

the silent majority, know it's okay to support military action in defense of our nation despite what many hear from their professors," he said. "It's fairly clear that the groups responsible for the attacks wanted to change our foreign policy, and we can't let our moral relativism make us change through relationships we have with our allies."

But freshman Al Meliky said that attacking the country could provoke even greater anger and violence, leading to a never-ending killing cycle.

"I think they're moving too fast because they don't even know who the terrorists are for sure," he said. "It's a fight against terrorism. It's a group of people who did this, not the country."

Graduate student Alan Choate said that while the United States had to take some kind of action, attacking Afghanistan won't necessarily prevent or scare off terrorism in the future.

"I understand there has to be some sort of military solution, but I do have some concerns about dropping bombs on an impoverished country," he said. "We should be focusing on a long-term solution to the violence and unrest in various parts of the world."

"These terrorists didn't just get up in the morning and say, 'Hey, I want to go blow up a lot of innocent people.' They have reasons and circumstances behind what they do," said Choate. "I don't think that bombing Afghanistan is going to resolve those circumstances."

Beata Mostafavi is the student activities editor for the Oregon Daily Emerald. She can be reached at beatamostafavi@dailymerald.com

■ University professors speak of their varied and complex emotions following the military strike against Afghanistan

By Leon Tovey
Oregon Daily Emerald

As the second night of attacks by American and British forces on Afghanistan began Monday, some University professors were reacting to the military action with a mixture of shock and approval.

"It's a terrible situation, and we're going to have a hard time extracting ourselves from it," said History Professor Arif Dirlik. "Everyone I've talked to has been in a state of depression."

The bombings follow weeks of demands by the Bush administration that Afghanistan's ruling Taliban turn over Osama bin Laden, the ex-

iled Saudi millionaire who is believed to have masterminded the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks. The Taliban have refused to turn bin Laden over, but offered to try him in an Afghan court if the United States provided compelling evidence against him — an offer American officials called unacceptable.

William Baugh, an associate professor of political science who teaches a class on national security and terrorism, called the American response "entirely expectable."

"There were obvious warning signs that something was in the works," he said. "There's a case to be made that the removal of the Taliban is a humanitarian effort. The question then is: 'What replaces them?'"

The use of force, Baugh said, makes sense if the American and British forces manage to accomplish their stated goal of toppling the Taliban while minimizing civilian casualties. However, the administration should be wary of allying itself with factions in Afghanistan's ongoing civil war.

"Policymakers are usually worried about today's problems, not next decade's," Baugh said, pointing to the fact that the Taliban were once part of the Mujahideen — the gueril-

la group that fought to drive out the occupying Soviets from 1979 to 1988. "We should be very careful courting the Northern Alliance."

While the attack may not have come as a total surprise to most Americans, it may play out in a different way than many expect. Tom Bivins, the John L. Hulteng professor of media ethics at the University's journalism school, said that while people may have been expecting the attack to come, their expectations may have been skewed by the cleaned-up images of war that they saw during the 1990-91 Gulf War.

"We never saw any bodies," Bivins said. "My big fear is that the media will try to repeat the Baghdad experience, where war became entertainment."

Bivins, who characterized his own feelings about the attacks as too complex to explain, said that while the initial desire to find and punish the parties responsible for the events of Sept. 11 was understandable, it would be "extremely difficult."

"We haven't had to do anything like this before," he said. "So people shouldn't expect another Gulf War."

Leon Tovey is a higher education reporter for the Oregon Daily Emerald. He can be reached at leontovey@dailymerald.com

continued from page 1

bombers and 10 F-14 and F-18 jet-fighters joined in Monday's raids, along with 15 sea-based cruise missiles, according to defense officials who gave those details only on condition of anonymity.

Once again, Taliban anti-aircraft batteries in and around Kabul fired with apparent futility at the high-flying U.S. aircraft.

Air strikes also were reported in Kandahar and near Taliban positions around the northern city of Mazar-e-Sharif. The Afghan Islamic Press agency said the opposition northern alliance launched an attack Monday night on a Taliban position near Dara-e-Suf, also in northern Afghanistan.

But bin Laden, who is accused of masterminding the Sept. 11 attacks on the United States, remained at large Monday night, as did his main protector, Taliban leader Mullah Mohammed Omar.

A Taliban spokesperson said bin Laden was alive and still hiding in Afghanistan. Abdul Salam Zaeef, the Taliban's ambassador to Pakistan, also said the United States had declared war on the Muslim world.

"The consequences will be so severe that no one can imagine them," Zaeef said.

In fact, Bush has emphasized that America's fight is only with terrorists and those who protect them, not with the millions who believe in Islam, which he has praised as a noble religion that the terrorists have profaned.

On the home front, amid fear of new terrorist attacks, and with a second anthrax scare in Florida mushrooming into a probe by the FBI, authorities tightened security around the nation.

The Coast Guard mobilized its largest security force since World War II, increasing the number of special security zones that surround nuclear power plants, piers where oil is loaded and other sensitive facilities.

Long lines formed at many airport security checkpoints. Huge lines undulated through some terminals and many would-be travelers didn't clear security in time to make their flights.

Vice President Dick Cheney remained in a secure location; in his place, Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas swore in former Pennsylvania Gov. Tom Ridge as head of the new Office of

Homeland Security.

Rumsfeld and other military leaders cautioned that much perilous work remained and that the global campaign against terrorism could persist for years.

"These strikes are part of a much larger effort against worldwide terrorism, one that will be sustained and which is wide-ranging," Rumsfeld said. "It will be sustained for a period of years, not weeks or months."

Rumsfeld took care to emphasize that only those Taliban factions that ally themselves with bin Laden are America's enemies, making clear that any Afghan groups that oppose bin Laden could win U.S. support.

Air Force Gen. Richard B. Myers, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said Monday's attacks were aimed at the same kinds of targets that were struck Sunday: the Taliban's aging Soviet-made air defense radar, anti-aircraft missile batteries, command centers, airfields and the militia's air force of 22 Soviet-made MiG 21 and Su-22 fighters.

Also on the target list, he said, was "terrorist infrastructure," the Pentagon's term for al-Qaida training camps and bases from which bin Laden and his lieutenants have overseen an amorphous network of militants involved in anti-U.S. terrorist attacks.

Rumsfeld said some al-Qaida "ground forces" were targeted in northern Afghanistan. He was apparently referring to the 055 Brigade, a highly trained, well-armed contingent organized and funded by bin Laden.

Two U.S. C-17 military transport jets flying out of Ramstein, Germany, were due to drop more than 37,000 individual food rations in the second delivery of U.S. humanitarian assistance in as many days, officials said. The rations consist of two ready-to-eat vegetarian meals based heavily on lentils, beans and rice. They also contain bread, a fruit bar, a fortified biscuit, peanut butter and spices.

The rations, contained in a bright yellow plastic bag, are marked in English: "Food Gift from the People of the United States of America." The packages include illustrations on how to use the contents.

— Knight Ridder correspondents Warren P. Strobel and Mark McDonald contributed to this report.

© 2001, Knight Ridder/Tribune
Information Services.

[illegible]