

*If you find a mistake in this paper, please consider that it was there for a purpose. We publish something for everyone, including those who are always looking for mistakes.*

*-Unknown*

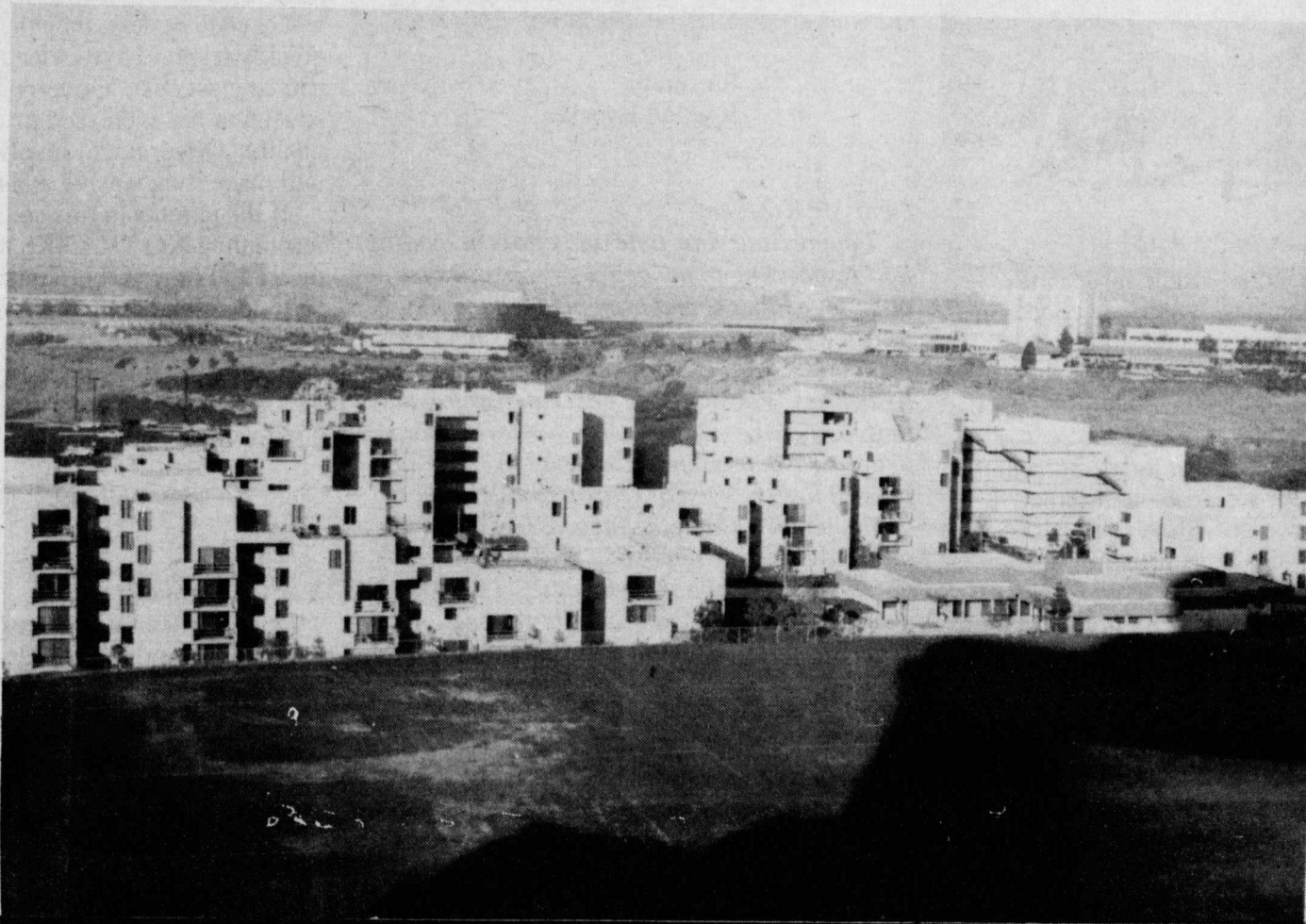
# California Review

Volume VIII, Number 5  
January, 1989



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La Jolla, CA 92037

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## UCSD Architecture:

Cold, Ugly, And De-Humanizing

Also Inside:

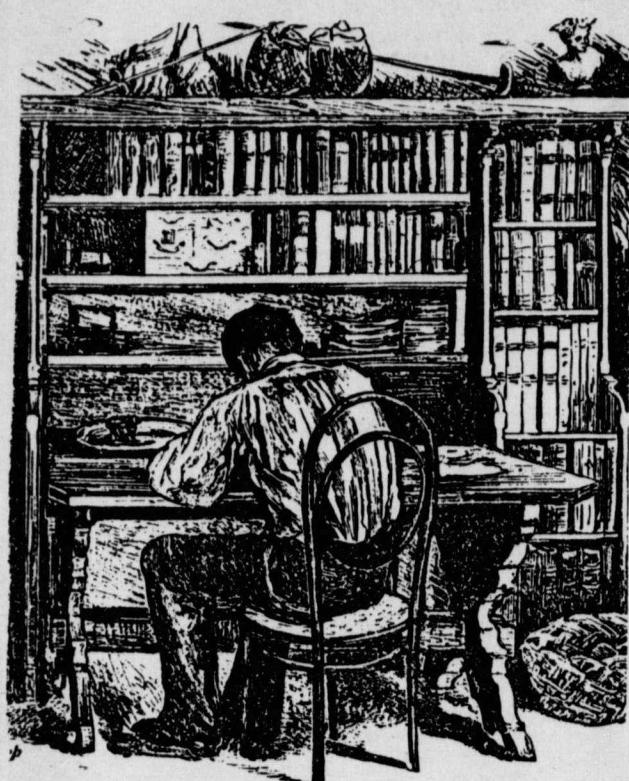
Bush is no Reagan

The Gun Control Controversy

CR'S Music Review



## Letters



Dear Editor,

I am responding to an article by Jeanne Hammons in the January 1989 issue concerning the issue of capital punishment. I think this article contains some serious errors of logic as well as a serious misunderstanding of the problem of crime.

Hammons first asserts that the death penalty acts as a deterrent for would-be murderers. I believe that any survey of crime statistics would show that a very large proportion of murders are not premeditated. Even when you take into account those who deny premeditation as a legal maneuver, still many murders are acts of fury in which the intent is to lash out. Yet others, though premeditated in a sense, are accomplished under psychological conditions of extreme duress. None of this is to argue that such individuals should not be held accountable, just that in such instances the death penalty apparently does not act as a deterrent. It is not considered. Therefore, Hammons first argument seems to not apply for a significant proportion of murders.

Hammons next states that the prison environment is not one of rehabilitation but of criminalization. Here she is presumably arguing that murderers not receiving the death penalty would most likely not be reformed. I agree that this is likely to be the case. However, I do not see how this is a persuasive argument in favor of capital punishment. The death penalty is even less likely to reform those who receive it.

A third argument for the death penalty given by Hammons is that American citizens are in favor of it. I would in turn assert that, like abortion, American citizens are both in favor of and against it. The statistics vary on whether a majority of Americans are in favor of it. Hammons asserts that the persistence of capital punishment as an American institution proves its popular acceptance. It is my perception that it has been a hotly debated institution in America for a long time and that the death penalty is, if anything, becoming less frequent.

Hammons asserts that the popularity of capital punishment has been a result of its effectiveness at combating capital crime. Furthermore, this statement is akin to saying that the popularity of illicit drugs in the United States is due to its effectiveness at making the country a more pleasant place to live. The conclusion does not logically follow from the evidence.

One real problem with the death penalty is its cost. Our legal system very effectively pro-

tections those accused of crimes from bad decisions and biased accusers. For better or worse, this means that there are many avenues of appeal for sentences as harsh as death. This undoubtedly makes a sentence of capital punishment, whether carried out or not, as expensive as a life sentence. Until our legal system changes, capital punishment is likely to become less popular due to its price. We have also to consider the inhumanity of several years spent on death row hoping for an overturned sentence.

Personally, I oppose capital punishment on humanitarian grounds as well as for the reasons stated above. Crime has no easy answers. Rehabilitation has no easy formulas. But let's not repeat the murderer's crime in an effort circumvent these difficult questions. It doesn't work.

Sincerely,  
Kendall Kroesen

Dear Mr Kroesen,

*I appreciate your time and effort in reading and responding to my article. I am always open to feedback, and I am pleased that my journalism has motivated you to respond so profoundly. Effective documentation of sensitive issues is designed to generate controversy.*

*I would like to emphasize, however, that my article was not intended to be an exercise in precise logic. A list of reasons to reject the death penalty which includes "Mike Dukakis and Ted Kennedy oppose it" as key concern is not based on textbook style logic. The article was more opinionated and light in tone. A completely serious analysis of the issue would have entailed extensive research and the presentation of direct evidence, as I'm sure you realize.*

*Furthermore, your response included several logical skips itself. In your second paragraph you argue that the death penalty does not act as a deterrent in many cases because the crime occurs spontaneously. Yet capital*



*punishment is not even an issue in such cases, as it is only applicable to premeditated killings. The following paragraph concludes with the sentence "The death penalty is even less likely to reform those who receive it." The death penalty is obviously not intended to be a measure of reform - it is intended to serve as a means of punishment and to set an example for potential murderers. Prison, on the other hand, does seek to reform criminals while at the same time punishing them for their transgressions against society. Furthermore, your analogy comparing capital punishment with illicit drugs ... is laughable. It is a product of your bias against the death penalty rather than an objective comparison.*

*Lastly, I will concede that the implementation of the death penalty is costly, yet no more so than paying for food, living expenses, books, and televisions for incarcerated murderers serving life sentences ... not to mention the cost of building new facilities due to the problem of overcrowding.*

*-Jeanne Hammons*

Dear Editor:

Beware of the "Act for Better Child Care (H.R. 30). It is not only an attempt to take more money from us in order to give us less back, but it also provides the opportunity for the Department of Education to dictate the curriculum of day care centers, so our children can more easily and thoroughly be turned into good little State worshippers. If government would just get out of the way there would be no child care "crisis." (Have you noticed how government creates a crisis and then uses it as an excuse to restrict your freedoms?). Removing zoning, working-in-the-home and many other restrictions like the one that requires any home that is used to care for six or more children to have separate boys and girls bathrooms with wheel chair access, then the market place will quickly respond to the demand for quality child care at least cost. Government involvement in education has increased its cost and reduced its quality. Government involvement in day care will make it expensive and mediocre as well.

If the parents in this country don't send a resounding NO THANKS to Washington, D.C., then I and other Libertarians will be disappointed to learn that the parents of this country concur with the bureaucrats who believe that parents are incapable of determining for themselves what constitutes good child care and good value.

Sincerely,  
William T. Holmes

Dear California Review,

I have noticed a definite decline in the quality of quotes on the last page of each issue of CR. I thought that you could be running out of the good quotes, so I felt it is my duty as a CR supporter to supply you with my favorite quotes. If you like them, great! Use them. If you don't, I don't care. Toss them out. Do whatever you think is best.

I would like to thank you for being level-headed amidst such liberalism. The *California Review* is the only publication on campus that really knows what is going on.

Sherry R. Lowrance

Editor's Response:

*Miss Lowrance, I enjoyed the enclosed quotes and you will find a number of them on the back page of this issue. I must disagree, however, in regard to the declining quality of the quotes. Rather, the quotes in last month's issue were simply less overtly political and ideological. Thank you for supporting the Review.*



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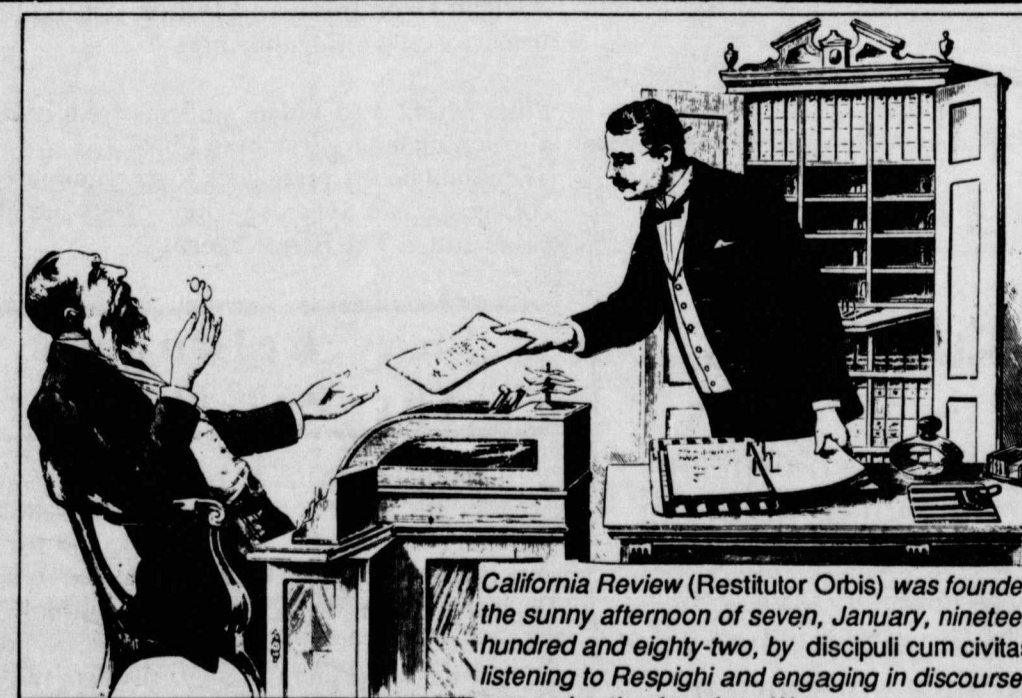
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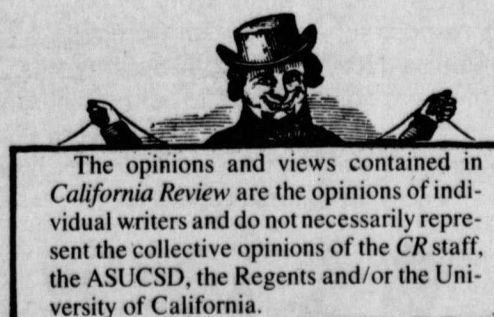
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*California Review (Restitutor Orbis) was founded on the sunny afternoon of seven, January, nineteen-hundred and eighty-two, by discipuli cum civitas listening to Respighi and engaging in discourse on preserving the American Way.*



The opinions and views contained in *California Review* are the opinions of individual writers and do not necessarily represent the collective opinions of the CR staff, the ASUCSD, the Regents and/or the University of California.



## California Review

Imperium et Libertas.



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## In Review

## Election Illogic

It appears as though the citizens of Jamaica have been smoking too much ganja. Former Prime Minister Michael Manley, has been swept back into office. Manley, a radical socialist who led Jamaica to near economic collapse in the 70's defeated Prime Minister Edward Seaga, a strong ally of the Reagan administration. The fact that Seaga prudently led Jamaica out of economic catastrophe created by Manley's policies seemed not to sway the majority of Jamaicans.

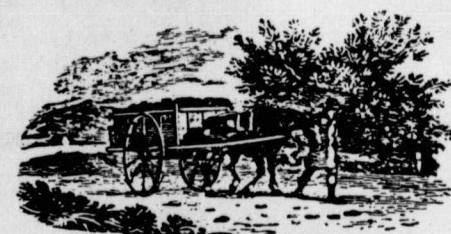
## Old-Fashioned Justice

The following appeared in *The Wall Street Journal*.

Barbara Mikulski, a leading Senate liberal from Maryland with an 85% ACLU rating, wants to bring back some early enforcement techniques for dishonest S&L owners. "I'd like to put them in a stock," she told the Senate yesterday. "I'd like everybody that's got a certificate of deposit ... to get together and tack a whack at some of them." Warning to her subject, the Senator added: "Two hundred years ago we would have tarred and feathered them and run them out of town on a rail. Maybe we gotta get back to some old-fashioned justice." We welcome Senator Mikulski to the forces of law and order, and look forward to hearing what punishment she has in mind for crack dealers.

## Kitty Dukakis

Too easy!



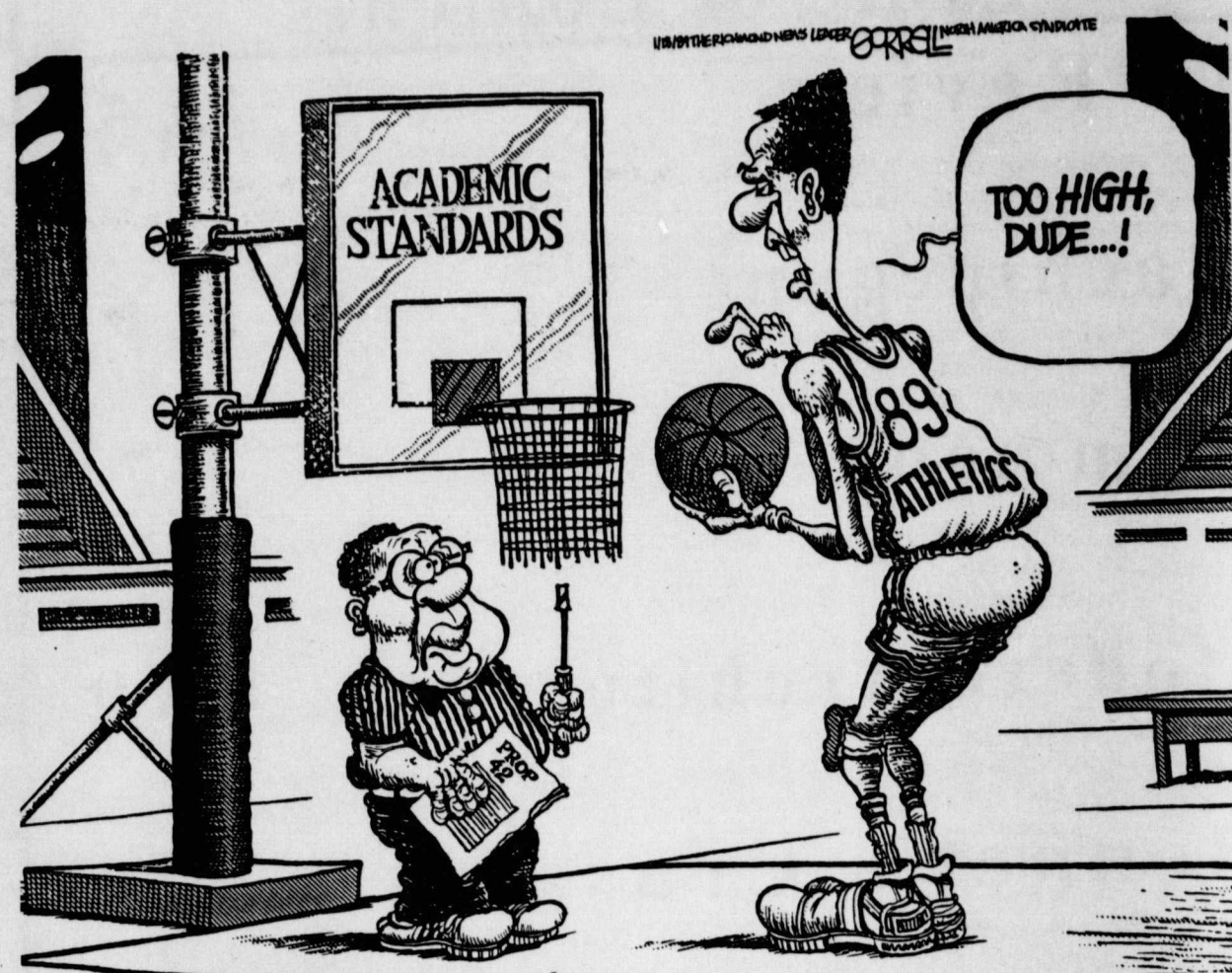
## More from Sociology Professor Douglass

J. Kevin Bell compiled the following "Best of Douglass Quotes," from the eminently quotable Professor JD Douglass.

"Back in the 60's it was very exciting being at a University. Riots were taking place all over the country. At UCSD, Angela Davis and her followers were taking over buildings and staging sit-ins. We all thought Angela was just an ordinary marxist, but unfortunately it turned out later that she was a pro-soviet international communist."

"How many of you (students in his class) are planning on taking the optional midterm?" Most of the class raises their hands. "Yeah, I'll believe that when I see it. Probably only one-third of you will show up and if its sunny out, none of you will show up!"

The Review feels it is a very sad (yet fair) reflection on our Sociology Dept. when the professor has convinced himself that merely a sunny day will deter all students from showing up for a midterm. Further, only in the Sociology Department (actually, include their friends in the Communications Dept.) would a Professor make both the midterm and the paper, optional.



## Supernatural Alibi

Gary, "The Bucket," Parris, a part-time window washer from Grass Valley, was convicted of starting the "49er" forest fire which decimated 200 homes and 33,000 acres in Nevada County area last September. Parris claims that supernatural beings impelled a burst of wind that fanned away strips of burning paper that he had used for toilet paper. The judge must now decide whether Parris is insane or just has an imaginative sense of humor.

## Junk Academics

Recently an issue of the "U", had an article by a student from Brown under the headline: "Unusual classes offer challenge and a fresh change of pace." The following is a sample of some of these "electric" courses from Brown and elsewhere in the country which surely do not belong in Institutes of Higher Learning.

## The Life of Birds

Adornment as Art, which devotes 75% of its time to jewelry making.

African Drumming and Dance, (UCSD bongo beaters would enjoy this one).

Film, Music and Video, students are intellectually stimulated by watching MTV. The grand booby prize goes to a community college outside Syracuse which offers a credit course titled *The Soap Opera*.

## They belong in the Politburo

A recent article in *The Wall Street Journal* reported the unfortunate news that the 1988 elections seems to have reduced support for free market principles in the House and retained the status quo in the Senate. In the 100th Congress, the average House member supported free market principles only 34.9% of the time while the average senator was a little better at 40.6%. This is down from 39.6 and 40.1% respectively in the 99th Congress. Communists everywhere from Beijing to Moscow have come around to acknowledging the supremacy of the market over government planning, isn't it about time our Congressmen wake up and love the market?



## AS Cupcakes

On a recent Monday, Vice Chancellor Joe Watson and a couple AS members gave out cupcakes to anyone who would offer their opinions about how to improve UCSD. The Review has enough proposals to fill a file cabinet. First, dismiss Joe Watson and his repressive social policies. Next, get rid of the college originally christened Lapata-Zimbata (what we know as Third College), rename it William Bennet College, and institute a core curriculum based on the great works of Western Civilization. Then put the Review in charge of undergraduate affairs and UCSD would be on the road to being a truly great school.

## China Review?

A private magazine exhorting Chinese intellectuals to be louder in their demands for democracy and human rights has been launched by a group of Chinese dissident intellectuals. The magazine, titled *New Enlightenment*, calls on Chinese intellectual no only to change their way of thinking but to "act" on these changes.

## Need a Job?

UCSD seniors who are planning on graduating this spring and are having a hard time finding a job, need look no longer. The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration has many positions available south of the Rio Grande. The only problem is that there is a good chance you will be tortured to death or at least your life will be threatened. It has become so dangerous down there that only half of the DEA's 40 slots in Mexico are currently filled.

## Any Volunteers

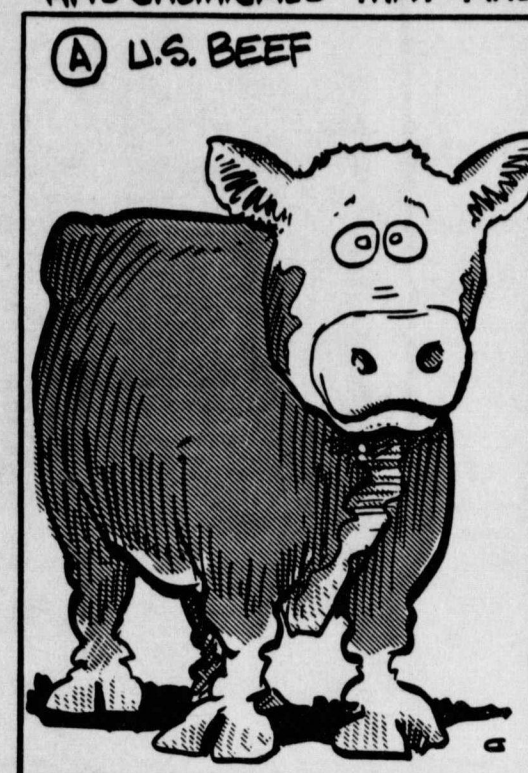
A professor at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute plans to conduct a study of how college students get drunk. Factors he will look at include party density, dancing space and sex at parties. He better finish his study fast before Joe Watson finds out that some college students actually still get a little wild every now and then.

## AS Race Heating Up

Sources inform the Review that both AS Vice President-Administrative John Robison and Vice President-External Mordecai Potash have thrown their hats in the ring for this spring's AS Presidential election. Both students have a number of years experience in UCSD's student government. Further, it is rumored that Muir Senator John Ramirez is teaming up with Alex Wong to launch an affirmative action slate. It will be interesting to see if the alternative media on the left back Ramirez/Wong in hope of pushing through their agenda or simply resort to post-election threats and intimidation like in past years. It should be an interesting spring. Current Review odds are 2-1 on Robison however Potash could challenge.

## In Review

GUESS WHICH CRITTER THE WEST GERMAN GOVERNMENT BELIEVES HAS CHEMICALS THAT ARE DANGEROUS TO PUBLIC HEALTH:



## Left Dead at UCSD?

The leftists at UCSD have been remarkably quiet this year. No protests, sit-ins, or shanties. One can only speculate that with the more stringent entrance requirements to UCSD that the misguided youngsters on the left are simply not intelligent enough to get into UCSD anymore. Look for the unwashed friends of Che Guervarra to overrun San Diego State in upcoming years.

## Che Cafe

The Review supports all attempts by the administration to close down the rat-infested dive known as the Che Cafe. We recommend bulldozing down the entire area (give or take the Guardian offices), and building something more useful in its place like a putting green or possibly a small parking lot.

## Professor JD Douglass: Now a Right-Winger?

It seems that the Review has had quite an impact of Professor JD Douglass. Recall that Douglass appeared in the *In Review* section in last month's issue. Recently, in his class on American Military strategy, Douglass became extremely emotional and broke into a diatribe asserting that Gorbachev's "New Thinking" is merely an attempt to lull NATO and the U.S. into a false sense of security and happiness in order for the U.S.S.R. to launch a decapitating first strike on the U.S. He went on to say that if this scenario does not occur then surely the USSR will have to invade Saudi Arabia or Iraq in search of oil to bolster its own floundering economy. Although the Review feels Douglass' predictions are somewhat fantastic, we are glad Douglass "saw the light" and we would welcome him as our worst-case scenario military advisor.

The *In Review* section was compiled by William D. Eggers, CR's Editor-In-Chief.

## Lincoln's Ten Guidelines

1. You cannot bring about prosperity by discouraging thrift.
2. You cannot help small men by tearing down big men.
3. You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong.
4. You cannot lift the wage earner by pulling down the wage payer.
5. You cannot help the poor man by destroying the rich.
6. You cannot keep out of trouble by spending more than your income.
7. You cannot further brotherhood of man by inciting class hatred.
8. You cannot establish security on borrowed money.
9. You cannot build character and courage by taking away man's initiative and independence.
10. You cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves.



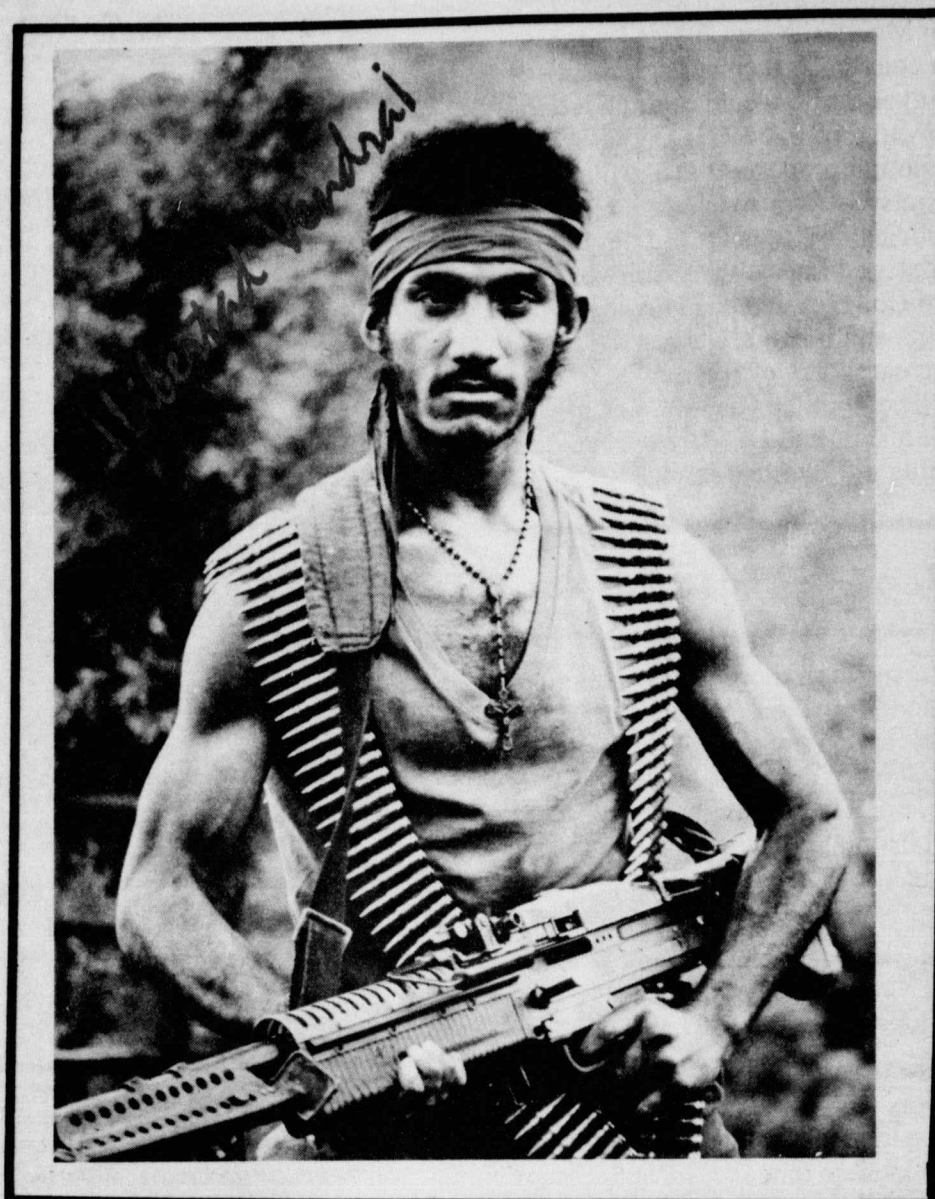
## Radu Exposes Revolutionary Elites

By Alfred G. Cuzan

In the mythology of simple-minded Marxism, revolutionary violence in much of Central and South America is symptomatic of an epic class struggle, indigenous to each country, pitting on one side a reactionary elite and, on the other, an oppressed majority of workers and peasants. Among many things that are wrong with this scenario is that it fails to pay attention to revolutionary elites, the individuals and groups who organize and manage the unsavory business of revolution -- the kidnappings, bank robberies, assassinations, bombings, ambushes of the police and military, and other acts of "class warfare."

Who are the revolutionary elites? How representative are they of the majorities whose "vanguard" they claim to be? In two informative and provocative essays published in a book he himself edited (*Violence and the Latin American Revolutionaries*, Transaction Books, 1988), Michael Radu gives answers to these questions and more.

According to Radu, a typical Latin American revolutionary is of middle-to-upper-class origin, or is a social upstart who married into a wealthy family. He has some university-level education and lays claim to intellectual accomplishments as a poet, philosopher, or



### Radu deftly deflates the marxist myth about class struggle in Latin America

ies like the Ortegas and Borge share power with the rebellious scions of aristocratic families of Grananda and Leon" whose surnames are legendary: Cardenal, Chamorro, Cuadra, and Lacayo. Sandanista comandantes Daniel

Radu deftly deflates the Marxist myth about class struggle in Latin America. Not that there is no struggle or that there are no classes -- but that the struggle is *within* the middle-to-upper classes and the revolutionaries are no less an



### The military is more representative of the populace in Latin America than the revolutionary elites.

Ortega, Jaime Wheelock, and Carlos Nunez, as well as lesser lights within the Sandinista *nomenklatura*, all took as wives or companions daughters of wealthy and aristocratic families. So much for the men of the people.

In one sense, though, the Sandinista elite is of Latin American revolutionaries: due to a usual set of internal and external circumstances, unlikely to be repeated anywhere else any time soon, they succeeded in coming to power. The more normal case is one of abject failure, the revolutionaries meeting an untimely death or abandoning the fight after years of fruitless struggle against the regimes they set out to replace. Radu's analysis suggests a simple reason why: Marxist fantasies notwithstanding, the military is more representative of the populace in Latin America than the revolutionary elites.

elite than the one they hope to destroy. As Radu puts it: "the revolutionary elites" of Central and South America are "a combination of ethnically different, intellectually and socially distinct, and often self-proclaimed superior elements who are privileged educationally, materially, and politically. In simple terms the Latin America revolutionary elite is little more than a collection of what Lenin described as 'traitors to their own class' members of the bourgeoisie with all its arrogant pretensions of intellectual superiority and a better knowledge of the 'people's' interest, individuals with only marginal ties to the productive process or to the actual way of life of the masses."

Dr Cuzan is Associate Professor of Political Science at The University of West Florida, in Pensacola.

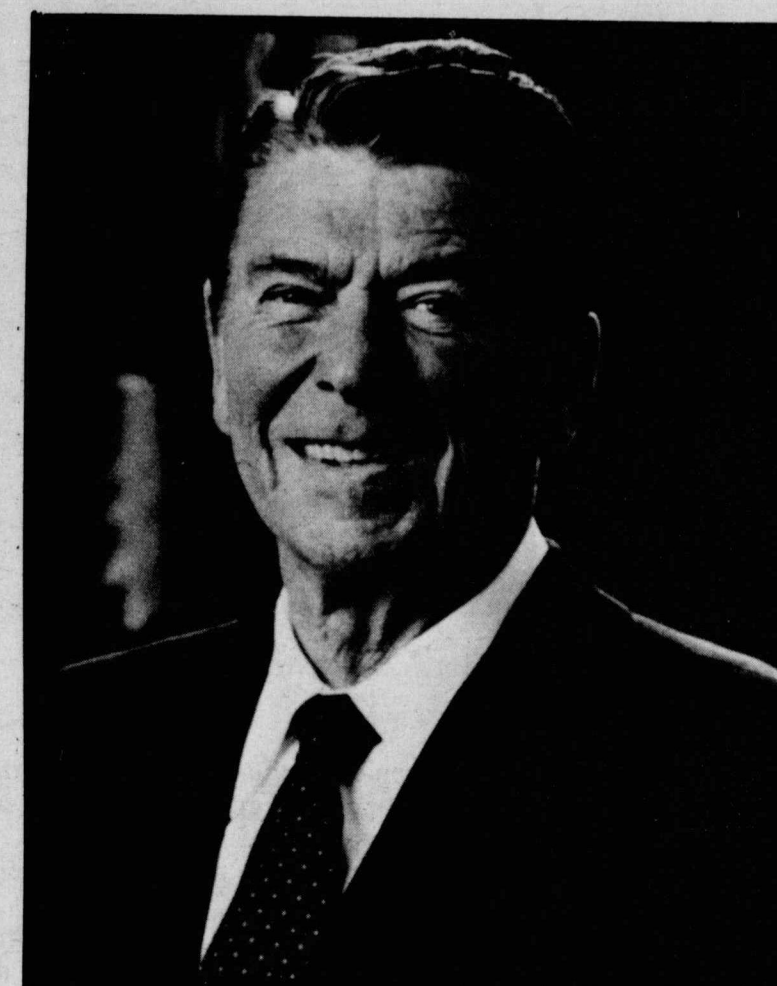


literati of some sort. He has far-above-average probability of belonging to an ethnic minority, such as Jews or a family of immigrants from Eastern European or the Middle East. Also, he has first-hand knowledge of other countries, in time becoming an "internationalistic," more at home with like-minded revolutionaries the world over than among his own countrymen. And, "U.S. liberal dreams notwithstanding," he is almost always "a marxist-Leninist--more the latter than the former, but always some of both." In short, the "Latin American revolutionary elites are a peculiarly unrepresentative group."

Radu observes that "Nowhere is the elitist background and self-limited origins of the revolutionary leadership in Latin America clearer than in the corridors of power in Managua. Obscure middle class professional revolutionar-

## Is Bush Betraying Reagan?

Behind the President's Drift From Core Conservative Causes



In recent weeks, it has become increasingly apparent that George Bush is not a replica of Ronald Reagan, nor will he allow himself to be perceived as such. Naturally, Bush must strive to cultivate an independent political image and identity. During the pre-election period, the extent to which Bush would adhere to (or deviate from) his predecessor's goals and priorities remained largely nebulous. Yet it is now evident that Bush differs somewhat from Reagan with regard to his positions on several significant issues, including SDI, Affirmative Action, and education and environmental concerns.



By  
Jeane Hammons

Furthermore, the methods which Bush is employing in order to further his agenda are strikingly dissimilar as well. Bush's style is to "kill them with kindness." A number of Democratic congressmen recently were delighted to visit White House living quarters for the first time. In short, Bush is much more personable and conciliatory to the opposition than the rather distant Reagan, prompting many analysts (including the Wall Street Journal) to compare Bush with former president Gerald Ford.

Bush's approach can be attributed partly to a difference in personality, yet is most likely an attempt to pacify the Democrats in Congress (and other powerful liberals/moderates) whose future support will prove essential. In addition to "killing them with kindness," Bush has also spent a great deal of time echoing familiar liberal themes. For example, a self-proclaimed environmentalist, Bush has pledged to clean up such environmental hazards as acid rain. Bush

has become an unlikely hero of the liberal press, such as *The Los Angeles Times* editorials, which has praised his new proposals on numerous occasions.

Furthermore most of his early political appointees are far more pragmatic than ideological. The movement conservatives that swept into Washington on the heels of Reagan's landslide victory in '80 have packed their bags for the private sector. This looms ominously for some of the domestic causes that conservatives hold dear. As far as education is concerned, Bush's new Education Secretary opposes two core conservative causes - education vouchers and tax credits - of which Reagan was a strong advocate. In Defense, Bush has implied that SDI, Reagan's pet project, will suffer substantial cuts. Bush's lack of strong, unqualified support in this area proves especially troublesome, for as Reagan was well aware, America's development of SDI is vital to our future security. In regards to affirmative action and hiring quotas, Bush's administration will not engage in the bold attacks of such practices that characterized the Reagan era. According to *U.S. News and World Report*, "...brash, open warfare with traditional; civil-rights interests will be replaced by different approach." Thus far that approach seems to consist of hobnobbing with Jesse Jackson.

Bush's backing of more liberal causes has already made him some unlikely friends. *Newsweek* relates, "New York Gov. Mario Cuomo happily pronounced Bush 'a de facto democrat' who 'has begun talking like one of us.'"

Is Bush really a closet democrat or is there an underlying strategy to his emergence as a figurehead who seems a little more like Mike Dukakis than like Ronald Reagan? I would submit that Bush's "drift to Dukakis," so to speak, is geared toward the pacification of congressional democrats.

Among Reagan's arsenal of weapons was one termed "going public," which the former president utilized frequently and with much success. In his book entitled *Going Public - New Strategies of Presidential Leadership*, author Samuel Kernell defines it as "a strategy whereby a president promotes himself and his policies in Washington by appealing to the public for support. Forcing support from fellow Washingtonians by going over their heads is [the] tactic..." Kernell goes on to establish that going public eliminates bargaining and effectively angers and undermines the legitimacy of congressional opponents to the president. Because of his success and ability to employ this tactic, Reagan could afford to upset his opposition in Congress and still achieve much of what he wanted to accomplish (due to his large reservoir of public support). George Bush is not so lucky.

While Reagan is "The Great Communicator," Bush's speeches have been described by terms such as "desultory" (*The New York Times*). In essence, Bush does not have the speaking skills or the widespread popularity that are needed to employ the tactic that Reagan benefited from so extensively. Thus, Bush must look to alternative routes to circumvent congressional resistance and opposition, and it appears that he is doing so through "kindness" and compromise/"dedication" to some liberal goals. Hence the Bush administration marks the return of traditional bargaining after eight years of reliance on the modern media-age phenomenon termed "going public."

Although risking the alienation of right-wing conservatives, Bush's aim to solidify liberal support appears to be tentatively successful, as evidenced by Mario Cuomo's and other's praise.

Thus begins Bush's quest for a "kinder, gentler nation." As *Newsweek* put it "Kinder and gentler than whom? Reagan of course."

Jeane Hammons is an editorial assistant at the Review and a freshman at UCSD.



# The Inhumanity of



by William D. Eggers



Are these tacky flashing neon lights appropriate for a college campus.

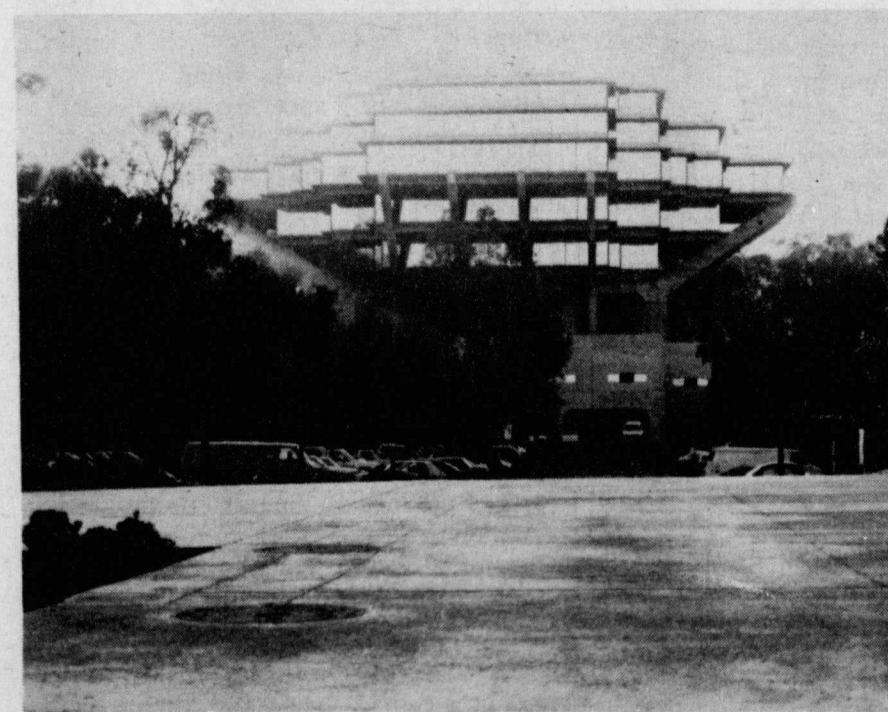
Most of the architecture of UCSD can be characterized as modernist. And, like most modern architecture, UCSD's blend suffers from many of the same deficiencies. The pure bigness of the buildings blocks out the sunlight. Its minimalist design is foreign to the easful curvature of human and native forms. In fact, like most modern architecture it has open contempt for human values. As James Gardner writes in *Commentary*, "all natural and organic outgrowths of human association are bulldozed out of existence by modern architecture."

As one strolls the grounds of the mass of concrete commonly known as UCSD, one is

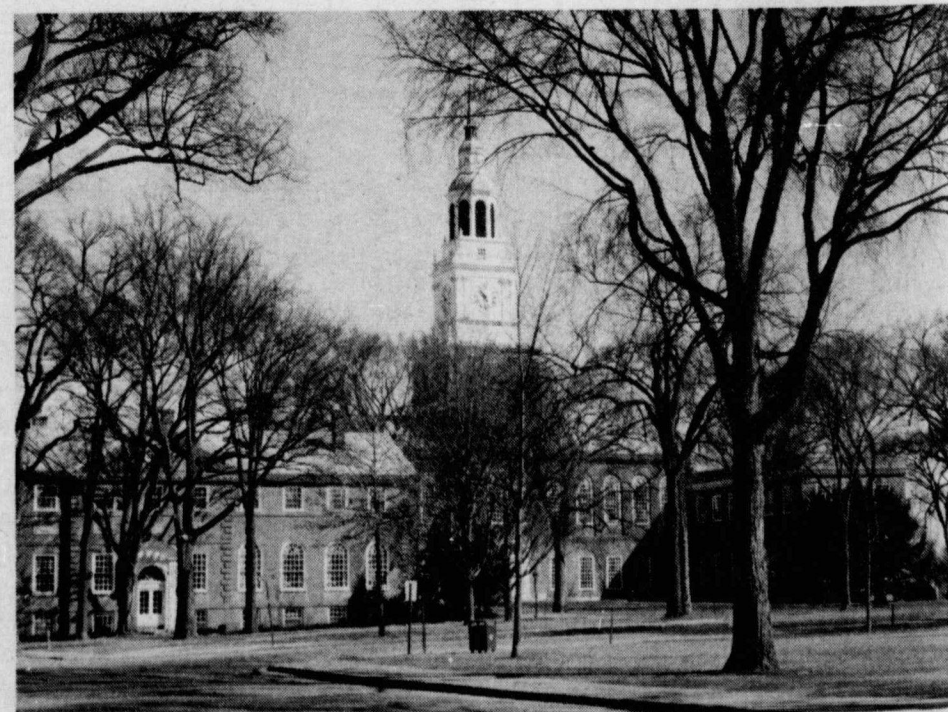
struck by how little this campus resembles any of the great Universities. UCSD has no ivory towers, grand hallowed halls, a fabled greek row, nor a cozy, warm library in which to curl up and read Chaucer. Rather, the architecture of UCSD, a child of the 60's is predominately that of cold, hard modernism. Instead of giving the coed a feeling of warmth and belonging, it excludes bleakness and despair.

The tourist visiting UCSD, is beset by hulking, drab monstrosities wherever he turns. Currently (who knows, it could get worse), the most thoroughly unattractive part of campus is the Center for Magnetic Recording and the other new buildings across from the Police station.

**The tourist visiting UCSD is beset by hulking, drab monstrosities wherever he turns.**



UCSD's own spaceship: Central Library  
UCSD's version



Dartmouth's grand Baker Library.  
Dartmouth's classic style.

# Modern Architecture

The new engineering building: a hulking monstrosity.



Us

geeks would have a hard time loving this building.

A short walk across the street, and the tourist is at the Warren Apartments. Universally referred to as "little Lebanon," in terms of student housing, this complex is easily the most unsightly. Actually modeled after the huge cheap housing developments in Lebanon, the Warren Apartments are bleak and drab. Each one of the four enormous buildings are identical and the unrelieved tedium is quite depressing to look at. I remember all too well standing in my doorway on a cold rainy November day during my freshmen year and staring disheartenedly at the cheerless concrete walls which surrounded me. Little Lebanon is even worse now than then, because now the residents have to see the dismal "concrete corridor" everyday on their way to class.

Next the tour guide directs you to the meeting ground for the campus chic anti-establishment; the hump. Here the children of nihilism, the post-modernist V.A. types attired in their distinctive purely black outfits and sporting multicolored hairdos, preside over their kingdom of anticulture and listen to the noise, masquerading as music, emanating from the campus radio station, KSDT.

As if this wasn't bad enough, every Friday a merry band of anti-establishment types feel it necessary to warm us up for the upcoming TG by banging incessantly on bongo drums, pots, their own heads, etc. It seems that this group of individuals feels this is a fine way to relieve stress and anxiety which is undoubtedly caused by our "capitalist, greedy, war-mongering society." I have no objection to these people getting off steam. However, I do object to the fact that I must be subjected to this primitive form of

noise pollution while writing in my office. Why not pound on the instruments over at the Che Cafe where they would be more appreciated. It may even scare away some of the rats.

Next your friendly tour guide directs you to UCSD's home for the Arts; the Mandeville Center. Here one can visit UCSD's rather feeble attempt at an art gallery. Like the architecture, the art is mostly banal and minimalist. The gallery is usually inundated with trendy tres avant-garde works, much of which are garbage. A fervent classicist like myself has no hope of being artistically gratified anywhere on campus.

Are we missing out?

A few of the buildings at UCSD are more appropriately grouped with the school of architecture known as postmodernism. Postmodernism is an attempt to revive elements of classicism. It is principally opposed to the rigidity of modernism. The Price Center and to a lesser degree, the new third dorms are examples of this type of architecture. While these buildings are more aesthetically pleasing than modern architecture their use of the classical lexicon is somewhat inept.

The problem with most postmodern architecture is that it fails to achieve the main virtues of classicism; regularity and dignity. the architects often design structures that when completed are simply funny-looking. Most postmodern architecture is eclectic rather than dignified. Jefferson would be horrified at the combinations of grand colonades with garish metallic palms. Little true beauty is found in the new Price center, although, thus far, it looks like it will be one of the most tolerable structures on campus.

William D. Eggers is Editor-In-Chief of the California Review and a senior at UCSD



The "cement corridor."



Them

How can one possibly properly reflect on the beauty of a Monet or the writings of Milton while gazing outside a bedroom window at Little Lebanon and seeing only giant masses of icy concrete. I believe it is absolutely essential that an institution of higher learning provide a conducive environment in which to ponder the great questions of history and philosophy. UCSD fails miserably in this respect.

The University is located in one of the more beautiful cities in the country yet the campus is anything but picturesque. Surely the impersonal confines of Central library is not a cozy place to ponder the philosophy of Aristotle, the satire of Swift, the wisdom of John Stuart Mill, or the irreverent wit of William Congreve. Then again, most of the administrators at UCSD don't want you to spend your time reading the great

books of history or looking at classic art or architecture. To hell with culture they say, just memorize those equations and try not to have fun.



UCSD's version of the funny-looking Sun God.



# Bennett's Crusade for American Education

Bush's new Drug Czar will not be missed by the teacher's unions

By John Paul Arnerich

*James Madison High School: A Curriculum for American Students*  
December 1987 Booklet, 50 pages Free  
by the United States Department of Education  
William J. Bennett, Secretary  
Consumer Information Center Dept ED Pueblo, CO  
81009

One of the few remaining true conservatives in Reagan's White House, Bennett consequently earned fierce loyalty and bitter opposition as his outspoken nature and forthright manner have propelled Bush's new drug czar to the force. His proposals for merit pay, proficiency testing of teachers, drug programs for teachers and students, vouchers and tax credits have drawn cheers from parents and venom from the teachers' union leadership.

**JAMES MADISON HIGH SCHOOL: A Curriculum** is a follow-up to the April 1983 publication, **A NATION AT RISK**. That report, which shocked the nation with its indictment of the dismal state of our schools, urged high school graduation requirements to include four years of English, and three years each of social studies, math and science, but was vague in what those years would cover. **MADISON** is Bennett's considered judgement and detailed opinion; his answer to "How would you do it? What would you teach?"



Naming the curriculum in honor of James Madison who wrote, "Knowledge will forever govern ignorance: And a people who mean to be their own Governors, must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives," Bennett is intent on the nation's youth achieving mastery of a common knowledge, important skills and sound ideals.

The booklet is divided into two sections. The first is an exposition of Bennett's views on

**Controversy and renouncement often meet William Bennett, but so do gratitude and encouragement.**

the status and goals of education. The second is a detailed description of courses within the various disciplines from math and science to physics and fine arts. Specific theories, authors, concepts and notions are enumerated and the means of student involvement (writing assignments, research papers, projects) are indicated.

Basic skills and fundamental knowledge are emphasized. "American parents want their schools to do one thing above all others: teach their children to read, write, and speak well." This aspiration and a rededication to a knowledge of geography, math and science are definite goals designed to produce truly educated citizens as well as to retrieve our students from their current deplorable international standing.

In the humanities Bennett's focus is on the West, "All Americans should know about their civilization: the chronology of its development, the ideas and traditions upon which it rests, the political system it enjoys, and the challenges it faces at home and abroad." As exhibited by the recent demonstrations at Stanford seeking the abolition of the required "Western Culture" course, this hegemony of the West is anathema to some.

Bennett is not totally opposed to their points. Senior electives in supplementary topics of non-Western, or alternative cultures should be offered, he states, but maintains schools must provide knowledgeable political citizens first. Consistent with that note comparative cultures and political systems are required study in the third year course, "American Democracy and the World."

Another recommendation which has drawn heat is Bennett's assertion that the Bible is to be studied as one of the masterworks of Western literature. Unquestionably its breadth on influence of civilization, art and history cannot be ignored but how it is presented will undoubtedly be a matter of great disagreement. Is it to be studied as the revealed truth, the inspired word of God, or merely a work in a series and on par with Homer and Shakespeare?

Such determinations are to be decided by the local districts, boards and schools. Bennett attests that his curriculum is a suggested direction for reform and progress. It is not a statement of federal policy, nor can it be, as the department "is specifically prohibited by statute from exercising direction, supervision, or control over the curriculum or program of instruction of any school or school system."

Bennett recognizes that vast differences in individual students and regions exist, but maintains that such diversity must not be used as an excuse to deny the basics to anyone. Defending the viability of his proposal Bennett profiles seven examples ranging from a rural Iowa school with only 87 pupils to one in urban New York with an enrollment of 1500 blacks and Hispanics. Each has placed the theories of the Madison archetype into practice.



Though intensive and rigorous, this core curriculum still allows at least 25% of available class time for supplemental electives in locally required study. While Bennett advises paring of the extraneous and superfluous, by no means are electives to be eliminated altogether. Their existence surely and simply should not come at the expense of fundamentals.

Students would use the electives for advancement in central studies as well as diversity in vocational and enrichment fields while still sharing a common core. The foreign languages offered, the social and cultural emphasis in history and literature, even the vocational and fine arts training may vary by regions, but the basic body of knowledge will be the same.

Controversy and renouncement often meet William Bennett, but so do gratitude and encouragement. Surely his formulation of the goals is indisputable.

"We want our students -- whatever their plans for the future -- to take from high school a shared body of knowledge and skills, a common language of ideas, a common moral and intellectual discipline. We want them to know math and science, history and literature. We want them to know how to think for themselves, to respond to important questions, to solve problems, to pursue and argument, to defend a point of view, to understand its opposite and to weigh alternatives. We want them to develop, through example and experience, those habits of mind and traits of character properly prized by our society. And we want them to be prepared for entry into the community of responsible adults."

John Paul Arnerich is a free-lanced writer living in Los Angeles.



# Music Review

## Slaughter Satisfy My Soul

California Review-March-page 11

By Elizabeth A. Eggers

Why do the masses enjoy mindless music?

Good music has a culture and a population all its own with no fear of invasion by the masses. Occasionally a song or an artist slips across the borders and is swept along by the mainstream, but in general, these are flukes, rare occurrences brought about by accident. Good music is allowed to exist largely unnoticed by lovers of pop music and vice versa. As the two categories are like different countries, this is an appropriate separation; the disparity is that profound. Examples of both categories can be found in jazz, classical, country and western, and in many other forms. For now, I will confine my illustrations to rock and pop music, where the division is the deepest.

Good music is fresh, original, and explores new territory. It is unafraid to try new approaches; it is distinctive. When hearing an unfamiliar song by the Smiths, it is immediately obvious that this could be no other artist. Bad music is stale, generic, and formulaic. It

rehashes bits and pieces of twenty other songs. One can predict every note before it is played. Bad music is indistinguishable. I cannot tell the difference between Tiffany and Debbie Gibson, between Ratt and Poison, or between one of Huey Lewis song and any other of his songs. The producer of pop music is like a skilled factory worker cranking out clones of an identical product.

Bad music does not take risks. On any given soft rock station at this moment one could expect to find the same smarmy, sentimental mush, one song after another. Every heavy metal band wears the same uniform; one cannot tell them apart. Good music invented innovation. The artists do not hide in an image or costume, and they have no need for gimmicks. The music stands on its own merits. An amusing image is drawn by picturing Tracy Chapman in Madonna's clothing or Suzanne Vega with Cyndi Lauper's hairdo.

A total lack of artistic integrity is indigenous to bad music. It panders to its audience; the latter gets just what they expect, no more no less. Yet the music has contempt for its audience. This lack of respect is manifested in its shallowness. It is simplistic and cliched. Such music requires no thought, imagination, or even attention. The ideas, when they exist, are old, tedious, and inane. Good quality music is intelligent, insightful and has something to say.

**The producer of pop music is like a skilled factory worker cranking out clones of an identical product.**

This need not be an important or political statement, but it is thoughtful, and new. One might compare the work and subject matter of R.E.M., the Waterboys, or Icicle Works with that of David Lee Roth, originator of such gems as "Hot for Teacher," or Madonna, the "Material Girl." An entire division of music has been warped by this mentality and the tendency toward meaninglessness. Recent entries on the reggae scene have taken a form of music with an entire cultural history based on religion and racial unity and made it popular by



Miss Eggers would not bring them home to her parents.

demeaning its roots. Bands like UB40 and Maxi Priest have removed the anger and controversy internal to the music and turned it into safe, harmless pop music that anyone would like, free of thought and conflict. Good music is respectful of its audience, and credits them with intelligence and the desire for the same in their music. Lloyd Cole and the Commotions would not have produced a song entitled "I Want Your Sex" or "Fight For Your Right To Party."

Good musicians do not need to be adored by hordes of mindless screaming adolescents to know their worth to continue producing for many years. An artist such as Elvis Costello



**Most heavy metal and hard rock could be played by a local high-school band.**

REO Speedwagon, the Go-Go's, or Lionel Richie, or even such recent favorites as Michael Jackson and Madonna, who fall in and out of public favor each year.

Finally, good music is just that -- good. It is well-crafted, well-written, and performed well. Music by the Talking Heads could not be reproduced by synthesizer or studio musicians with any resemblance to the original work. Most heavy metal and hard rock could be played by a local high-school band and, with the help of studio technology, be made to sound just as loud, offensive, and bland as the song imitated. The "artists" are mere figureheads; they are dispensable. Bad music relies heavily on hooks, slogans, and catchy notes and phrases. Good music tells a story, or evokes an emotional response, or educates, or creates an image.

These views may seem intolerant of pop music and mass culture, but stupidity and mediocrity should never be accepted and tolerated. The trend in America is revealed like an open sore by this preference by the majority of people for music produced by incompetents, which is dull, unoriginal, unimaginative, lifeless, vapid, and, ultimately spiritless. However, a quiet rebellion, almost an underground, exists, which celebrates uniqueness, quality, and intelligent thought. I, for one, would prefer that it remain unknown by the masses, and that this community exist as a haven where one can escape from the mindless noise and wallow in blissful ignorance of the coming concert tour of Def Leppard or Huey Lewis' new album.

Elizabeth A. Eggers is CR's Berkeley Correspondent and sister to the editor.



# Machineguns and Those ing Our Constitutional Rights!

by Ahti Valtanen

"Crazed drug pusher slaughters dozens of innocent babies with a machinegun. Erotic dancer marries millionaire in a coma. Parapalegic's lost puppy found 200 miles away. News at eleven."

Media hype, we've all seen it. We know what it is, or do we?

We know the purpose of those half truths, deception, and even outright lies is to sell stories. Simply it's sensationalism for profits at the expense of truth. Normally this sort of hype passes without much concern. But now our constitutional rights are gravely threatened by those exploiting and furthering such chicanery.

Now our constitutional rights are gravely threatened on both a state and national level by saboteurs of the ideals of our founding fathers, and misguided individuals. Using deception, they wish to undermine the law abiding citizen's right to bear arms. All of this is under the guise of banning "Assult Weapons" (Weapons referring here to rifles, shotguns, and pistols). Through the use of chicanery they portray their repressive fight as a struggle to ban "machine guns" from criminals and maniacs. Sounds nice, ... to all but the well informed.

## The deceptions:

The news media, and Hollywood, has so often in the past used the term machine gun incorrectly that the average viewer/reader has come to associate the widespread availability of machine guns as reality. The gun "control" (ban) advocates play to the maximum, furthering the deception. The truth of the matter is that the possession of machine guns, by the average citizen, has been illegal since 1932! This is by Federal Law.



## So what's the purpose of the ban?

Technically the ban is aimed at semi-automatic weapons. Weapons often deceptively labeled as machine guns by Gun-ban advocates and sensationalistic media personalities. Semi-automatic weapons are also at times incorrectly labeled as automatic weapons, hence leading to further confusion with machine guns, or fully-automatic weapons. A machine gun, or a fully-automatic weapon, is capable of firing a steady stream of bullets as long as the trigger is pulled or the weapon runs out of bullets. A semi-automatic, on the other hand only fires one bullet per each pull of the trigger. Furthermore, these gun-ban advocates would even go so far as to ban many popular 22 caliber rifles (The next step below would be a BB rifle). An example is the popular Ruger 10/22 rifle. If you noticed the sensationalized media event in Sacramento,

where gun ban advocates bulldozed a dozen or more "Machine guns," you would have seen several ruger 10/22's in the pile!

## But I thought they were only going to ban "assult weapons"?

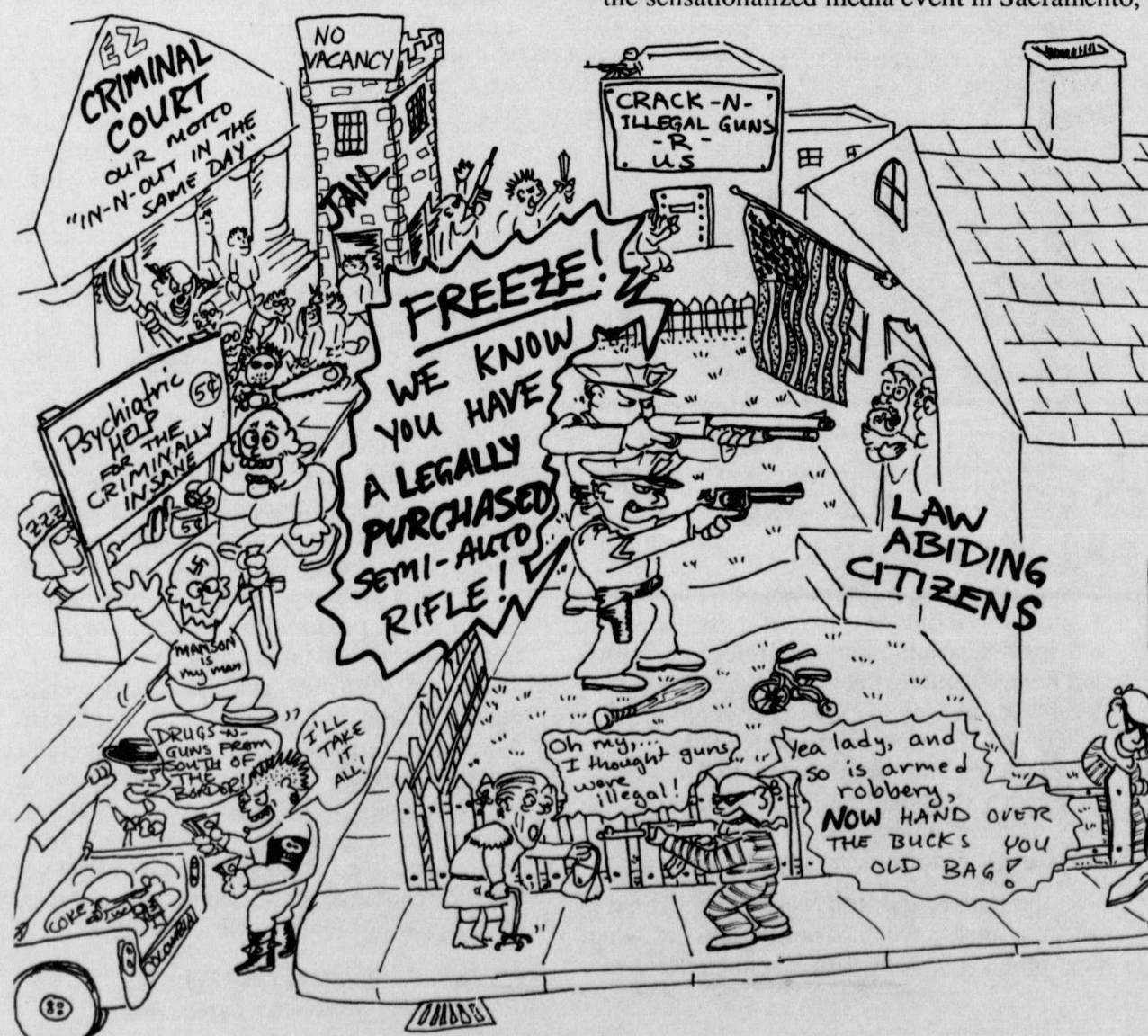
Yea, right. That's simply a catch-all phrase they use. Their ultimate goal is to ban *all* modern forms of firearms from the citizen. Try to define an "assult weapon" in technological terms and you'll notice that it is very difficult.

One way they are attempting to define an "assult weapon" is by its magazine capacity. Any semi-automatic weapon capable of having a magazine which can contain more than an arbitrary number of rounds of ammunition would be banned. Some of these gun ban advocates wish capacity greater than 5 rounds! I certainly cannot think of *any* semi-automatic weapon (rifle, shotgun, or pistol\_ which would *not* be banned under such repressive rules. (Just think about it; almost all pistols which are not revolvers are semi-automatics! That's a lot.) Under such rules the rifle grandpa used in W.W.II would be banned).

## But I though the gun ban is supposed to solve all of our violent criminal problems?

Instead of putting the criminals on trial, we put the tools on trial. That's like making screw drivers illegal since criminals use screw drivers to break into cars. **Don't be fooled!** This gun ban will only affect the wrong people, law abiding citizens. It will effectively disarm, while further infringing upon our constitutional rights, the law-abiding citizen who will turn in his guns. *Not* the criminal. If the gun-ban advocates had their way we would be using civil war muskets to defend our homesteads from drugged up criminal lunatics armed, illegally, with all sorts of guns. Discharging a firearm within city limits is already illegal, as is rape, armed robbery, drug dealing, and murder. But the law hasn't stopped criminals from committing those crimes and many more. What's to stop the drug dealing criminals and maniacs from getting both illegal drugs *and* guns from south of the border? Nothing!

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# Warren Graduation Requirements Harm Education

By Brooke and Brandon Crocker

Is a person who majors in economics and completes programs of concentration (P of Cs) in political science and literature getting a well-rounded education? Or how about a history

major with P of Cs in literature and biology, or a biology major with P of Cs in chemistry and history? The administration of Warren College thinks not, and people currently cannot graduate from Warren with any if the above combinations, unless they can squeeze a third P of C into their schedule - which leaves little room for error if they want to graduate in four years.

the major subject, so such courses rarely fulfill the function of giving the student additional insight.

Warren's requirements not only harm students from a scholarship perspective, but also in the job market. An economics major who seeks employment in government or in a highly regulated industry would have a leg up on his competition if he could show significant study in political science. If one wishes to pursue a career in teaching literature, that person could perform his duties much better with a good grasp of history.

to insure that graduates have read Sophocles, Shakespear, Plato, and Locke, and can locate China on a map; it does not signal the need for a P of C potluck. But even with out a core curriculum one can receive a well-rounded education if only one of two programs of concentration is non-contiguous with the major. This is how the requirements for Warren College read before 1985, and it is how they should read again if students are to be allowed to make the most of their studies.

A fine university should stand for *higher learning* -- allowing students to explore their own special interests as far as possible, staying within the bounds of academic worth and covering some reasonable breadth of knowledge. This is what Warren College used to stand for, and until Warren College returns to this philosophy by reinstituting the pre-1985 requirements, the ability of Warren students to get the most out of their education will be hindered. And that is a shame.



Brooke Crocker is a Sophomore at Warren College majoring in history and pursuing programs of concentration in anthropology, biology, and European art history.

Brandon Crocker served as editor-in-chief of CR from 1983-85 and completed a major in economics, with programs of concentration in Chinese studies, classical studies, and political

science at Warren College in 1985. He earned an MBA from The University of Michigan in 1987 and currently is Assistant Vice President of a real estate development and management firm in San Diego.

## Warren's requirements not only harm students from a scholarship

The current graduation requirements for Warren College, as amended in 1985, state that two P of Cs are required and both must be non-contiguous with the major field of study as well as the other P of C. What this means is that an economics major cannot pursue a concentration in political science (both are Social Sciences), a history major cannot pursue a concentration in literature (both are humanities) and a biology major cannot pursue a concentration in chemistry (both are physical sciences). The college's aim behind this policy is to induce students to broaden their educational focus. What it accomplishes, however, is a debasement of the educational experience by all but forbidding the studying of complementary disciplines.

Denying the student the opportunity to delve into matters which directly relate to his major field of study limits the value of that major. A thorough understanding of one branch of knowledge cannot be gained without some significant study in overlapping disciplines. Such knowledge cannot be attained by throwing in one or two necessarily narrow focuses within the major (such as economic history courses for history majors) give adequate attention to the combined topic and the approach to critical analysis usually comes from the perspective of

A term used in business is very apt to this situation in education. This term is synergy (defined by some as "2 + 2 sometimes equals 5.") When, for instance, two somewhat similar firms combine, cost savings are realized through the elimination of redundant overhead

operations, and perhaps the capabilities of one of the firms -- say, its access to certain markets -- allows some operation of the other firm to expand and prosper more than it could have on its own. Therefore, the new combined entity has greater value than the sum of the two organizations separately. The same is true of education. A P of C in economics, when combined with a major in political science, is not only of value in and of itself, but also because it enriches the value of the major by giving the student new and important insights.

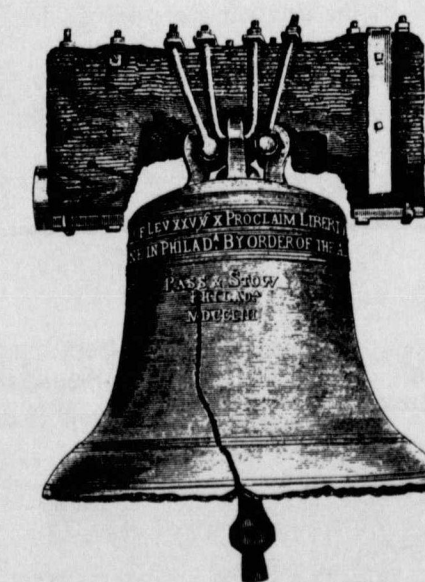
The value of a well-rounded education is indisputable. University graduates should be expected to have gained knowledge in one or two specific subjects. Brooke Shields' ability to graduate with honors from Princeton without taking a single course in history, economics, political science, English and American literature, mathematics, or the physical sciences is certainly a scandal. This however, is an advertisement for a basic core curriculum, designed

continued from page 12

## Why do we need to protect out constitutional rights to bear arms?

Our founding fathers saw the fundamental necessity of government to protect individual rights. That is why they constructed the second amendment. To guarantee the right of the citizen to bear arms! It is through the possession of arms that the citizen can expect to protect his rights. Th right to protect his family, his property, and most importantly his right of liberty. Once we lose, or effectively lose, via major gun bans, the right to bear arms is when we are on the threshold of losing all of our rights. The rights we have are the rights we are able to defend. When we are no longer able to defend those rights is when tyranny emerges.

In a democracy, the power must, by definition, be held by the citizen, not the government. The second amendment was meant to guarantee that the government was responsible to the citizen, not the other way around. When we, the citizens lose our power via effective destruction of the second amendment, then we are teetering on the edge toward totalitarianism.



## So what's the solution?

As you can clearly see the gun ban is no solution! It would only disarm and severely infringe upon the constitutional rights of the law abiding citizen. This while leaving the problem, the criminals and maniacs, untouched. What we need to do is get through to the criminals. We need to build prisons and mental institutions. We do not need a waiting period on firearms to help prevent drug dealers and other criminals from gaining easy access to them. Much of the problem of violence stems from illicit drugs. If we reduce the demand, we'll reduce the supply and profits! Just apply a possible death penalty to illicit drug users. Then lace a few major drug shipments with cyanide and allow the shipment to proceed into the normal illicit supply channels. Before you know it, use, and users will drop dramatically! O.K. maybe this is a bit extreme but we need to find other methods of dealing with the problem.

Ahti Valtanen is a senior at UCSD.



# The "Party Line"

CR's social critic takes an irreverent look at UCSD social life.

By J. Kevin Bell

Even I have to admit that a column reviewing social events at our school is hardly worth the paper on which it's printed (everyone knows UCSD doesn't party). For a while now I've wanted to write for the California Review and when I heard they were considering a social column, I really wanted the position - and it didn't hurt that my roommate is the editor.

Some said that since the Review is a conservative, intellectual paper, a Party Review would be inappropriate. But just because we're conservative doesn't mean we don't like to have fun - ask John Tower - and since Koala Party Reviews are partial, biased and tolerant towards horrible parties ... here I am.

First of all the Budman/white-trash party in University City about a month ago. I don't remember the date - I'm trying to forget the whole thing. Every other guy was wearing a Delta Squid shirt ... I could rest my case here, but I'm far too irate. Anyway, I shoved through the front door, weaved my way past the cheesy crowd dancing to early 80's rap/break dance tunes, and found the immense beer line. Only one keg was flowing at a time, there were no cups, and one unattractive girl for every twenty guys. I rate it: the worst party ever. I would especially like to thank the ten or so long haired Amer-Asian gang members who stood in the far corner glaring and mumbling something about violence in connection with my personage. If it wasn't for you guys I might have actually stayed.

One of the better recent parties was the USSR-out-of-Afghanistan party on February 15 at my house. As Soviet troops scrambled to meet the withdrawal date set by the April 88 Genva accords, we dressed up a Mujahideen Rebels, turned on the international news, and toasted the retreating Soviets with large quantities of American (actually generic) vodka. It was tons of fun until the Swedish socialist (my Mom) called, effectively putting a damper on my buzz, which was only lifted when the female mujahideen finally arrived.

Who could forget the party in the parking lot outside Old Del Mar Cafe? That Thursday night might have remained uneventful if one thoughtful Kappa hadn't incited the four irate members of the steroid crowd into anger and violence.

Next there was the F-troop party Friday, February 17 in Mission Beach. What exactly is an F-troop? Overall a fairly good party, literally everyone was there. I'm guessing three to four hundred people, and there was a good band that played some quality slam-dance tunes. Rumor has it that there were 10 kegs, but no



## I rate it-the worst party ever!

one I talked to had seen them. Unfortunately the Mission Beach Police came early with evil, psychotic killer dogs and a huge arsenal of mace. They probably had more fun breaking up the party than we did during it - as I left they were pummeling some poor fool with their nightsticks.

Bill and I had a party on the lawn by the flagpole at Revelle plaza around noon on Tuesday the 21st. It was the first sunny and warm day in a long time, and we had five 40 ounce bottles of everyone's favorite - Schlitz Malt Liquor. Our friends came, a crowd

social life, thereby driving us all to hang out at overpriced, semi-disco singles spots like the E-bar and TGI Fridays.

Since we have been forced off campus, I think we should make the most of it. Now keep an open mind for a moment. Carlottas' college night every Thursday. The place is virtually empty and actually has potential. Draft beers and Margaritas are 75 cents, the DJ takes any and all requests and the fear of possible invasion by hordes of college kids would effectively keep the regular petroleum crowd away. The place is ripe for a Thursday night takeover by

**Personally I'm convinced that Messrs. Watson and Atkinson are accepting kickbacks from La Jolla Bars...**

formed and the initial two-to-zero ratio improved greatly until the Hari Krishnas camped out next to us, began their chant and drove everyone away. Other students seemed to think we were lunatics for "partying" on a weekday. We got more than a few looks of awe and amazement. Apparently many students have embraced the campus-wide prohibition musterminded by the ultimate fun-sponge, Joe Watson.

Personally, I'm convinced that Messrs. Watson and Atkinson are accepting kickbacks from La Jolla bars for their part in shutting down the last remaining vestiges of UCSD

UCSD students.

Tuesday nights at Dos Amigos in Mission Beach are fairly fun. You can't beat the 25 cent draft beer special and occasionally the DJ accidentally plays something that you can dance to.

Before I go, don't anyone forget to give a certain A.S. member a big heartfelt show of gratitude for plotting to end funding for T.G.'s ... Thanks, you're really looking out for our interests.

*J. Kevin Bell is CR's social critic and a senior at UCSD.*



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The scientific theory I like best is that the rings of Saturn are composed entirely of lost airline luggage.

-Mark Russel

We say: 'A la guerre comme a la guerre'; we do not promise freedom nor any democracy..

-Friedrich Engels

I am not young enough to know everything.

-James M. Barrie

The cruelest lies are often told in silence.

-Robert Louis Stevenson

The formula "Two and two make five" is not without its attractions.

-Dostoevsky

No place is more than two missed meals from revolution.

-Larry Niven

Against boredom, even the gods themselves struggle in vain.

-Friedrich Nietzsche

Knowledge is power, if you know it about the right person

Ethel Watts Mumford

I do not believe in communism any more than you do but there is nothing wrong with the communists in this country; several of the best friends I have are communists.

-Franklin D. Roosevelt

No one can make you feel inferior without your consent.

-Eleanor Roosevelt

Examinations are formidable event to the best prepared, for the greatest fool may ask more than the wisest man can answer.

-C.C. Colton

Every absurdity has a champion to defend it, for error is always talkative.

-Oliver Goldsmith

Take heed of enemies reconciled...

-Spanish Proverb

In Israel, in order to be a realist, you must believe in miracles.

-David Ben-Gurion

A billion dollars is not what it used to be.

-Bunker Hunt

All I know is just what I read in the paper.

-Will Rogers

One of my chief regrets during my years in the theater is that I couldn't sit in the audience and watch me.

-John Barrymore

Who is John Galt?

-Ayn Rand

Those who will give up essential liberty to secure a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety

-Benjamin Franklin

It's terribly hard to spend a billion dollars and get your money's worth.

-George Humphrey

Fanaticism consists in redoubling your effort when you have forgotten your aim.

-George Santayana

I must follow the people. Am I not their leader?

Disraeli

## Wisdom And Folly

It is too hard to make Communist of Poles: They are too Catholic and they have a sense of humor.

Adlai Stevenson

The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing

-Edmund Burke

History repeats itself.

-Thucydides

The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing

-Edmund Burke

Cuba is the largest country in the world. Its president is in Havana, its government is in Moscow, its army is in Africa, and its residents in Miami.

U.N. Ambassador Vernon Walters

Sincere diplomacy is no more possible than dry water or iron wood.

-Joseph Stalin

Democracy can withstand anything but Democrats.

-J. Harshaw

Any sufficiently advanced technology is indistinguishable from magic.

-Arthur C. Clarke

The Earth is just too small and fragile a basket for the human race to keep all its eggs in.

-Robert A. Heinlein

Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty

-President Kennedy

I have one yardstick by which I test every major problem - and that yardstick is: Is it good for America?

-President Eisenhower

The value of a thing is what that thing will bring.

-Economic Maxim

Do unto the other feller the way he'd like to do unto you an' do it fust.

-E.N. Westcott

It is better to die on your feet than to live on your knees.

Dolores Ibarruri

Liberty is always dangerous, but it is the safest thing we have.

-H.E. Fosdick

We shall not cease from exploration And the end of all our exploring Will be to arrive where we started And know the place for the first time.

-T.S. Eliot

The devil hath power To assume a pleasing shape

-Wm. Shakespeare

I've sometimes thought of marrying - and then I've thought again.

-Noel Coward

To punish me for my contempt for authority, fate made me an authority myself.

-Albert Einstein

Thou comst in such a questionable shape That I will speak to thee...

-Wm. Shakespear

Then conquer we must - for our cause is just ...

-Francis Scott Key

I drink to make other people interesting.

-George Jean Nathan