

Brooke Crocker: Poland and the  
Collapse of Communism

Stephanie Putnoky: Around San Diego

# California Review

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The Politics of Ethnic Studies  
Pollution and the Market  
Gen. Johannes Steinhoff Analyzes the  
Events in East Germany  
Plus An Exclusive Interview With . . .

Milton Friedman





## What Now in East Germany?

*An interview with German WWII Veteran and Former NATO Military Committee Chairman, Johannes Steinhoff*

General Johannes Steinhoff served as a fighter pilot during World War II. After the War, he became chief of staff of the Luftwaffe, and served as the Chairman of NATO's Military Committee. General Steinhoff is co-author of the recently released *Voices of the Third Reich*, (Regnery Gateway, 512 pp., \$24.95), a book of interviews with more than 150 Germans who witnessed and participated in--or resisted--the rise of Adolph Hitler.

**CR:** Many people in the media have been talking about how the division of Germany was a result of World War II, but isn't it actually the result of an illegal annexation by Stalin?

**STEINHOFF:** In a way, yes. Yalta is also responsible. The erection of the wall was in a way an illegal act.

**CR:** Are the changes taking place in Eastern Europe cooling Western European support for the NATO alliance?

**STEINHOFF:** During the process of the whole democratization of the DDR [East Germany] we might arrive at the point where the two alliances--the Warsaw Pact and NATO--have to revise their present concepts. But on the other hand, we as Germans can only act successfully with some ties to the European community and NATO.

**CR:** Hungary has floated the possibility of pulling out of the Warsaw Pact. Would the Soviets or the rest of the Warsaw Pact allow that to happen?

**STEINHOFF:** This is really a very difficult question to answer. Gorbachev might in the long run agree to Warsaw Pact withdrawals but he might link this to the condition the United States reduces NATO. We as Germans or Europeans are in this respect negative because we think the United States has the obligation to stay on the continent, and from a political point of view, they must stay there. In the long run, even if Gorbachev erected this condition, he might be forced to withdraw because as soon as Poland, Czechoslovakia, DDR, and Hungary become democratic, there is no way to keep the Warsaw Pact troops standing there.

**CR:** Do you see the Krenz government allowing free elections in East Germany in the near future?

**STEINHOFF:** The question is when should these elections take place. If we press the DDR to have free elections very soon, it might be difficult to find new democratic parties over there. There is no organization, there are no people left thinking a democratic way. The Communists might be too strong. But if

we wait for a long time, the Communists might erect more power. It is a very difficult question. Therefore, free elections must be controlled by some independent party like the United States or the three powers.

**CR:** Could we see a reunified Germany in the next few years?

**STEINHOFF:** I hate the expression "unification." I would call it self-determination of people. According to the Helsinki Pact, the self-determination of people is a must. Self-determination means free elections, and if the DDR after free elections becomes a multi-party government, with democrats leading it, they

*"It is absolutely impossible that a totalitarian could ever again come to power in Germany."*

might look like a fellow republic. The question then is how should we bring them together. I would say a confederation would be the first step. If this would end with a common Germany, I cannot answer.

**CR:** How would a united Germany affect NATO organization and strategy?

**STEINHOFF:** NATO should stay. There are certain areas that cannot be defended on a national basis. For example, some NATO countries are not able to erect their own air defense. The same applies to ground defense. Even if the DDR would be a part of it we would have the same problem. It depends to a great extent on how the Warsaw Pact would look in five to ten years. Perhaps we will be able to reduce our forces. But the national defense of each country in NATO is absolutely an illusion and without the U. S. on the continent defense is such that it doesn't make too much sense.

**CR:** How does the rest of Europe feel about the possibility of a united Germany?

**STEINHOFF:** Some look at this with mixed feelings, of course. The Germans during this century were not always very peaceful. But the latest events in East Germany have moved people and shown that the Germans are capable of a peaceful revolution. These young people are showing us that by peaceful means you can activate a revolution. In other words, the Germans learned a lesson. The other point of concern is that Germany may become an industrial giant again. But as a German I say so what?

**CR:** Would a reunified Germany have any ambitions to regain the immense territory ceded to Poland after World War II?

**STEINHOFF:** No. Never. Never. The Russians took part of Poland, the Germans took part of Poland, and back and forth. It is impossible to take away what they have now. Of course, the eventual borders of a united Europe is up to a peace treaty, and the four powers are responsible. I doubt if we ever are going to have one, though. We should never question the western border of Poland.

**CR:** Hitler was a totalitarian who was voted into office. Could you ever envision events happening that would cause the German people to do that again?

**STEINHOFF:** Impossible. Absolutely impossible. This new German democracy in western Germany that we have lived in now for over forty years is a great success in many respects. We are not worse than anyone else in Europe have a democratic system. It is absolutely impossible that a totalitarian could ever again come to power in Germany.



**CR:** For you, what was the most intense period of World War II?

**STEINHOFF:** The most intense period was, first the Battle of Britain. I fought the Battle of Britain from the first to the last day. The second was the Stalingrad disaster. I was in Russia when the 6th Army fell victim to the Soviets and 180,000 people became prisoners of war and only 5,000 survived. These are the two events which stick in my memory.

**CR:** How did your opinion of Hitler change during the duration of the war?

**STEINHOFF:** It changed during the first winter in Russia, 1941-42. We had a

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## Letters

Dear Brooke Crocker:

I am a San Diego resident now attending St Olaf College in Minnesota. My college is very liberal and leftist - for the most part. Because the campus paper is very "limited" in what it has to offer, a subscription to *California Review* would be necessary in helping me to maintain reasonable political ideals.

Juliette Dimmette  
Northfield Minnesota

Dear Editor:

Well, the snake oil hucksters in Washington are at it again. Instead of giving taxpayers a capital gains tax break to help offset inflation caused by government spending, the Democrats are pushing a partial deduction for IRA contributions.

The pitch is that the middle class doesn't benefit from a capital gains reduction, while we all can use an IRA deduction. But there is a big catch they don't mention.

While lowering the capital gains tax rate is a legitimate tax reduction, the IRA is at best a tax deferral. The catch is that retirees are now frequently in a much higher tax bracket than those who are now working. As recent articles in the media have pointed out, some senior citizens are in an 80% tax bracket!

Thus the Democrats are trying to hoodwink us into foregoing a capital gains reduction so we can have an IRA deduction today in the current 28% tax bracket, only to be fleeced tomorrow at a



50% or higher rate. This is one snake oil elixir we can do without.

Betsy Hayward  
Treasurer Libertarian Party  
of San Diego

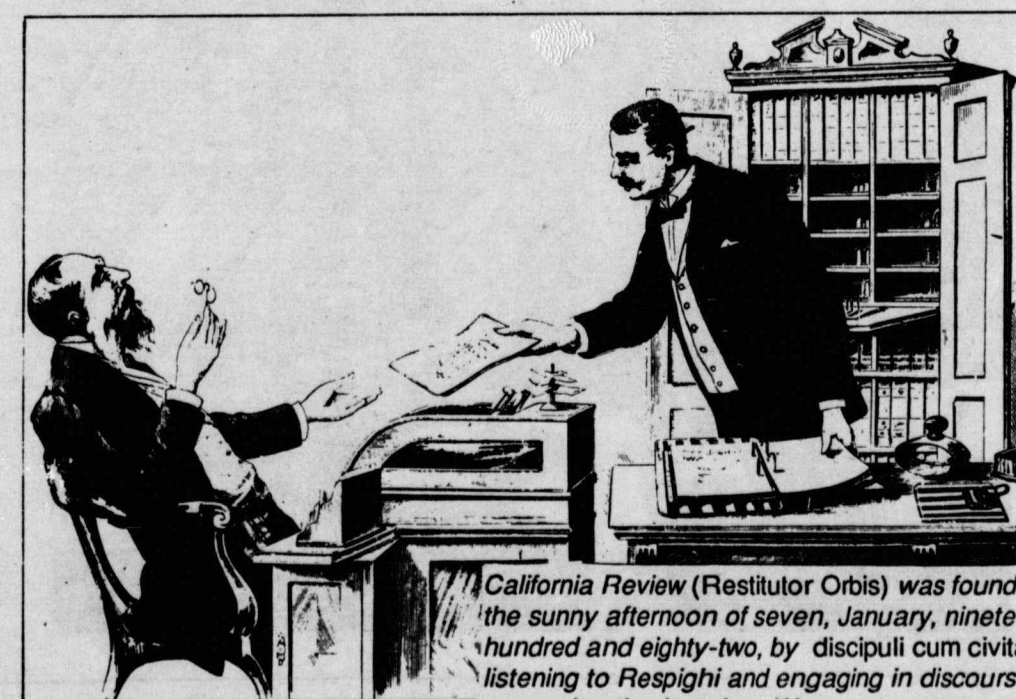
Dear Editor:

Good job on the "Cultural Literacy" article in the October issue of *CR*. If we have not learned from the mistakes of the past, it is frightening to think about the world of the future.

I believe that there is more than one explanation for the apparent ignorance of UCSD undergraduates. Not only do today's liberal arts educators de-emphasize bedrock values of Western culture; today's students are more interested in a practical,

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## In Review

■ The Beef Committee of the Ohio Expositions Commission now believes that a grand champion steer at the Ohio State Fair was really a champion steer from the Illinois State Fair, disguised with hair dye. The Committee's investigations, however, are being hampered by the fact that the steer in question is now hamburger.

■ On a golf course in the African country of Benin, Matthew B'Yoa had just hit what must have been one heck of a drive when the country's four plane air force decided to make a low-level flyby. B'Yoa's drive crashed into the cockpit of one of the planes, causing it to collide with the other three, resulting in the complete destruction of the Benir. air force. No news yet on whether Titleist has received any defense contracts.

■ In 1947, 10 Hollywood writers and directors refused to cooperate with a congressional committee investigating Communist activities in the film industry. All served brief prison terms for contempt. Two members of the "Hollywood Ten" are still alive. Last Spring the Writers Guild of America gave Ring Lardner Jr. a special lifetime achievement award for "personal integrity." Last year Edward Dmytryk, the other surviving member, was not allowed to participate in a panel discussion on the "blacklist era" because others at the conference threatened to boycott. What's the difference between Lardner and Dmytryk? Dmytryk has renounced Communism. The blacklisting by Communists in the entertainment industry, which existed in the 1930s and 1940s, is apparently still going strong.

■ The Savile Club, an exclusive gentlemen's club in London, has passed a new rule allowing conversation at breakfast. While most of the club members prefer to read their newspapers in silence in the morning, explains club secretary Peter Aldersly, "There are some members who want business breakfasts. It's an American custom." Upon hearing the news historian Lord Dacre, a club member for almost 50 years exclaimed, "Good God! I shall resign at once."

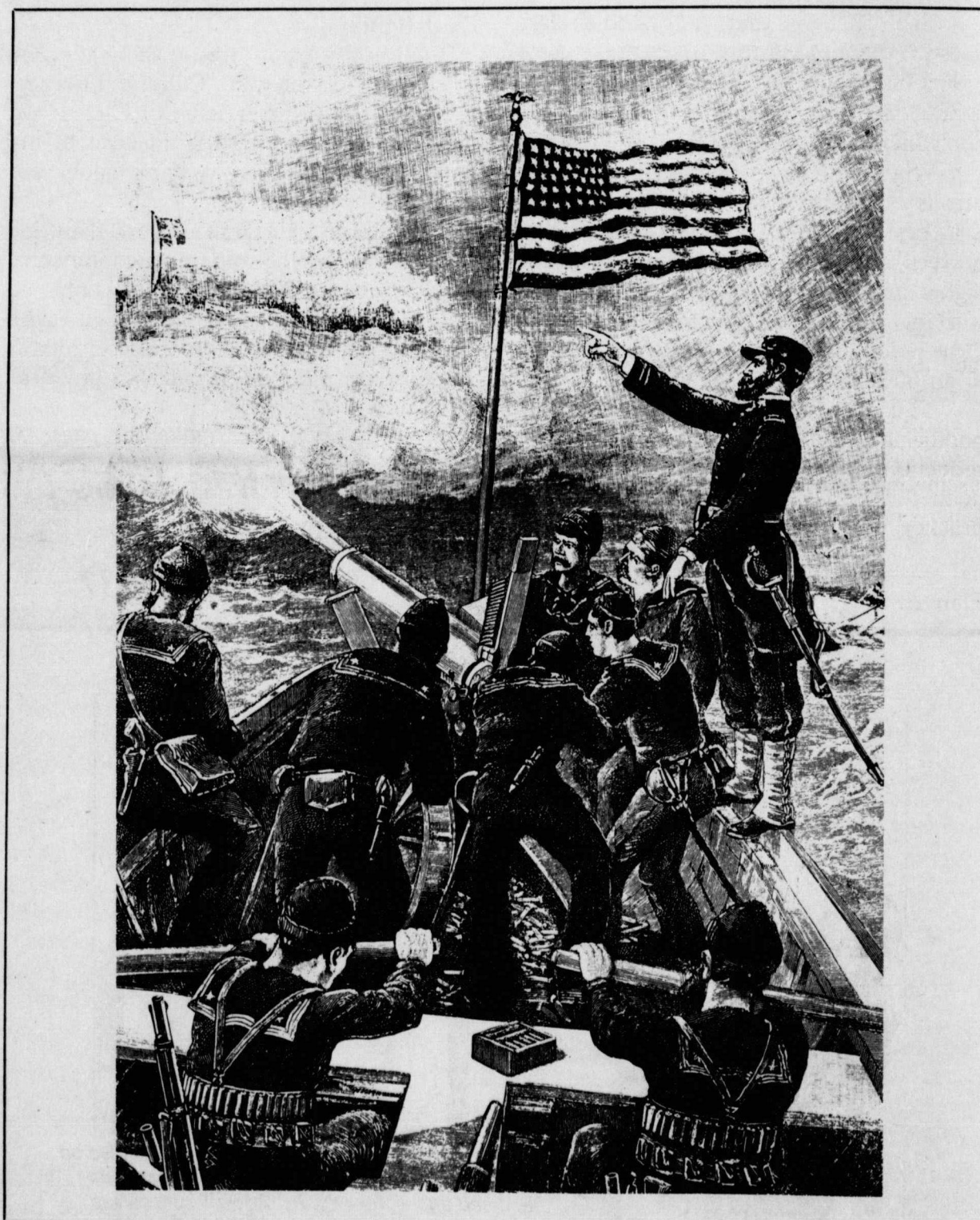
■ Rowena Russell of Chesterfield, Massachusetts has asked local authorities to put up a barrier to protect her house from pickup trucks driven by dogs. Twice in the past 14 months, dogs left in the cabs of pickup trucks parked up the road at the general store have knocked the trucks' out of park gear, causing the vehicles to roll down a hill into Russell's yard. The latest incident occurred on September 30th when a truck with a Labrador retriever at the wheel crashed into Russell's front steps.

■ Vince Neil, the lead singer of Motley Crew showed his true ambition to be an English teacher during a recent concert in Moscow. While on stage, he taught the Russian crowd how to say "f\*\*k", and then led them in shouting the word several times. Isn't cultural exchange great?

■ Former TV evangelist Jim Bakker is apparently adjusting well to prison life. Bakker's brother reports that "He is doing pretty good. He was happy that he was able to get a blue jumpsuit to wear in prison. Blue is his favorite color."

■ In Yaounde, Cameroon pop star Mongo Faya is being sued for divorce by 15 of his 45 wives because he won't by them a car.

■ Two thieves cleaning out an electronics store noticed that their movements were being picked up by video tape cameras mounted on the walls of the store. The thieves thought they solved that problem by stealing the cameras. Police had no difficulty catching the criminals, however, as the thieves did not carry away the video tape.



■ Mary Travers of Peter Paul and Mary recently admitted to having an illegal abortion in 1960. Travers justified her action by explaining she already had one young child, and that "while Peter and Paul were willing to travel with one baby, none of us could have gone on the road with two."

■ In Chicago, the agency that runs the commuter rail system is printing a monthly newsletter airing riders' complaints. One of the recent gripes: "My complaint deals with men who sit in seats on the upper level and clip their fingernails. Parts of their bodies are flying around the train and probably landing on me and others."

## A Visit to Cabrillo National Monument

By Stephanie Putnoky

The area surrounding UCSD is rich in culture, history, and natural beauty. For many students and faculty members, however, knowledge of San Diego's attractions ends with Sea World and the zoo. This article is the first in an on-going series which will explore some of San Diego's lesser known landmarks.

Only a half hour south of UCSD, perched atop sandstone cliffs high above San Diego Bay, is Cabrillo National Monument. For only three dollars per car, visitors have access to the monument's attractions for an entire week, though most find a day is more than adequate. The monument has something to offer everyone: panoramic views of San Diego, the Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo statue and exhibit room, the Old Point Loma Lighthouse, tidepools, a two mile bayside trail, and whale watching. The monument is open from 9 am to 5:15 pm with some attractions closing at 4pm to 4:30 pm. Park rangers present lectures on attractions on an hourly basis.

Perhaps the most beautiful aspect of the landmark is its views of the surrounding area. On a clear day the visibility is 100 miles. From observation decks visitors can see the San Diego skyline, Coronado with the famous Hotel Del Coronado, the Coronado Bridge, and the naval shipyards. It also boasts a spectacular view of the US Naval Air Station at North Island with its fascinating array of fighter and attack planes and helicopters.

In stark contrast to the modernity of the skyline and shipyards is the statue of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in honor of the Portuguese conquistador and discoverer of San Diego Bay. The exhibit room chronicles Cabrillo's role in the Age of Discovery as well as his part in the founding of what he called "San Miguel" (San Diego) in 1542.

While a lighthouse did not exist on Point Loma in Cabrillo's time, one was erected in 1854 as one of the first lighthouses on the Pacific coast. Visitors can walk through the lighthouse (which closed in 1891) and in the visitors' center they can also view the different types of "lights" that were used. The present day Point Loma lighthouse can not be toured, but it can be seen from the observation decks.



A short drive from the lighthouse are tidepools. They are one of the few remaining "natural" intertidal areas in Southern California according to park officials. The tidepools have many interesting species of marine life and visitors are encouraged to observe and handle them, but to return them exactly where and as found. The tidepool area is complete in its beauty in that the area is basically free of railing, sidewalks, and signs. It is important to catch the area at favorable low tide conditions if one actually wants to climb the tidepools.

Additional observations of the local plant and animal life can be made by taking the 2 mile bayside trail. The trail winds down the side of the cliffs to allow visitors a closer look at the water. Since many do not attempt the walk, the trail is usually your own. In order to get the full benefit of the trail's offerings purchasing the accompanying brochure is highly recommended.

During the winter months (late December through February) the site is an excellent place to view the annual migration of the grey whales on their way from the Arctic Ocean to the lagoons in Baja California. The park rangers also present programs on the whale during their appearance.

With its breathtaking views and rich human and natural history the Cabrillo National Monument presents an interesting viewpoint of San Diego.

To get to Cabrillo National Monument take I-5 South to Hwy. 209 Rosecrans St. to Canon St. to Catalina Blvd. The monument is open from 9 am to 5:15 pm daily. Entrance is \$3.

Stephanie Putnoky is a sophomore at UCSD.

## Lessons From Panama

By J. Kevin Bell

Recent media coverage of events in Panama has highlighted indecision on the part of the Bush Administration and touched on the failure of U. S. intelligence gathering and dissemination procedures, while overlooking inherent fundamental barriers to American action had the intelligence information and willingness to act been present. An overthrow of Panama's drug-running strongman was certainly on America's wish list for long enough, yet when confronted with the possible realization of this fervent desire, the Bush Administration immediately leapt for its now familiar safe seat on the proverbial fence.

The Bush Administration has singled out insufficient and unreliable intelligence as two of the major reasons for its hesitant handling of the situation. In its defence, the White House was definitely plagued by a severe lack of up-to-date, quality information. In addition, everyone concerned seemed unpleasantly surprised upon learning the identities of the coup leaders—evidently the actual rebels were the last people with which anyone in Washington expected to be dealing.

An interesting sidelight of this episode was the congressional Democrats' immediate forsaking of their traditional pacifist rhetoric. The Capitol Hill doves certainly wasted no time before jumping on the militarist bandwagon and harshly criticizing the Administration for its failure to commit the United States armed forces. Unfortunately, two-faced grand standing by congressional liberals is not the most important issue that the failed coup has brought to the surface.

Evidence of American involvement tainted the coup attempt and U. S. international prestige when the attempt ultimately failed. Afterwards, Washington flew into its customary post-crisis bedlam of name-calling and finger-pointing, while everyone geared up for the unavoidable, drawn out "in depth investigation."

Meanwhile, the situation in Panama has gone from really poor to horrendous. Noriega, although perhaps temporarily unnerved, appears to thrive off the life threatening adversity. He has now dug himself in deeper than ever, while his American-inspired adversaries are jailed, hiding, or dead. And while American political and economic sanctions have taken a severe toll on Panama and the Panamanian people, they appear to have gone unnoticed by Noriega—the intended target. Numerous predictions of Noriega's imminent fall from power have all proven false, and like a captain going down with the ship, Noriega clings stubbornly to his position atop a country that is rapidly sinking deeper into economic ruin.

Even with an omniscient intelligence establishment, proper planning, and an

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Administration resolved to act forcibly in pursuit of America's stated goals, timely and effective action would most likely be impossible. This sad fact is in large measure due to the now firmly entrenched tradition of liberalism in the United States.

As John Gray noted in "The End of History -- or of Liberalism?" (*National Review*, October 27, 1989) the liberal establishment, in its haste to prevent abuses of power by government and the military/intelligence establishment, has over the years enacted an overwhelming array of legal barriers which leave the American government hamstrung in its conduct of foreign policy affairs. "The fetish of open government," as symbolized in the Freedom of Information Act, congressional oversight, and the respectability given to leaking, prevents the United States from ever again

engaging in any major covert operation. The domination of public life by the power of the invasive media calls into serious question the capacity of the United States to wage any war larger or more protracted than the invasion of Grenada.

What should be done about Noriega? For the time being that question is moot. In any case, the actual importance of the attempted coup is its implications for future U. S. policy and preparedness. For now at least, U. S. foreign policy will continue to meander ineffectually along, steered by the dictates of American liberalism's collection of random rules and regulations which overstep their stated purpose of preventing abuses of power.

J. Kevin Bell is a senior at UCSD.



## Notes From the Brigadier

So Far from God: The U.S. War with Mexico 1846-1848

by John S. D. Eisenhower  
Random House, 436 pp., \$24.95

The first contact between the Mexicans and the Americans on the Rio Grande at the outset of the Mexican-American War was hardly the stuff of blood and slaughter. The "Americans were startled by the sight of young women strolling down to the riverside, disrobing without hesitation, and plunging into the stream, ignoring the numerous spectators on either bank. Some young American officers reacted quickly, plunging in from the American side to join them. The Mexican guards forbade them to cross the center of the river, however, 'so they returned after kissing their hands to the tawny damsels, which was laughingly returned.'" Such was the first engagement in a war that Eisenhower says produced "the highest death rate of any war in our history" (what about the Civil War?) and more individual suffering and hardship than "soldiers on the North American continent have ever withstood...before or since." *So Far from God* brings to light the neglected but surprisingly well-conducted American operations in Mexico, with clear descriptions of the actions and useful maps. Eisenhower's history is an easy but un compelling read, offering a good brief history of California, but a history of Texas that needs more color and depth; mentioning the little dramas of the war--such as the Mexican shelling off the coast of Vera Cruz that almost sank the small ship carrying George Meade, Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, and P. G. T. Beauregard--but making insufficient use of them; and maintaining an admirable evenhandedness, while failing to bring out the wonder, for the average American reader, of a war fought only 140 years ago when the population density of California was only one person for every 26 miles. Ulysses S. Grant called the Mexican War

"the most unjust war ever waged by a stronger against a weaker nation....an instance of a republic following the bad example of European monarchies...." One wonders how many American democrats would still piously echo Grant's rhetoric without wanting to rescind the outcome: and see no hypocrisy in their doing so.

--H. W. Crocker III



In Our Image: America's Empire in the Philippines  
by Stanley Karnow  
Random House, 495 pp., \$24.95

*In Our Image* has a good story to tell and Stanley Karnow, a long-time Asia hand, has the right credentials to tell it--from the colonization of the Philippines under Spain, to America's not terribly well thought-out conquest of the islands (when Major General Wesley Merritt asked Secretary of War Russell Alger to clarify President McKinley's objectives in the islands, which he was "at a loss to understand," the Secretary couldn't elucidate), to the passion of the Second World War and MacArthur's triumphant return, to the Huk rebellion, to Cory Aquino's "people power." Karnow is

especially good at recreating the violent carnival atmosphere of politics in the Philippines--a strange mixture of Catholic piety, Latin machismo, Third World corruption, and second-rate Hollywood dramatics. His profile of Benigno Aquino is particularly fascinating. Though he was prone to quoting Jefferson and Lincoln, and fought Marcos posing as a defender of liberty, equality, and human rights, Aquino professed an admiration for Syngman Rhee, Park Chung Hee, Kemal Ataturk, Lee Kuan Yew, and the "positive achievements" of Hitler and Mussolini. "You can be an authoritarian in Asia," he said, "provided there is an economic tradeoff." Karnow is equally adept at describing the tackiness of the Marcoses, some of whose behavior almost defies belief: (Just before being helicoptered out of the Malacañan palace, Ferdinand and Imelda gazed out over their balcony and sang a duet: "Because of You.") But most of all, Karnow expertly outlines the astonishingly close and cordial relationship between the United States and the Philippines--a relationship forged out of the historical and cultural factors that made the Filipinos receptive to the influence of the United States whose dominion--though liberal--had been put in place by force of arms. *In Our Image* is an intriguing book marred by excessive length, repetition, and an ill-disguised animosity toward Ronald Reagan. It is, however, worth reading for those interested in grasping the essential history, politics, and culture of the islands.

--H. W. Crocker III

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## Look to Poland

By Brooke Crocker

With the resounding defeat of the communist party in the Polish elections, Poland seems to be on the way to a more democratic society. Poland's relationship with Communism and the Soviet Union has been an omen for things to come in Eastern Europe for fifty years. Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and now even perhaps East Germany are experiencing tides of democratic reform in the wake of the hard fought struggles in Poland. But back in 1939 the fate of Eastern Europe, as foretold by the experiences of Poland vis-à-vis the Soviet Union, was one of great repression and suffering.

In October 1939, Hitler and Stalin entered into a non-aggression pact and agreed to partition Poland among themselves. When German troops entered Poland, World War II began.

When the Soviets overran eastern Poland, they took 4,143 Polish officers and many members of the Polish intelligentsia prisoner. In the spring of 1940 the families of the prisoners stopped getting mail from their loved ones. In 1942 Nazi troops, then occupying Western Russia, announced they had unearthed mass graves in the Katyn forest. The Polish Red Cross was allowed to investigate and concluded that the graves predated the German invasion. The Nazis and Poles pointed the finger at the NKVD, now the KGB. The Soviets denied the charge and broke off relations with the exiled Polish government in London. In the early fifties an American Congressional examination found the Soviets guilty.

In 1987, under the guise of glasnost, the Soviets put together a panel of historians to reconstruct the missing pieces of the Soviet-Polish past. The Poles put the Katyn forest issues as the number one priority, while the Soviets wished to ignore it, claiming that it would only "foment anti-Soviet sentiment". In February of 1988 the Poles published the 1942 Red Cross report and the Polish side of the panel told the Communist party newspaper that the Katyn forest incident was the work of the NKVD.

Why would the Soviets want to massacre these officers and intellectual elites? One argument is that Stalin was afraid of the Polish army so very close to Russia - afraid of a captive, unarmed army. More likely Stalin was taking the first step at removing obstacles from a Soviet dominated Communist take-over in Poland, and the rest of Europe. All is moral Communist doctrine states, that furthers the course of Communism - mass murder not excluded.

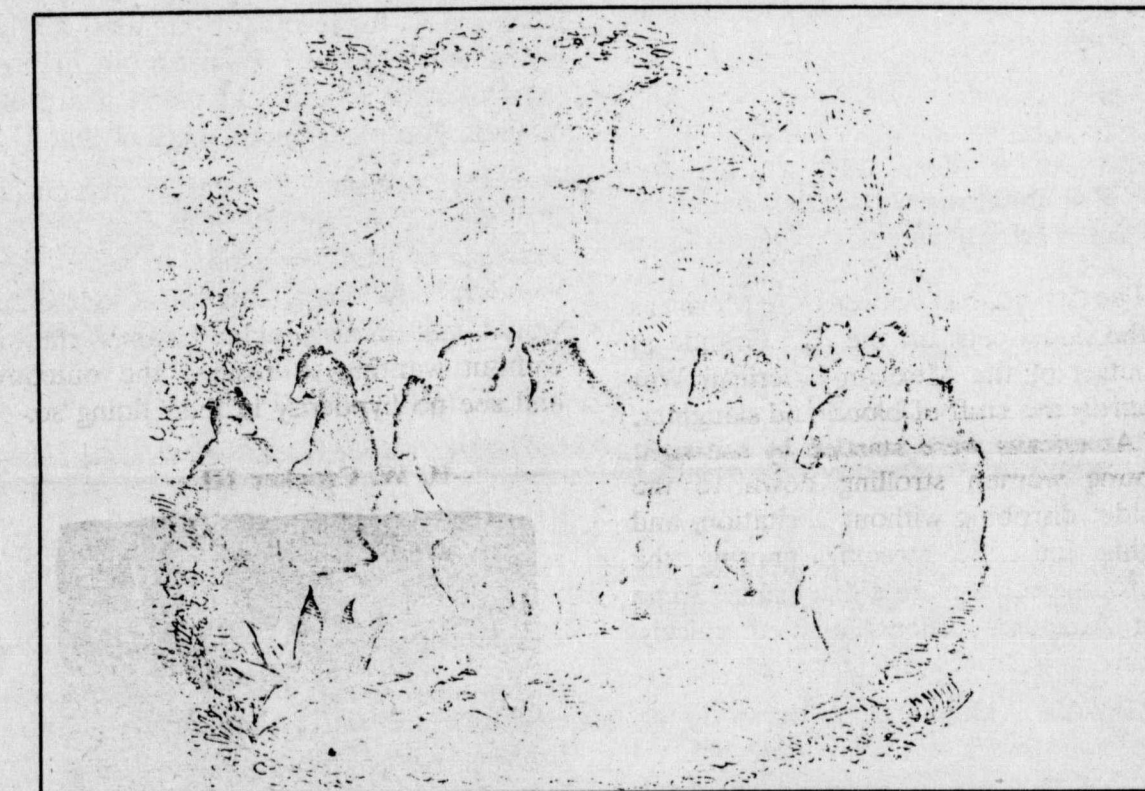
The Soviets have, of course, blamed the Katyn massacre on the Nazis - claiming to have found German bullets in the victims, but they have yet to explain away the Polish Red Cross' dating of the site, or how the Nazis got the Poles out of Soviet custody without the Soviets noticing.

The Polish people can visit and take tours of the Katyn forest which is now a part of the Soviet Union. At Katyn there is a black marble wall, surrounded by candles, that is inscribed "To victims of fascism. Polish officers, shot down by Hitlerites in 1941." After one tour of Polish people had left the site, a *Wall Street Journal* reporter and his shocked Soviet guide discovered that the Polish visitors did not believe the words. The word Stalin inscribed in candle wax on the monument face glistened in the fading sunlight.

In this era of Soviet fessing up, perhaps it is time for the Soviets to face up to this sin of their past. The Polish will not forget, nor can they ever forget the massacre at Katyn. Much more radical changes will have to take place in the Soviet Union before the Soviets admit what

Communist ideology. The destruction of Poland, the massacre of her people were not atrocities in the eyes of dedicated Communists, but only means to the end of advancing Communism. It is foolish to think that people do not believe the tenants of their expressed ideologies simply because we find such behavior morally repugnant. The history of Poland clearly shows why we must keep this in mind when dealing with other Communist states, such as China and Nicaragua. Even in the Soviet Union which is receiving well deserved praise for glasnost, one should not get caught up in the ideal of "open Communism", for "open Communism" is a contradiction in terms. We have not yet seen which of these two words will win out.

The history of Poland has given an example of the terrible inhumanity of



happened at Katyn, for doing so would beg the question "Why?". The answer of that question will have to be a total renunciation of Communism.

Four years after Katyn, the Warsaw ghetto uprising of 1944 saw a valiant Polish resistance rise up to fight the Germans. Encouraged by the near by and advancing Soviet army, the Polish resistance in Warsaw decided that an uprising would hasten the German defeat. The Soviets, however, did not want to deal with an independent non-communist Polish regime. Therefore, the Soviet army stopped just outside of Warsaw and refused allied requests to send supplies to the Poles, and waited until the Polish resistance was completely annihilated by the Nazis. Only then did the Soviets resume fighting the Nazis, and when the Germans were defeated set up a Communist puppet government in Poland. Most of Eastern Europe would undergo a similar fate with the Soviets establishing Communist regimes all across the newly "liberated" territory.

The story of the Soviet Union and Poland is not merely a tale of two nations. It is an example of the demands of

Communism. One cannot forget that the ideology of Communism is one at odds with the morality of human dignity. It is fitting that after all of its suffering, Poland is now serving as an example of what may be the victory of human dignity and freedom over Communism in Eastern Europe.

Despite CBS News' declaration of a "changing face of communism," it is the courage of the peoples of Eastern Europe, and the stark failure Communism in the Soviet Union that is allowing nations, like Poland, to garner a taste of freedom. Polish history has served as a marker for the rest of Eastern Europe's relations with the USSR. We can only hope that Poland's advancements will be shared by its neighbors. But let us not laud Communism or the Soviet Union for such advancements. Rather, let us praise the Polish people for their past sacrifices and for their faith in their battle for a freer land -- a Poland finally governed by and for Poles.

Brooke Crocker is a junior at UCSD.



## California Review Interviews

Milton Friedman is one of the most influential economists of the 20th century. Born in 1912, he earned his PhD in economics from the Columbia University, after earning an M.A. at the University of Chicago, where he also served as Professor of Economics for 30 years. At the University of Chicago, he became the leader of the "Chicago School" of economics which stresses the importance of the free market. Dr. Friedman's theories concerning the importance of monetary policy were ignored when he first advanced them in the 1940s but are now regarded as economic truisms. He was awarded the 1976 Nobel Prize for economics. As important to Dr. Friedman's immense scholarly contributions to the field of economics has been his promotion of the philosophy of limited government and individual liberty. Among Dr. Friedman's major works are A Theory of the Consumption Function (1957), A Monetary History of the United States (with Anna Schwartz) (1963), Capitalism and Freedom (1962), and the bestselling book, and 10 part PBS television series Free to Choose (with Rose Friedman) (1980). Dr. Friedman is now a fellow at the Hoover Institution on the campus of Stanford University. On a recent afternoon, Dr. Friedman spoke with CR's Editor-in-Chief, Brooke Crocker.

**CR:** Will the increase in the minimum wage voted by Congress help the working poor?

**FRIEDMAN:** Of course not. It won't help. But it is not a very large increase so it won't do a great deal of harm either. But in so far as it has any effect, it is a harmful effect.

**CR:** Do you support the drive to cut the capital gains tax, or at least to index capital gains to inflation?

**FRIEDMAN:** Don't say at least do so. Those two things are very different. I think that indexing the basic capital gains to inflation is a far more important reform than cutting the tax rate. Since I doubt that it would be possible to do both, I would prefer indexing to cutting the rate. On the other hand, my real preference would be for a system of taxation which eliminated the capital gains tax all together, that would require that you tax not income, but spending. On your annual income tax return you would calculate how much you have added or taken out of your savings. The base of the tax would be total consumption spending, calculated as the difference between income on the one hand and changes in capital on the other.

To go back to the problem of indexing, let me emphasize that to have a thorough going indexing you need to index not only the base for capital gains, but also the base so far as businesses are concerned for calculating depreciation. You also need to index interest payments. If you receive an interest payment of 10%, let's say, in a year during which prices have risen 5%, you have only received a real return of 5%. The other 5% is simply a return of capital, not a return on capital. So I would strongly favor a thorough going indexation

**CR:** Is Gramm-Rudman-Hollings standing in the way of more significant budgetary control?

**FRIEDMAN:** I doubt it very much. I suspect, imperfect as Gramm-Rudman-Hollings has been, as much as it has been accepted in rhetoric and avoided in reality, it has nonetheless had some positive influence on holding spending down a little. I think there is very little possibility of significant budget reform via the direct action of Congress.

**CR:** Would you be in favor of limiting foreign investment in the United States...

**FRIEDMAN:** No! Foreign investment in the United States is a fine thing. It contributes to our productivity. The people who speak in terms of limiting foreign investment here are speaking out of both sides of their mouth. I haven't heard any of them complain about the fact that U.S.

*"Indexing capital gains to inflation is a far more important reform than cutting the tax rate."*

companies invest in Germany, France, Britain, Japan, China, and where not. The more freedom you have of capital around the world the better. How could anybody who regards himself as a believer in a free market favor restricting foreign investment in the United States?

**CR:** Many liberal economists and politicians have suggested that the U.S. government needs to implement a national industrial policy in order to funnel money into growth industries and improve our competitiveness. Why do you disagree?

**FRIEDMAN:** First of all, I don't think any truly liberal economist proposed that. People who go under the label of liberal but who are really socialist proposed that. Liberal is a term that has an ancient and honorable history. It means of and pertaining to freedom, and I regard myself as a liberal in that true sense. But, to get to the substance of your question, unfortunately now we have an industrial policy, and it is a terrible one. And any more extensive policy would be still worse. What we now have is an industrial policy consisting of a whole series of tariffs, import quotas, restrictions on how many automobiles the Japanese can send us

(which enables the Japanese to have a very effective cartel), restrictions on how much sugar comes in, and so on. We also have an industrial policy in the form of government subsidies to various industries and activities. Surely, when we spend over fifty billion dollars a year on subsidizing agriculture, that is an industrial policy. Is there any reason to believe that the kind of industrial policy the people you are referring to would be any more effective? Somehow or other there is a funny thing going on. Everyone around seems to agree that bureaucratic socialism does not work. If that isn't the lesson of Russia, Poland, East Germany, Britain and so on around the world, I don't know what is. Everybody seems to agree that the only method that has been successful in producing both freedom and prosperity is reliance on the market. And yet, you have people here saying "Oh, what we need in this country is more socialism."

**CR:** You are known as a "Monetarist." Could you briefly explain what this means?

**FRIEDMAN:** Well, I never have been too happy with the term. I am an economist. But what people mean when they say that is that I am in favor of a policy under which the monetary authorities would be restricted by a definite rule as to the quantity of money they can produce. And the kind of rule I have long been in favor of is one which would say that the monetary authority shall be required to do nothing other than to raise the quantity of money by roughly 3% per year indefinitely. I say 3% for the U.S. That may not be the right number for other countries. The general principle of monetarism is that what matters for monetary policy is the quantity of money, not interest rates, not exchange rates. What matters for monetary policy is the quantity of money and that the appropriate monetary policy to promote economic stability is a monetary policy in which the quantity of money increases at a slow but very steady rate, so we don't get wild fluctuations one way or the other.

**CR:** How would you rate the performance of the Federal Reserve under Alan Greenspan?

**FRIEDMAN:** Well, I think it is very hard to rate performances over so brief a time. The Federal Reserve system has been in effect for 70 odd years. It has a very poor performance over almost the whole of that period. I have often said that there is no American institution which on the one hand is so highly regarded by the public and which has such a poor record of performance. Now, historically, the behavior of the Federal Reserve has not been determined by the name of the man

## Milton Friedman

who is the Chairman of the Board of Governors. He has influence, but he is only one person out of seven. The Federal Reserve Board is a large bureaucratic organization embedded in a political atmosphere influenced by Congress and the President. So I think it is a mistake to regard the policy of the Federal Reserve as the policy of whoever happens to be in charge. As it happens, during the period that Alan Greenspan has been Chairman, on the whole, the Federal Reserve has behaved very well, by my standard. That does not mean that I don't think they could have done better, because what I would like to do would be to abolish them, and they are not willing to do that. But on the whole, I think that they have behaved very well relative to their behavior in other times. But I don't know that I want to say that that is Alan's doing. I hope that it is. He is a good friend of mine, and I think very highly of him. But I have been burned too many times in the past by trying to extrapolate the behavior of the Fed in a brief period.

**CR:** Would you say the Savings and Loan crisis is the epitome of the epitome of the costs of industry regulation?

**FRIEDMAN:** No, it isn't. It is true that industry regulation has been a very negative feature, but after all the savings and loan industry is a very old industry and we have had federal insurance of savings deposits ever since 1934. And from 1934 to the mid-1960s the savings and loan industry was healthy. The fundamental source of the present savings and loan debacle is not regulation, though that made the debacle much worse than it need have been, but the major source of it was the inflation

*"There is very little possibility of significant budget reform via the direct action of Congress."*

created in the 1970's by bad monetary policy. That policy produced a cumulative inflation, that as you know got up into the double digits in the end of the 70's and early 80's. That is really the primary source of the savings and loan mess, because the deposit insurance and regulation insured depositors but it did not insure stock holders. If you own a savings and loan institution, and if your assets are worth more than your liabilities, you have every reason in the world to try to manage those assets prudently. On the other hand, what happened with inflation was that you

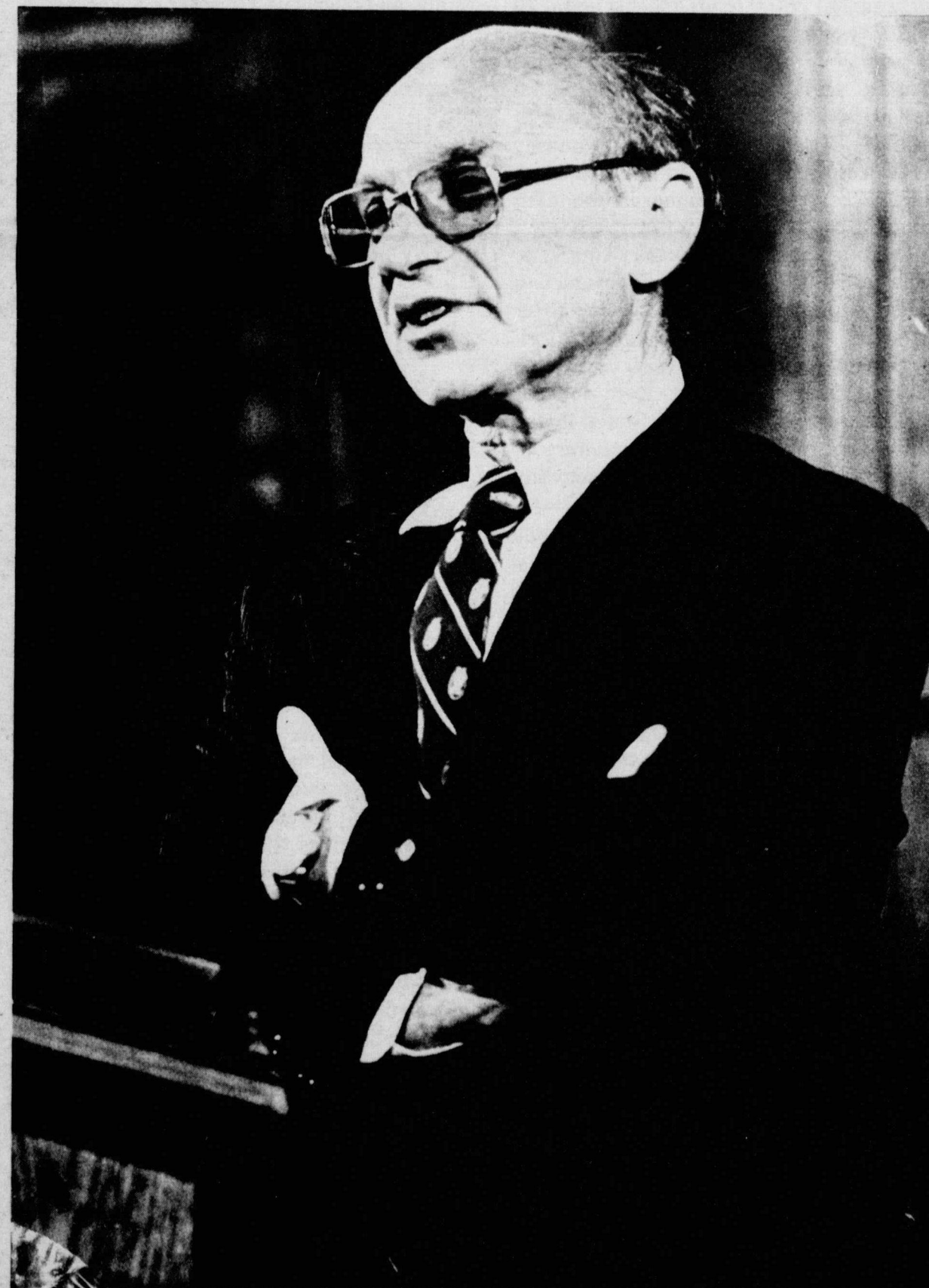
had market interest rates going up and the savings and loan institutions had to offer higher interest rates to attract depositors, but they were stuck with long term loans at fixed interest rates. The short term cost of borrowing was higher than the long term

*"Foreign investment in the United States is a fine thing."*

return. The result of that was to eat up their capital worth, their net capital value, their net worth. Now we are facing a different situation. You are the nominal owner of a savings and loan institution but you don't have any equity in it. You have nothing to lose, and you can still get money from depositors because the depositors are insured by the government. So you have

every incentive to take risks. It is a heads I win, tails the government loses kind of thing. And that is what produced the situation in which savings and loans institutions went in heavily for very risky loans on which they were able to charge high interest rates because of the great default risk. And it was the effect of inflation which made what before had not been a serious problem--namely insurance to depositors--into a very serious problem. And then you had the political authority and influence of James Wright in the House, Senators Cranston and DeConcini, and so forth in the Senate, lead by political pressures to pull the regulators off and not to close down these problem savings and loan institutions. So it was the federal regulation in that sense that accounted for the magnitude of the mess, but it does not account for the occurrence of the mess.

(Continued on next page)





(Continued from page 9)

**CR:** Could you explain your theory that economic policy and philosophy move in cycles?

**FRIEDMAN:** Well, it is not a theory, it is an empirical generalization, which is a very different thing than a theory. If you look at the record over the past hundreds of years, you will find that that is the way it has developed—that you had a change in the intellectual opinion followed by a change in the actual policy of the government, in which the change in

**CR:** Do you see the changes taking place in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union as further evidence of your theory that political freedom is linked to economic freedom?

**FRIEDMAN:** No, I don't. I see it as evidence of the fact that socialism is a lousy system and a very inefficient system. It does not work. But we have yet to see if that is going to produce political freedom. It is very much too early for that purpose.

**CR:** Can you comment on what has been going on between the Hoover Institution and Stanford University?

**FRIEDMAN:** Well, there is not much to comment on there. You have two institutions—Hoover Institution, which is devoted to public policy research and has a fairly large endowment and an excellent staff, and Stanford University which has a large endowment and many very good people, and you have some people in the Stanford institution who would like to get

*"Everybody seems to agree that the only method that has been successful in producing both freedom and prosperity is reliance on the market. And yet, you have people saying 'Oh, what we need in this country is more socialism.'"*

a hold of all the assets of the Hoover Institution. It is not a very complicated story. Now as it happens, the issue has been framed in terms of ideology because it is unquestionably true that social science faculties at Stanford are predominately far leftist, whereas the Hoover staff are much more evenly balanced—every study has shown that. But I believe that is in some ways a rationalization and not the reason for the controversy, because the same thing has been going on for 40 or 50 years, and it is perfectly natural and understandable that when you have two such institutions which are related that way, each one tries to have an impact on the other. Personally, I have long believed that it would be far better for everybody if Hoover could be a completely independent institution, but that seems not to be feasible.

**CR:** In your teaching and writing you have dramatically influenced the thought of countless people.

**FRIEDMAN:** I hope that is right.

**CR:** What are a few of the books and thinkers which have influenced you?

**FRIEDMAN:** Oh, well there is no question about that. I was very greatly influenced, as has every economist in the world, by *The Wealth of Nations*, Adam Smith's great book, also Alfred Marshall's *Principles of Economics*, by A. V. Dicey's *Law and Public Opinion in the 19th Century*, by numerous other books of course, and later on by Hayek's *Road to Serfdom*, and *Constitution of Liberty*, and, of course, by my teachers both at Rutgers, where I did my undergraduate work: Arthur Burns, Homer Jones; and at the University of Chicago by Jacob Viner, Frank Knight, Henry Simons, and Erin Director. I would say those are the people who influenced me, not to mention my wife, who should not be mentioned last or least.

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governmental policy tended to lag about 20 to 30 years behind the change in intellectual ideas. The whole process tended to last something like a century. So you had mercantilism in the 17th and 18th centuries. You had Adam Smith starting an intellectual revolution in 1776 and not taking effect until sometime in the 19th century. So you had about 100 years when you had a move toward free markets. Then you had the Fabian Socialism starting to arise in the late 19th century, and for a long time that had little influence on government policy, but 20 or 30 years later policy in Britain started to move towards socialism, and in the United States in the 1930's. So you had about a century of movement toward socialism or collectivism.

These movements are world-wide and tend to last a long time. Now, beginning in about the 1940's, you have had intellectual change away from collectivism and socialism and towards individualism, which I would say in some way date from Friedrich Hayek's book *The Road To Serfdom*. I think that was the trigger that started what had been a very minor cross-current of opinion and started its growth and development. It has begun to affect policy 20 to 30 years later as countries around the world have been moving away from collectivism and towards a larger measure of reliance on markets. That's been true in the Solidarity movement in Poland no less than the Deng reforms in China, that Thatcher revolution in Britain, the Reagan revolution in the United States—these all reflect the same movement. If history repeats itself, we are in the early stages of the actual changes in policy, but about 40 or 50 years from now we will see a movement in the opposite direction. Your generation will bring that about, not mine.

By Anthony Davi

Industrial pollution has been a problem of all modern societies since the industrial revolution. As those of us in the United States will soon realize, the answer is in a laissez faire market system in the tradition of Adam Smith himself. Only in this way can the most environmental protection be invoked with the greatest level of economic efficiency.

President Bush has been proposing amendments to the Clean Air Act which stresses that harnessing the market could achieve air quality goals faster and more efficiently than the "command-and-control" approach. Most of Bush's concepts deal with the emissions caused by burning coal and driving major automobile manufacturers and energy producers to reduce air pollution.

Regardless, even these proposals are likely to be denounced by congress before they ever reach the oval office desk. And besides, what does come through the Democratic congresses' cost fattening process will probably be better off vetoed by Bush. Logically, any environmental policy should be effective in protecting the environment, but also be cost effective. That is the only way to preserve the public's trust.

If the market system is a better way, then why is it not being used? One answer often given is, as political-economic theorist Richard Posner might suggest, the high cost of information. There is a chronic lack of information about how much pollution each firm is responsible for. But this is a problem for all types of environmental programs. As Kent Jeffreys, an environmental policy analyst at the Heritage Foundation puts it, "the major flaw in many environmental programs such as the Clean Air Act and the Superfund program form cleaning toxic dump sites, is that inaccurate and incomplete information impossible."

The fact that federal bureaucrats like to keep their jobs is not the only obstacle that stands in the way of a market system. Nor is the fact that politicians often hand out political favors in the form of pointless environmental public service jobs. What the main problem is is that many polluters profit in the present system because it discourages competition. New companies are required to abide by the latest and strictest pollution control devices that the government mandates, while older plants are often left exempt. For this reason, many existing firms promote tough regulations.

Because the present system is as ineffective as it is, there is finally pressure building towards the market system. The question is how would that market system work?

In the present system there are monopolies on pollution rights that can not be transferred to others, thus there is no incentive for producers to reduce emissions until forced to do so. A market approach, on the other hand, would create transferable property rights. This would

## Pollution For Sale

encourage firms to exceed governmental standards, not just meet them. Also, it would promote the development of new technologies to replace aging equipment. In the market system, companies could buy, sell, and trade the right to pollute. In this, the government will continue to set guidelines for emissions limits but it would not spend time and money telling companies how to meet the guidelines.

Firms will have a great incentive to achieve even lower emissions levels than is required so as to earn pollution "credits" which that firm could sell to existing firms unable to meet governmental standards or to new firms just starting out in the market. If one factory could find a way to pollute less than it is allowed, it could profit by selling some of its extra pollution credits to other, less clean factories.

With this approach, environmental goals would be exceeded with far less economic damage. The market system would bring about the most efficient

combination of pollution controls possible. Firms that buy credits would be able to save production lines and jobs, yet still have an economic incentive to reduce their emissions. Firms that sold credits would be rewarded monetarily for their efficiency. Once firms can earn credits that they can sell to others, they will find it profitable to develop new procedures and equipment that would do even a better job of reducing pollution and accommodating diverse needs.

United States taxpayers have lost a trillion dollars during the past twenty years to an ineffective environmental policy from Washington. Yet it is still customary for politicians to exempt heavy polluters in powerful Congressional districts from environmental regulations. A step needs to be taken to show politicians and bureaucrats that a market system would relieve them of that temptation. If the politicians would allow the market to act, they would not have to.

Anthony Davi is a senior at Third College.

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## The Politics of Ethnic Studies

By Sherry Lowrance

Courses in Western Civilization have come under attack recently by people who claim such courses are ethnocentric, homophobic, patriarchal, and a vehicle for a similar political agenda. Attackers of Western tradition are demanding that ethnic, gender, and non-Western culture studies be integrated into college students' curricula either through required courses or assimilation into existing courses. The militants at UCSD, for instance, demanded in last May's Cultural Unity Day of Awareness that an ethnic and gender studies requirement be implemented on all UC campuses and that ethnic and gender studies be integrated into existing classes. They also called for an acknowledgement of the academic excellence of non-traditional fields of study. These demands are quite interesting and deserve a closer look. Before we do this, however, we need to understand why we study Western civilization at all.

The Western Tradition permeates our society and is the foundation upon which it is based. The study of Western thought, therefore, helps us to understand how we have become what we are. Individual freedom, religious toleration, and freedom of expression are just a few of the ideas from our Western heritage that are deeply imbedded in the American psyche. For instance, the foundations of the United States' government were a product of the Western Tradition: the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights abound with Western thought. The influence of Western civilization can be seen in modern architecture, art, literature, and science, but most obviously in the ideologies of both the right and left. These basic foundations of our society resulted from a series of revolutionary ideas and debates among primarily Western thinkers. Certainly, the ideas of tolerance and diversity, which are the banners of the anti-Western Civilization crowd, are, in fact, more prevalent in Western thought than anywhere else. We can safely say that Western culture has been freer of ethnocentrism than any other.

Those who attempt to interject politics into the Humanities classes claim they wish to diversify the books taught because Humanities courses currently teach a political agenda of white male elites. They say that the choice of books read in Humanities classes have been influenced by the desire to keep the authors white male elites and the ideas taught pro-white male elite. By adding books written by women, non-Western and colored writers, they hope to counteract the white male elitism and create sympathies for other cultures, genders, and races. By doing this, however, they make race, gender, or culture a factor in choosing what books to teach, rather

than the intrinsic value of the ideas contained within. They lower the worth of the class and politicize it, rather than enhance the worth of the class.

Furthermore, these dissenters base their claims upon false impressions. They claim that the Western authors advance a unified political agenda, and that is why they propose to diversify the classes with writers of other political values. Anybody who thinks that Aristotle and Plato, or Thomas More and Machiavelli advance a similar political agenda simply does not understand these thinkers. Not only do the attackers of Western culture have an incorrect perception of Western thought, the "diversification" they propose is not representative of non-Western cultures. Africa and Asia, for instance, do not have a highly developed tradition of racial equality and most Third World countries are not receptive to feminism. The works being pushed by the "ethnic studies"

advocates are clearly not intended to promote understanding of non-Western cultures, but to push a leftist political agenda. One of the required texts in Stanford's new program, for instance, is a book about an Indian woman in Guatemala. The book is actually written by a French feminist who met the Indian woman at a Socialist conference in Paris, and promotes socialist and feminist views. Needless to say, neither feminism nor socialism are representative of native Guatemalan culture.

There are merits to the study of non-Western cultures. In addition to expanding the boundaries of our thoughts, in the world economy and in world politics knowledge of other cultures can be essential in doing business or in understanding political movements. But there is no justification for making such courses mandatory for all students.

Western civilization is an important key to understanding our society today, and a stepping-stone to other cultures. The attempt to detract from Western civilization by requiring politically charged ethnic, gender or non-Western classes will not do what the instigators of such plans say they want—which is to constructively diversify the so-called unitary political agenda of Western Civilization. The reality of such moves is to lower the quality of the classes, and to bring politics into the classroom where such politics do not belong.

Sherry Lowrance is a sophomore at UCSD.



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*"Join us  
or be Judged  
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(Continued from page 2)

tremendous cold wave moving in and the German troops had no winter clothing. Hitler had provided them with no warm clothing. This was a crime. I was stationed at an airfield outside of Moscow. I was stationed there as a fighter pilot. Also at the airfield was an officer, Lieutenant Helmut Schmidt—later Chancellor of West Germany. We discussed for the first time how this man Hitler was an amateur and it was going to be wrong. For the first time very serious doubts crossed my mind.

CR: Could you talk about your conspiracy against Göring?

STEINHOFF: Yes, if I can make a few brief remarks. Towards the end of 1944 a small group of fighter pilots, mostly successful wing commanders, conspired against Göring. We wanted to do away with the guy. The allied bombing offensive

was destroying one German city after another and randomly killing thousands of innocent people, and we said, "We can stop this if Göring goes away and if Hitler is willing to give us the jet airplanes to defend the population." There were other

*"Towards the end of 1944 a small group of fighter pilots conspired against Göring. We wanted to do away with the guy."*

reasons too, but Göring became aware of this conspiracy and he assembled us and intended for us to be shot. I was fired and was flying at the end of the war as an airline pilot.

CR: Did you interview any Jewish survivors for your book, and could you tell us about them?

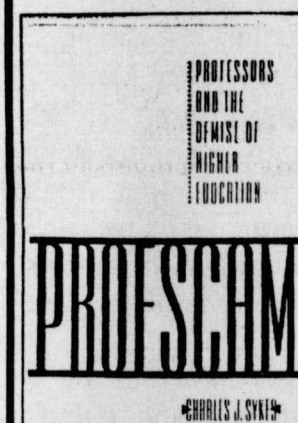
STEINHOFF: I was sitting one day in a cafe in West Berlin waiting to meet spokesmen of the Jewish community in Berlin. A good looking older lady approached me and said, "It is nice to meet you here. I like it." I said "Thank you very much. Why are you talking to me?" She said, "I think you are an old Nazi." I said no I am not, I was an officer. I asked her to sit down and tell me why she approached me, and she lifted the sleeve of her coat and I saw the tattoo on her arm from Auschwitz. She was at Auschwitz and survived. I interviewed her. Her name is Clara Frentel. Her story is absolutely heartbreaking. What impressed me very much was that she was talking to me. She wasn't forgiving us our guilt but she was for me a very human approach and I always think about it.

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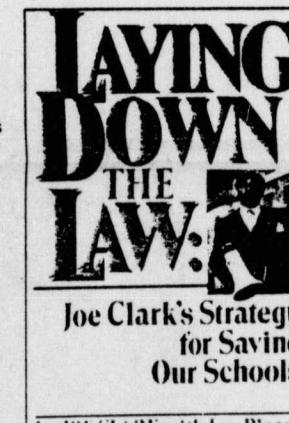
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BRIAN MITCHELL



The United States now makes greater military use of women than any other country in the world. But has this decision been made with the national defense in mind, or has the incorporation of large numbers of women into the American military been more the result of feminist pressure brought to bear on politically sensitive bureaucrats?

Brian Mitchell argues that women have had a profoundly negative effect on the fighting capabilities of the U.S. armed forces. He demonstrates how the service academies have had their morale, traditions, and standards shattered by women, how the armed forces have been softened by women's participation, and how officers and politicians in positions to know better have capitulated to what is politically expedient, instead of what is right.

Brian Mitchell was commissioned in the Regular Army through the Reserve Officers Training Corps at the University of Cincinnati. He served seven years as an infantry officer and intelligence agent, earning the Ranger tab, the Expert Infantryman Badge, and senior parachutist wings. He is now a writer for Navy Times, and lives in Alexandria, Virginia, with his wife.

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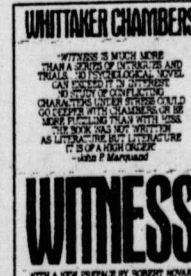
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## The Party Line

By J. Kevin Bell

I really can't believe that we paid \$400,000 for that Sun God...what a jip! The thing doesn't even work. I think it's actually a magnet for cold misty fog banks and blustery winds. Sure occasionally THEY switch it off and we enjoy a little sun, but don't get appreciative, it's probably just picture day for the propaganda brochures that are being sent out to clueless prospective students. And while we are on the topic of horrendously expensive "art", does anyone know how much of our student fees were invested in that oh-so-useful suspended blue fence? Someone once told me it was for birds drunk on red berries.

Anyway, the rugby team threw a decent party in the Price Center. But I was so shocked that the administration allowed anything even remotely fun to occur in its beloved new complex, that I completely forgot the date of the event. Even the many unwashed from the Che Cafe could not resist the numerous kegs and minimal \$2 cover charge. The beer lines were not bad for the first hour and a half, after which they grew to monstrous proportions. There was plenty of spiked punch for the underage/no fake I.D. people, yet most of the youngsters remained oblivious to the "Alternative" beverage. The band was really not good and frequently lapsed into annoying drum solos which, combined with the Che crowds bizarre tribal dancing, made me extremely nervous. I was positive that together they were accidentally going to perform an ancient rain dance, setting off the sprinkler system and forever ending parties at the Price Center.

On Tuesday October 17th my roommate and I jumped in his truck, stopped for a case of road sodas and headed up north. We sped wildly through Anaheim, careening around slower moving traffic and trying to hold our breath while laughing hysterically at the smell - reminiscent of one of those deodorant urinal cookies - which permeated the entire city. We battled our way through the eternal LA traffic jams and finally rolled into the bay area just as the earthquake was rolling through. Needless to say the quake ruined our plans concerning the World Series while the incredible destruction put us in a very somber mood, so we raced back to San Diego, anxious to end the road trip from hell.

Then there was the "Mad Scientist Party" on October 27th at some Sorrento Valley warehouse. This was probably the best party of the quarter to date. There were twenty something kegs, 40 gallons of mystery punch, hundreds of people and quality music. By 11pm I was pretty much "out of my tree" (along with virtually everyone else) and about that time the party got out of hand. A mob of people

on the dance floor ran amuck and kicked a door-sized hole in the warehouse wall which then allowed quick and easy access to the main dancing zone at the front of the stage. While attempting to push past a slightly overweight party-goer, I chortled something like, "Hey, move over bacon, now there's something leaner" (catch phrase from an old Sizzlean commercial). The rotund guy and his friends were unamused and the situation quickly degenerated until I was throwing blows with about six guys. I am fairly sure that I lost the fight (I have the head wound to prove it) but most of the evening remains in a slightly fog-so it's hard to say.

On Saturday the 28th I wandered up the street to a party at a nearby friend's house. For some reason the ice cold keg attracted nothing but a seemingly endless stream of guys to the front door. Merciless heckling by all kept the evening interesting,



but it nevertheless remained one of those funny yet not fun events. A few guys left early for home either disgusted by the ration or the victims of one too many sarcastic comments. Several people fled (amidst jeers) for the Sig Ep warehouse party. To tell you the truth, the only time I have ever seen a member of that fraternity was last year when one of them tried to hand me a heart-shaped red rush balloon. In spite of that I tried to keep an open mind, but this desperate attempt at a party was doomed from the beginning and I was forced to send social proxies in my place.

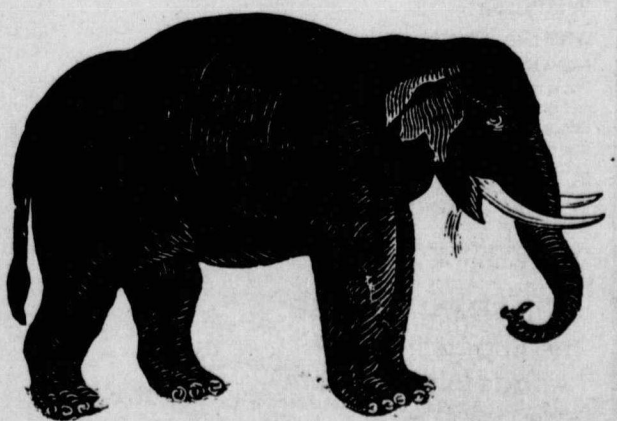
It turns out that my decision to go nowhere near this event was an extraordinarily good one. The drive to the warehouse was a long one, especially for a bring your own beer costume party. And as my envoys arrived at the main entrance they were almost killed by a mass of stampeding party goers in search of the dance floor and anxious not to miss another hideous moment of DJ music.

Finally, I would like to congratulate David Poricha for his Guardian article in support of a UCSD football program. Critics claim that football will ruin UCSD's mounting academic excellence, but it



certainly has done no damage to the reputations of schools like Berkeley, Stanford, and Notre Dame. By contrast UC Santa Cruz has no football team and its students don't even receive grades, except by special request. At Santa Cruz everyone gets a smiley-face on their report card and then heads into the mountains for free love and hallucinogenics with the professors. But this is beside the point. A football team appears to be the only possible catalyst which has any chance of triggering a spark of school spirit and giving our university the one thing it desperately needs: an atmosphere. Without school spirit and atmosphere, UCSD students will continue to rush headlong through their college years only to look back later and regret missing the memorable college moments which students at other schools recall as some of the best in their lives.

The reason we don't have a team is not because the student body doesn't substantially support the idea. The problem is that up until now election procedures have made football a near impossibility. Not even sixty percent of our country votes during presidential elections, how can UCSD expect a two-thirds turnout for the football referendum. Not that it would probably matter anyway. Peel the rubber "Mission Impossible" masks off of those smiling students who volunteered to count the votes and I bet we see the insidiously familiar faces of Chancellor Atkinson and his fun sponge sidekick.



J. Kevin Bell is CR's social critic.

## East Meets West

By Daniel Bryant

The East meets West. From the mountains of New Hampshire to the shores of La Jolla there exists a difference. No question about it. Problems abound as I stroll down the stairs and into the Rat for a bite to eat. You might as well bring the Journal while waiting for a burger at that place. The Journal? The Wall Street Journal. That's Wall Street, New York. New York. That would be near Chicago, wouldn't it?

As I near the end of my first and last exchange term here at UCSD, I can only reflect on my experience here and reminisce about the whole bureaucratic

(Continued from page 3)

careerist education than they are in serious study of any culture--Western or Third World.

Ms. Crocker asserts that Third World and feminist emphasis in modern education has diluted our culture's consciousness of its Western roots. One of her cases in point seems especially damning--the History 2A course as taught by Dr. Lubow. Coincidentally, I, too, was a student in Lubow's course two years ago; and yes, I also felt cheated as she ignored U.S. political history entirely in favor of social studies of women and minorities. About George Washington she sneered, "Bah! A white-wigged gentleman who oppressed women and blacks!" As for the U.S. Constitution: "Miracle at Philadelphia," ha! As if God Himself breathed the very words into that document--a piece of paper which served only to entrench the elitist values of white men."

About the study of history C. S. Lewis has said, "We need...to remind ourselves that the basic assumptions have been quite different in different periods and that much which now seems certain...is merely temporary fashion." To be sure, the politics of 1787 did reflect the cultural values of the day; however, that hardly means that they should be dismissed with a supercilious sneer.

UCSD students' ignorance of cultural issues relative to those of other universities can also be accounted for in the scientific and technological emphasis of this campus. Let's face it, UCSD is not a liberal arts school. It churns out engineers and biologists, who come here for the express purpose of learning a particular career. Ten years from now we will have our freeways designed by these people; we will send our sick children to them. When that day comes, I won't be too concerned if they are unable to quote Plato or Garcia-Marquez.

Ultimately, though, we all have duties as citizens to be as informed as we can. If we forget which freedoms the Bill of Rights guarantees us, then it will be no trick for our leaders to strip us of the Constitution.

John Fisher  
San Diego

ordeal. So much of my time here has been spent talking with Californians about the differences between southern California and the East. In fact, however, I am only a transplanted Easterner. I have own my roots in the great Midwest and I have had the unique opportunity to live on both coasts -- the beer-swilling rural community of Dartmouth and the virtually dry urban University of California at San Diego. In order to answer some of these questions I must first admit some of my misconceptions about this whole California thing. Granted, I had visited before, yet never had had the opportunity to reside in a freshman dorm. Let me unveil some of the misperceptions, the differences, and the realities of the West as compared to the East.

Firstly, there is this whole misconception about "laid-back California". Let me put this whole myth to rest. When this term was coined it was neither referring to northern California (Bay Area), nor for that matter, the UCSD student body. I thought that Californians would be a little more docile. How wrong I was. Indeed, the bleached-blond surfers do exist. However, the "surfers" I envisioned did not go to bed at ten so that they could



get up a six in the morning in order to catch the choicest of waves. That is not an easy going attribute, is it? And there wasn't a Windansea cove, home of thirty-five high strung surfers battling each other (myself included) for twenty yards worth of waves, in my California scenario. One of my first weekends here, I was experimenting with my rent-a-board when I had to abandon my board in order to avoid a head on collision with a fellow surfer. Had I not parachuted off of my board he would have run into me.

Afterward he paddled up to me and in an angry frenzy began barking at me. I asked him how I could have gotten out of the way? He offered no alternatives, only that I had better "just get the \*!\$#\* out of (his) way". If he were a quality surfer himself he would have, no doubt, been able to get the " \*&\$%@" out of my way, wouldn't he have? This simple anecdote illustrates my tense anti-laid back point of view reflective of Californians. A sweeping generalization you may say? Of course. but I'm only here for three months and this is all I have to go on...

The differences between Dartmouth College and UCSD are like night and day. Anyone saying otherwise would only be kidding himself. They merely epitomize the opposing coasts. Liken the East to another country and you are on the right track. Or rather, liken California to an island waiting to be annexed into the Union. Differences abound. People here express an interest to go to New Hampshire in order that they can experience a change of season. Hey, where's the foliage? Where are the trees? The real, indigenous ones? Where's the real world? Where's my BMW?

Apart from the obvious geographic and meteorological differences there are basic and underlying cultural and attitudinal gaps. Grand Canyons, no less. Speaking solely from an innocent backward Midwestern standpoint, the East and the West are just...just...different. I think the heart of the matter rests in the attitudes and values of the respective natives. Southern Californians are (should I say it?) materialistic and warped. They don't seem to value education for what it is worth. Rather its success lies in how much they will "get after graduation. Or more importantly, what kind of car they'll be able to afford. Afford? Afford? It doesn't matter what they can afford, they'll get it anyway. The freeways. The car. The image. Get it?

A few UCSD comrades of ours did not even know how many states there were, how many stars there were on the flag, where Chicago was and what constitutes the east and midwest. Is that a little harsh? Then refer to Brooke Crocker's October Review editorial on UCSD and cultural illiteracy for an appraisal.

Thus, as one can see the East and the West differ in more ways than one. The root of the matter delves into the heart and soul of the inhabitants. I'm not saying that materialistic people don't exist in New York or that naiveite is confined to southern California. They are, however, poignant first impressions an outsider gets of southern Californians. When I return to my eastern academic setting I'll remember these things most vividly.

And when I return to Souther California in the future, I'll be relieved knowing one thing for sure. I won't have to stay.

Daniel Bryant is an exchange student from Dartmouth College.



|                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| "The Americans have need of the telephone --but we do not. We have plenty of messenger boys.<br>--Sir Wm. Preece, 1876                                                                             | "We are agreed that your theory is crazy. The question which divides is whether it is crazy enough."<br>--Niels Bohr                                                                                 | "Every man has the right to utter what he think truth, and every other man has the right to knock him down for it."<br>--Samuel Johnson               |
| "Passivity is fatal to us. Our goal is to make the enemy passive."<br>--Mao Zedong                                                                                                                 | "Where is the weapon with which I enforce your bondage? You give it to me every time you open your mouth."<br>--Frank Herbert                                                                        | "After you've heard two eyewitness accounts of a motor accident, you begin to worry about history."<br>--John McNab                                   |
| "If a person offends you, and you are in doubt as to wheiher it was intentional or not, do not resort to extreme measures. Simply watch your chance and hit him with a brick."<br>--Samuel Clemens | "Sometimes I've believed as many as six impossible things before breakfast."<br>--Charles L. Dodgson                                                                                                 | "If you can't make them see the light, make them feel the heat."<br>--Ronald Reagan                                                                   |
| "Against boredom, even the gods themselves struggle in vain."<br>--Nietzsche                                                                                                                       | "Never ask a liberal to do anything. They will take all your money, do a poor job, and then blame it on you."<br>--Dale Murphy                                                                       | "The first requisite of a good citizen in this Republic of ours is that he shall be able and willing to pull his own weight."<br>--Theodore Roosevelt |
| "It is as easy to count atoms as to resolve the propositions of a lover."<br>--William Shakespeare                                                                                                 | "When you collect the ten wisest [persons] of the world and ask them to find the most stupid thing in existence, they will not be able to find anything stupider than astrology."<br>--David Gilbert | "The life of the law has not been logic, it has been experience."<br>--Oliver Wendell Holmes                                                          |
| "Nothing exists except atoms and empty space; everything else is opinion."<br>--Democritos of Abdera                                                                                               | <h2>Parting Thoughts</h2> <p>By Rory Cheeney</p>                                                                                                                                                     | "Talkers are no good doers."<br>--William Shakespeare                                                                                                 |
| "Life is either a daring adventure or nothing."<br>--Helen Keller                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                      | "Anything that one can imagine, others can make real."<br>--Jules Verne                                                                               |
| "Women are much fiercer than men. Nobody has ever given us weapons for very long, have they?"<br>--Margaret Mead                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                      | "Forgetfulness -- a form of freedom."<br>--Anon.                                                                                                      |
| "Not to go on all fours: That is the law. Are we not men?"<br>--H. G. Wells                                                                                                                        | "We do not know more about [Mankind] than ancient philosophers did, although we have more details."<br>--Eugene Weber                                                                                | "I believe that a solar eclipse is a beautiful and rare experience, while an eclipse of the moon is a cheap and common spectacle."<br>--Steve Martin  |
| "Arab enmity has helped the Zionists to maintain what too often disappears in other revolutionary regimes--an atmosphere of permanent revolution."<br>--Amos Elon                                  | "The great truths are too important to be new."<br>--Somerset Maugham                                                                                                                                | "A chicken is an egg's way of making another egg."<br>--Anon.                                                                                         |
| "Man is still the best computer that we can put aboard a spacecraft--and the only one that can be mass-produced with unskilled labor."<br>--Wernher von Braun                                      | "I've gone into hundreds of [fortune-telling] parlors, and have been told thousands of things, but nobody ever told me I was a policewoman getting ready to arrest her."<br>--NYC Detective          | "The most terrifying words in the English language are 'I'm from the government and I'm here to help.'<br>--Ronald Reagan                             |
| "The simplest school boy is now familiar with truths for which Archimedes would have sacrificed his life."<br>--Ernst Renan                                                                        | "I don't believe in the generation gap. I believe in regeneration gaps. Each day you regenerate, or you're not living."<br>--Duke Ellington                                                          | "One Galileo in two-thousand years is enough."<br>--Pope Pius XII                                                                                     |
| "The saddest words of tongue or pen To know the things that might've been."<br>--Unknown                                                                                                           | "My expectation is that the sky will fall. My faith is that there is another sky behind it."<br>--Stewart Brand                                                                                      | "I'm not a yuppie. I'm a Senator."<br>--Dan Quayle                                                                                                    |
| "It takes time to be a woman."<br>--Anon.                                                                                                                                                          | "Skill to do comes of doing."<br>--Ralph Waldo Emerson                                                                                                                                               | "Ancestry is most important to those who have done nothing themselves."<br>--Louis L'Amour                                                            |
| "Eat cheese or die."<br>--Suggested motto for Wisconsin                                                                                                                                            | "You gotta live somewhere."<br>--Suggested motto for Cleveland                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                       |