible for any overrun on the 688s. The company sued the government and reached a settlement in April 1976.

Eight months after their first settlement, General Dynamics filed a \$544 million claim against the navy,

submission to his influence in Electric Boat. By mid-May 1978, Rickover campaigned in Congress *against* the shipbuilders, arguing that drawing revisions could not cost billions of dollars.

Finally, it was ruled that there was no validity to the claim. Through some involved movements, in 1981, it appeared that General Dynamics was out of deep water. Veliotis retired from GD in May 1982, after learning that the \$1 million in kickbacks that he had received from Frigitemp eight years earlier were being revealed. In 1983, GD froze Veliotis' assets while he was exiled in Greece. Angered by this action, Veliotis revealed to the Justice Department that he had tape recordings and other documents that implicated GD in fraud against the government and the stockholders of the company.

Around that time, disclosures had also been made of "gifts" Rickover had demanded and received from defense contractors. These items included encyclopedias and gold trinkets. With the disclosures, the Rickover legend was marred and toppled.

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seph Pierce, the general manager of Electric Boat, answered all of Rickover's demands.

The real trouble for General Dynamics began in January 1973, when the navy solicited bids for the next eleven 688's. In August, while the bids were still pending, new reports in the shipyard showed the work on each submarine would require another 200,000 man-hours per boat. Yet, Lewis refused to raise the bid. When General Dynamics was awarded the contract in November, Lewis had cut nearly 500,000 man-hours, about 12%, off the estimate of the cost of constructing each ship.

the largest cost overrun claim in history. Shortly thereafter, in October 1977, Takis Veliotis replaced Pierce as general manager of Electric Boat. He quickly learned what profits existed in other GD divisions and sucked them into the shipyard to cover the overrun. Veliotis collected data to protect himself in case of any disclosure of his activities.

Because the navy had done revisions on the ships, GD claimed that the navy was responsible for cost overrun, about \$900 million, and, in 1978, took action to sue the government once again. Rickover was angry with Veliotis and GD for refusing

