

P. Joseph Moons: Hang 'em High

John S. Cleaves: "Ask not..."

California Review

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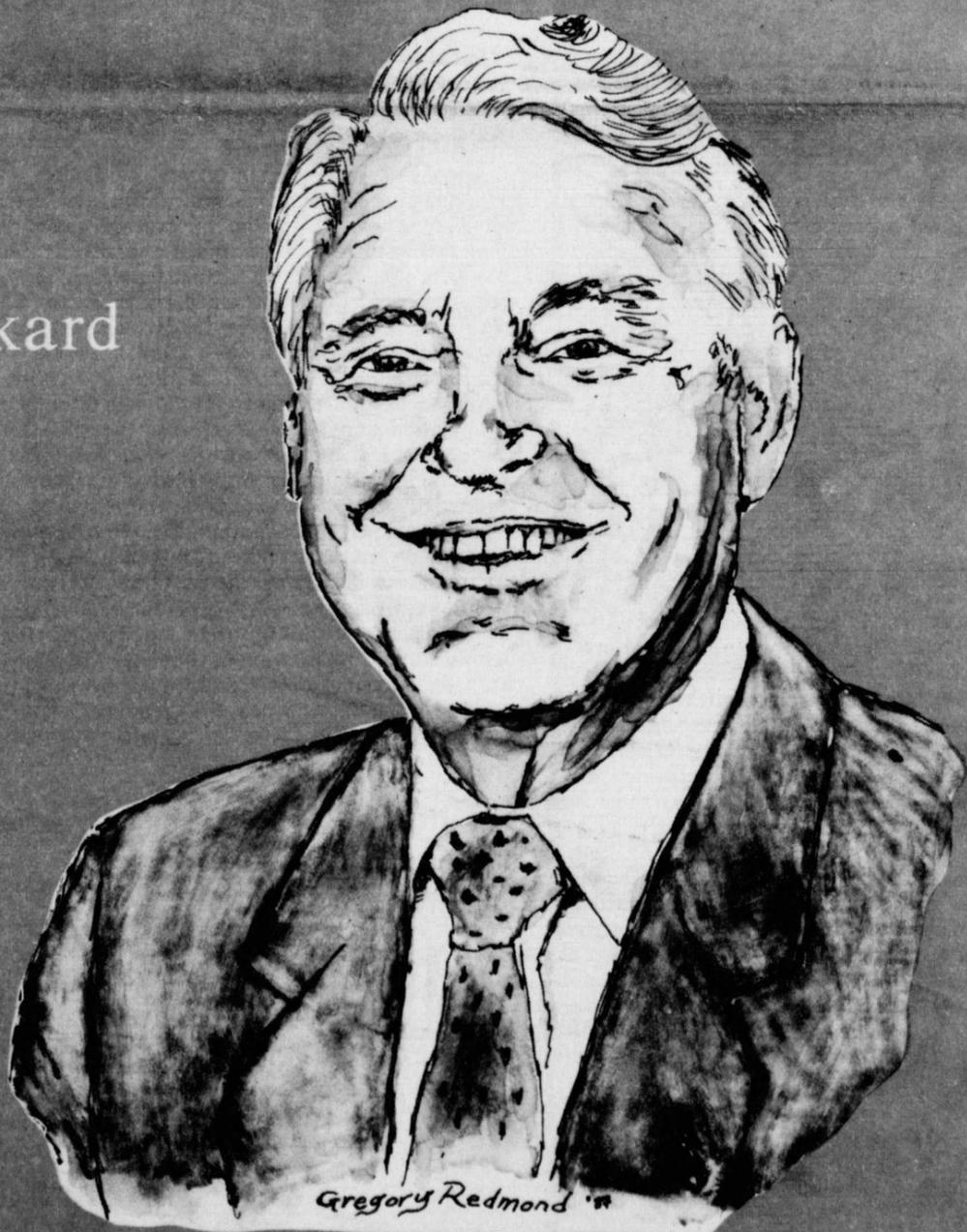


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Kurt Schlichter Versus Third College
Justina Flavin Says "How's That?"
Douglas Jamieson on SDI, Built For Speed
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Ron Packard



Fear and Loathing At Third College

By Kurt Andrew Schlichter

It is hardly a secret that within academia there are those who simply have refused to wake up and smell the decaying. It has failed to occur to them that the year is 1987, not 1967, and that the college student of today is less concerned with tearing down the Establishment than with joining it. At UCSD, the Sixties struggle to live again at Third College.

UC San Diego has always been a bit unusual. Its system of individual colleges has provided UCSD with four different sets of academic requirements, four different housing systems and four different philosophies. Revelle and Warren are known for their graduation requirements, or lack of them, while Muir's notoriety stems mostly from its dorms. Only Third has a reputation based on its philosophy, a philosophy to which almost none of its students subscribe.

In the bad old days of the Sixties, when the hatred of one's own culture and country was not only socially acceptable but idolized, a number of students decided that they were unsatisfied with the two existing colleges. Many of these students belonged to the Black Student Union and MAYA, the Chicano organization which evolved into the even more radical MEChA. The leftists compiled a list of demands and issued their ultimatum to the University Administration. They wanted the new college to deal with the "special needs" of "Third World" students. They wanted Third World studies courses added to the curriculum. They wanted their own brand of affirmative action that would fight racism and classism through racism and classism. The new college would consist of 35% Black students, 35% Chicano students and the rest other minorities and poor whites. It appears that the founders of Lumumba-Zapata wanted to avoid the pernicious, contaminating influence of those affluent whites.



One of the leaders of this little struggle, which was marked by marches and sit-ins and other disorders, was one Angela Davis, then a grad student and a protegee of UCSD's Marxist guru-in-residence Herbert Marcuse. Yes, this is the very same righteous relic who, in 1984, ran for the Vice-Presidency on the Communist Party ticket. Currently, Ms. Davis has a position as, what else?, a college professor. Now the lucky students of San Francisco State may savor the thrill of hearing a genuine fossil castigate and vilify the very society that pays her salary. Old radicals never die. They just scamper back to academia.

So, Ms. Davis and her noisy cohorts got their college. They named it Lumumba-Zapata, after an African communist and a Mexican revolutionary best known in this country through a Marlon Brando movie. Legend has it that the then Governor of California and current idol to millions of college students, Ronald Wilson Reagan, put an end to that nonsense but quick. The name Third has stuck, despite the best efforts of the era's survivors, unto this day.

And those survivors are the subject at hand, for it is they who keep the original "spirit" alive long after its always marginal relevance has faded and its time to have been buried in what has been so eloquently called "the ashheap of history" has passed. The students who come to Third today are like most students in America's colleges. They like their country. They like Ronald Reagan. They think the Sixties were a waste of time.

Obviously, there is a problem here. We have a student body which lives in the Eighties and we have

an administration and faculty which, along with its student collaborators, are trying to drag them kicking and screaming back in time. This retrogression is unusual in that it is not simply an idealization of Sixties radicalism but of conservative paternalism.

The Third Establishment's glory days were twenty years ago, and they must not be too happy getting older and farther out of touch with the mainstream of student life. More and more, Third College's administration has become heavy-handed in the exercise of its power. At the recent semi-formal, a resident assistant made the mistake of thinking that the administration possessed a sense of humor. While dancing, he dropped his pants, revealing a pair of shorts. (Chancellor Atkinson was, according to one source, amused and chuckled.) These were not boxer shorts, but regular shorts that one might wear strolling across Revelle Plaza. This, by all accounts, popular and capable RA was promptly fired by a Third College official.

Yours truly experienced the wrath of Third recently when I made the mistake of poking fun at the College. According to those in the know, my remarks in the *Koala* infuriated the administration and their student puppets on the College Council to such an extent that a letter condemning my comments was ordered composed at the February 23rd meeting and approved on the 2nd of March. In addition, sources say, they may even attempt to bring the sacrilege to the attention of the *Koala's* University staff advisor, no doubt in an attempt to prevent future sarcasm.

The College also uses its press monopoly to insure the propagation of its obsolete dogma and to prevent deviance from the party line. The *Third Word*, the College's newsletter, regularly refuses to publish critical articles. In one case, the paper was printed and paid for but was confiscated before it could be distributed. The administration had been displeased with a critical article and suppressed the issue.

To its credit, the newsletter ran an unedited article concerning the "Breaking Down Barriers" forum on race relations. One woman was so fed up with anti-Anglo rhetoric that she cried, "Hey, we aren't all pigs!"

The *Third Word's* Winter quarter edition was particularly interesting, especially the lead article which points out that Mr. Lumumba-Zapata was murdered by the CIA. Evidently, it was forgotten that they are a duo, and that Mr. Zapata wandered into an ambush about a quarter of a century before the CIA came into existence. And, if the CIA had a hand in communist Patrice Lumumba's death, I for one, will lose no sleep.

Third not only attempts to stifle dissent through the intimidation and direct control of the media but through a system that insures that the student government will reflect only the Administration's interests. The College council is composed of two types of members, four appointed by the Administration directly and five "elected" by the students. The appointments, in keeping with the College's history of dubious affirmative action, are at time appointed less on the basis of ability than on "proportional representation" for each ethnic or gender group. If you are talented and the best qualified for the post, you might not get the job because there aren't enough female Hispanic Hindus on the Council.



Election to the Council guarantees little. To be on the Council, one must attend Third's "Leadership Camp" so that the new member can learn more about the "principles and philosophy" of the College. To be fair, no one has said that the camp is an exercise in brainwashing, but attendance is required. But where does that leave a true opposition candidate? And what happens if the Administration refuses to let someone attend?

Recently, the College held a "Back To Basics" forum where speakers reveled in tales of the olden days when tie-dye was king. It was nostalgia, but sad nostalgia. Third has lost its students along the way. We have changed; they have stayed the same.

The stated goals of the radicals who founded Third were always dubious. They wanted a College that would deal with the "special needs" of "Third World" students, whatever those are. One of the ways they wanted to do this was by introducing the now infamous Third World Studies courses. Universally dreaded, these required classes are less about the people and history of other cultures than about how America has oppressed them. In a recent *Third Word*, one commentator expressed disappointment that Asian-American students were less than thrilled with the idea of their own TWS course. No one wants to sit through another quarter of cultural self-flagellation.

In the beginning, the radicals wanted strict racial and economic quotas as their form of affirmative action. This foolishness never took root, and the Third student of today is economically similar to other students, i.e. upper middle class. The college has succeeded in creating an atmosphere of racial diversity, yet not the kind it initially intended to. Race is not an issue at Third. People do not sit around thinking about the heritage of their friends and roommates, which accounts for the cool reception that greeted the Asian-American studies idea. The students at Third see the basic tenets of the College as racially divisive, not unifying. Some minority students even see some of the favoritism stemming from affirmative action programs as insulting, since it assumes that no member of a minority can succeed without special help.

Third's recent infatuation with Asian-American students is understandable. If organized and polarized, this growing and successful group would be a useful addition to the Third Establishment's radical-ethnic constituency. However, it is hard to take this "commitment" to Asian-descended students seriously when a painting of China's late Chairman Mao rests high on the wall of the Third Place commuter lounge. It is ironic indeed that Third enshrines one of history's bloodiest butchers of Asians.

The fact is that the philosophy of Third College is at odds with the student body of today. The students want a reorientation of goals away from the polarizing racial fixation of the past to the relevant goal of preparation for the future. In addition, they want an end to the rule of the Third College student elite which dominates the Council and committees. These students are often hand-picked by the Administration and

(Continued on page 11)

Letters



Dear Editor,

I enclose my personal check in the amount of \$15 to renew my subscription to your outstanding journal.

I am outraged that the leftist media received 47% of the media budget, while you receive only 4%. What can one expect when your "Top Gun" at UCSD sets such a deplorable example of living to his faculty and students. How can he discipline them for a little "hanky-panky?" The local media white-washed the whole court room news.

Keep up your good work. Our country needs a steady dose of your brand of good sense.

Sincerely,
LCDR Robert H. Whiteley, USN-Ret.

Dear Friends at California Review,

Enclosed you will find the carbons of letters I have written to Gov Deukmejian and UC President Gardner urging them to investigate the disproportionate allocation of funds. I wish I could have been more eloquent on your behalf.

I also suggest you contact a gentleman name of Tirso del Junco. A stalwart Republican, Mr. del Junco has been chairman of the state Republican party and I believe that recently our governor has named him to the UC board of regents. I am not exactly certain of that but I am sure that he would be a champion of your cause.

Good luck.
Sincerely,
John Paul Anerich
Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

I believe my subscription to *California Review* has expired. Please send me a renewal notice so I can resubscribe to your wonderful newspaper. Your articles reflect much deep thought, which is even impressive considering that most college students could care less about the world around them. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Frank Cerrone

Dear Sirs:

A conservative journal is a terrible thing to waste! I would be pleased to point out the liberal bias to your U.C. President if you would let me know exactly where to send my complaint to him. Thank you and good luck.

Nancy Follansbee

Mr. Anerich's letter:

Honorable George Deukmejian
Governor
State of California
Dear Governor Deukmejian,

I enclose the outer pages of the current issue of *California Review*, a conservative paper published by students at UC San Diego.

The pie chart on the cover demonstrates the inequitable distribution of funds at that campus. *California Review* is an excellent student paper dedicated to defending and promoting the traditions and values cherished by Americans. That it receive less than half the amount of homosexual papers on campus is stupefying.

This matter deserves your attention. The *California Review* is a much needed voice of sanity in today's academic world.

From the Editor:

Thank you for your interest in CR, Miss Follansbee and thanks to all those who have answered CR's urgent plea for financial support. The leftist *New Indicator* still receives nearly five times as much money from the Associated Students as CR. Our readers can continue to help by sending letters voicing their concern about the discrepancy in media funding at UC San Diego to: George Deukmejian, Governor of California, State Capitol, Sacramento, CA, 95814 and UC President David P. Gardner, Office of the President, 714 University Hall, UC Berkeley, Berkeley, CA, 94720. Thanks again for your contributions and for supporting CR in its quest to continue the conservative revolution.

—P.J.M.

California Review



Credo: Imperium et libertas.

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Kurt Andrew Schlichter *Centurion Luxor*
Justina M. Flavin *Adjutor Popularis*
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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 Respihi and engaging in discourse on preserving the American Way.



A conservative journal is a terrible thing to waste. Give to California Review, a not-for-profit organization.

In Review

■ Crows invade Cincinnati! People in the downtown part of the city are advised to carry an umbrella during evening hours. In recent weeks, thousands of crows have been flying into the city at night to roost, causing danger to pedestrians.

■ Oops! An 81-year-old parking attendant accidentally drove a car through a wall on the second floor of a Chicago garage and plunged the auto 20 feet into an alley. The gentleman walked away without a scratch but the Olds struck a fire escape and a parked van.

■ A cat named Puff, in Fredonia, Wis., woke its owners late one night last month to warn them of a fast-moving fire. The cat scratched frantically on its owners' bedroom door, waking them. Six occupants, of the home escaped, but the 11-year-old cat went up in a 'puff' of smoke.

■ In the middle of a flight from Denver to San Jose, a drunken passenger picked up a microphone and announced to the DC-8's stunned passengers: "This plane is going to crash in five minutes." Within seconds, before anyone panicked, a female attendant's voice came over the loudspeaker and assured passengers there was no problem. The inebriated passenger was allowed to leave with others upon landing but an FAA inspector said the agency will likely have a talk with the man.

■ Philadelphia Common Pleas Judge Lisa Richette, 58, was beaten by a purse snatcher outside a movie theater as scores of people watched without helping her. The judge was punched repeatedly and dragged about 100 feet before the man drove off in her car and escaped. A police official said he hopes the judge, who has a reputation for leniency, will think twice about giving probation in any future mugging cases.

■ Students in Prairie Village, Kan., attempting to turn back the clock for a high school "Hippie Day," got their symbols mixed up, confusing the 'peace' symbol with the Mercedes-Benz logo. "Only at Shawnee Mission East would they mistake a Mercedes sign for a peace sign," an English teacher at the school said. The school draws many students from the affluent areas of suburban Kansas City.

■ More mistakes from Kansas: a man who robbed a liquor store left his wallet behind. The man carried a bottle to the counter and started to pay for it, officers said. He then put down his wallet, produced a knife and demanded money. He escaped with the money and the bottle, but sans billfold. Police soon arrested a suspect.

■ Hence forth, Statue of liberty visitors are charged \$1 per visit under a test program in effect until September. Sen. Bill Bradley, D-N.J., doesn't like the idea: "Lady Liberty says at her base, 'Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses.' She doesn't ask them for a dollar."

■ Three cheers! Spam is 50 years old and residents of Austin, Minn., its birthplace, will mark the golden anniversary in July with a four day celebration. Yum, yum.

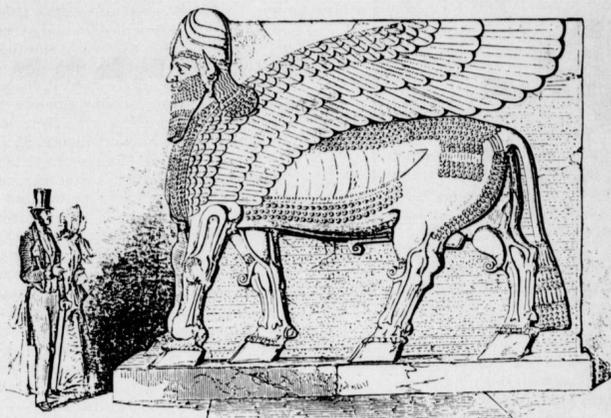
■ An angry collective farm chairman in the Yelets region of central Russia ordered a statue of Lenin be buried in a ditch because he said it had been imposed on him by local authorities. The unrepentant chairman told a Soviet news correspondent: "We didn't order it or pay for it. It was sent by the people in Yelets." Perhaps this event will set a welcome new precedent towards commie totems.

■ For all you Ronald Reagan Fan Club Members out there, our Commander-In-Chief's favorite jelly-bean flavors are coconut and licorice. Bet you wouldn't have heard that from Sam Donaldson.

■ A joke reported to be popular among dissidents in the Soviet Union reads as follows:

Q: What is a communist?
A: A communist is one who studies Marx and Lenin.
Q: What is an anti-communist?
A: An anti-communist is one who studies Marx and Lenin and understands them.

■ Evidently, Phil Donahue has run out of transvestite nuns, housewife hookers and commie thugs to interview. Last week he had a gentleman on his show who insisted his name was "Eckton" and that he resided on Mars. CR suggests that in the future, Mr. Eckton follow Nancy's advice and "just say no."



■ The Soviet Union cruise ship Alexander Pushkin received an icy greeting from 1500 protesters when it tried to put ashore in New Caledonia. The vessel's hull was painted with slogans like "Soviets Out of the Pacific" and "Soviets Go Home". When the ship tried to dock, the protesters pelted it with beer bottles. Not one passenger went ashore. New Caledonia: CR's favorite tropical island paradise.

■ One February 1st, the Communist hellhole of Albania answered the question "What if they gave an election and everybody came". Of the nation's 1,830,653 voters, 1,830,652 voted for the ruling Albanian Party of Labor. The other vote was promptly declared invalid.

■ An English Labor candidate was chastised by his party for including a picture of his family on a campaign brochure. The homosexual faction was upset that he "unnecessarily drew attention to his heterosexuality". The empire's decline continues.....

■ We hate to perpetuate negative stereotypes but it was recently reported in the Soviet press that 40% of Moscow's population is overweight.

■ The Vietnamese government recently sentenced a half dozen social misfits to jail terms of up to six years for the crime of showing horror films. It seems that the communist regime wants to retain its monopoly on terror.

■ Here are a few statistics to keep in mind when some bleeding heart starts whining about caring, compassionate communism. Since 1900, over 119 million people have been murdered by their own governments, compared to 35.7 million killed in international and civil wars. 20.3 million were murdered by non-communist undemocratic governments while 95.2 million were butchered by communist dictatorships. These figures come from professor R.J. Rummel of the University of Hawaii and provide us with 95.2 million more reasons to fight the communist cancer wherever it sprouts, be it in Central America (tens of thousands of dead), Vietnam (80,000 murdered), China (tens of millions dead) or the peace loving Soviet Union (tens of millions killed).

■ San Francisco schools have decided to forge a unique union of two of mankind's most insidious scourges: AIDS and rap music. The children have been encouraged to create an "Anti-AIDS/Safe sex rap" as part of a campaign to increase awareness of the disease's cause and prevention. We are sorry to report that entries are limited to those between the ages of 11 and 18.

■ A number of unsuspecting polka fans had quite a shock when they purchased compact discs of Laurence Welk's "Polka Favorites". They found their discs contained the soundtrack to the punk rock epic "Sid and Nancy". Instead of "Tiny Bubbles" their ears were assaulted with hits like "Love Kills" and Sid Vicious's version of Sinatra's "My Way". The record company attributed the mislabelling to "The factory in Japan", but we suspect Moscow had a hand in it.

■ And to think they're angry about premarital AIDS screening. In some provinces in Red China, overeager cadres require prospective couples to produce a pair of rat tails before they are issued a marriage license.

■ Senate deliberations in Uruguay turned exciting when one Senator accused another of being a coward. The remark instigated a bench clearing brawl. Unfortunately, U.S. Congressman Bob Dornan was not there to "straighten" any ties.

■ Americans have long thrived on amateur athletics. And now another star has emerged. Frank O'Brian has beaten more than 100,000 opponents in Nerf Ball basketball. "I don't have any groupies yet," O'Brian says, "but Nerf Ball is a growing sport."

■ Authorities had little trouble tracking down a bank robber this January. The thief wrote his hold-up note on the back of his parole card. Something is obviously very wrong with the country's education system.

■ A member of the British house of Lords has left himself to the stray dogs of South London. Recent convert to Buddhism and Liberal Party Peer Lord Avebury feels that "anything bioderagable should be recycled" and is putting a provision to that effect in his will. The Battersea pound manager, while not denying the nobleman's nutritional value, has declined the offer in advance.

■ As an airliner was about to take off at the international airport in Ujungpandang, Sulawesi, a passenger spotted a 1 1/2-foot-long brown snake slithering down the aisle and raised the alarm. Authorities successfully subdued the snake which was accidentally brought aboard in a bouquet of orchids belonging to a stewardess.

■ "If any do-gooder comes along and tries to tell you that your safety is more important than your freedom, you better watch out. The only way to be free is to be strong and protect it because there's nothing more precious than your freedom." - Former Air Force fighter pilot Dick Rutan after he and Jeanne Yeager flew non-stop, non-refueled around the world in the Voyager aircraft.

■ A new East-bloc weapon? A Pakistan air force F-16 jet burst into flames when a charging wild boar ran into its front wheel during takeoff at a Pakistani air base. The speeding boar knocked the wheel off the aircraft and the plane scraped along the runway before bursting into flames. The two crew members ejected safely.

The opinions and views contained in California Review do not represent those of the ASUCSD, the Regents, and/or the University of California. They belong to a dedicated few who are committed to freedom of expression and the preservation of our glorious Republic.

The Minimum Wage Rage

By C. Brandon Crocker

Politicians like to do things about problems, especially if what they do makes them look compassionate. Unfortunately, compassionate-sounding actions often worsen the problems they are supposed to solve. A prime example is raising the minimum wage in order to help the poor. Proposals to do this are gaining support in Washington, but the effects on the poor would be negative.

Those arguing for an increase in the minimum wage, which has remained level at \$3.35 an hour since 1981, claim that such a move would help the working poor. They point out that 28% of minimum wage jobs are held by heads of households, and that a full time minimum wage worker does not earn enough to keep a family of three above the poverty line. Undoubtedly, this is what Senator Edward Kennedy has in mind when he says the current minimum is "not a living wage."

The fact that the minimum wage is not a "living" one does not necessarily mean it should be raised. In order to determine the effects of raising the minimum wage, more must be considered than merely the wage level. It is important to note that in the case of full time minimum wage workers, the wage earned is not equal to total income. Total income is made up of wages and welfare benefits. Of far greater importance than what percent of total income is derived from wages instead of welfare, is the level of employment. It is an

economic fact that increasing price reduces demand. As the price of non-skilled labor rises, employers will use relatively less expensive substitutes such as machines or eliminating jobs entirely forcing customers to use self-service or to stand in longer lines. (For instance, the job of ushering at movie theaters is one victim of earlier minimum wage increases). Some jobs are simply not worth more than \$3.35 an hour.

The best way for the poor to escape the trap of poverty is through work. It is inconsequential whether or not the income earned is enough for a person to live above the poverty level, independent of welfare. Working provides more than a non-welfare source of income: working provides experience and improves skills, which leads to higher paying jobs. Eliminating low paying jobs by raising the minimum wage would prevent many poor people from gaining the experience necessary to increase their standard of living. A high minimum wage makes it difficult for the poor to climb up the economic ladder because it knocks out the lowest rungs.

Our welfare system discourages the poor from taking minimum wage jobs because welfare pays much better. But many poor people in this country have shown that they want to work, even if all the money earned is lost through reduced welfare benefits. These people are looking ahead to the payoff of future independence. Those heads of households comprising

28% of the minimum wage job holders are not taking these jobs in order to earn a "living wage" in the future, and to escape the welfare system.

The devastating effects on employment of a high minimum wage is disproportionately shouldered by minority groups. This is because a greater percentage of blacks and Hispanics, vis-a-vis whites, are teenagers. Teenagers, possessing limited skills and experience, often can only compete for low wage positions. Increases in teenage unemployment are correlated with real increases in the minimum wage. Consequently, black and Hispanic employment is negatively correlated with real increases in the minimum wage.

Economists rarely speak in one voice when it comes to evaluating the effects of public policies. Yet the evidence on minimum wages is so strong it is hard to find any economists who favor them. Even the socialist Gunner Myrdal wrote of their deleterious consequences.

Destroying job opportunities by raising the minimum wage will not help the poor. Jobs are the single most effective anti-poverty program. Take them away and you take away the hope and the opportunity of poor people to pull themselves up and off the welfare roles. Jobs should not be sacrificed for a higher minimum wage.

C. Brandon Crocker is CR's Emperor Emeritus.

Gorbachev's Call For Truth-In-History

By Jim Guirard, Jr.

Washington Post Moscow correspondent Celestine Bohlen should be applauded for her most significant February 14 article, "Soviet Urges New Look at History." In a story overlooked by most of the media, she quotes Mikhail Gorbachev as calling for "a re-opening of Soviet books and the restoration of names and historical periods that have been cloaked in official silence."

If Mr. Gorbachev is really serious about making truth-in-history part of his "glasnost" (openness) policy, here are a few important dates in Russian history which cry out for his immediate attention:

The upcoming 70th anniversary of the 1917 Russian Revolution should be celebrated on March 15, the date Czar Nicholas II was deposed — not on November 7, as is now planned.

Then, April 16 should recall the belated return to Russia of V.I. Ulyanov (alias "Lenin") after several years of exile in Central and Western Europe — a month and a day after the Bolshevik coup! which selected the forced the Czar to abdicate.



Finally, on January 18-19 there should be a commemorative dirge for the final demise of the Russian Revolution, for on these dates in early 1918 the Constituent Assembly held its one official session — before being forced (after two major anti-Bolshevik votes) into permanent adjournment by Lenin's militia.

Such disastrous results for the Bolshevik — meaning "majority" — Party prompted Lenin to write in 1920 that these elections (and the resulting anti-Bolshevik Constituent Assembly) helped "prove to the backward masses why such parliaments deserve to be broken up." Never again would there be free, multi-party elections in a communist-controlled country. One time proved to be more than enough, thank you.

Post reporter Bohlen quotes Gorbachev further as saying, "History must be seen for what it is." Taking Comrade "Glas" (for "glasnost") at his word, she and others in the media should now follow up on whether he finally confesses the true historical origins of the Soviet dictatorship — or whether he continues to bury the story of what really happened in 1917 and 1918 beneath one more layer of propaganda, lies and disinformation.

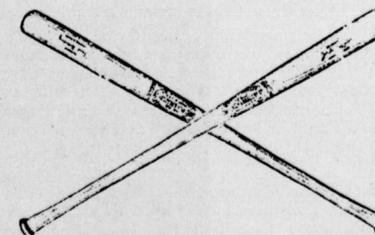
Jim Guirard is a lawyer based in Washington, D.C.

George F. Will's Baseball Predictions



Winner of the American League West —
Cincinnati Reds
(Come now, George!)

National League East —
Philadelphia Phillies



Winner of the American League West —
Texas Rangers

American League East —
Cleveland Indians

The Reds will win the World Series.

George F. Will is CR's sports editor.

End The Duplicity: Taking Drugs Out of The American Society

By P. Joseph Moons

Society has not yet come to grips with itself. Mealy-mouthed hand wringing, apologies, and knee-jerk quick fixes have only prolonged, not cured, America's ever present drug problem. In the past few years several changes have occurred: movie actors, athletes and even the Congress have vociferously declared illicit drugs the scourge of our nation, First Lady Nancy Reagan's "Just Say No" campaign has been tremendously successful, and drug use among high school seniors declined last year. These 'pluses' are still outweighed by this nation's failure to realize that for drugs to stop being a major problem, society's aggregate attitude must change.

Everyone knows the impact that illegal drugs have: they affect a worker's productivity, the cost of interdiction in money and manpower is enormous to the government, drug related crime is serious, and, perhaps worst of all, lives are ruined and lost. The latter do not include drug-crazed lunatics like Janis Joplin, athletic stars like Len Bias, or performers such as John Belushi. These people failed to take personal responsibility for their lives and allowed themselves to be sucked into the whirlpool of deception.

The true sufferers include the babies who are born addicted, and impoverished children living on the streets forced into a drug infested world by uncaring, welfare-lazy parents. America should act on their behalf.

What to do? Think of why an individual uses drugs. Addiction, recreation, escapism or peer pressure. Either way, that person is apt to blame someone else for his irresponsibility. Americans' lackadaisical attitude in the 1960's and 70's has allowed today's middle-agers to have grown up with drug use. Worst of all, they accept it! From professors to urban professionals, indifference prevails.

Society's flippancy mirrors the current political/legal situation. Politicians are too weak to take a hardline stance as they know drug use is so pervasive in society that they dare not upset a majority of their constituents for fear of being voted out of office. Courts and jails are so overcrowded that dope-dealers are let off with mere slaps on the wrist. The only attack

seems to come from law enforcement personnel who actively battle the drug trade. San Diego's police force is kept busy, as state Attorney General John Van de Kamp reports, as this city is quickly becoming the largest methamphetamine producing area in the country.

Yet, lip service does exist in the law enforcement. Some police may fail to report or vehemently search drug-possessors for dread of extra paper work. Hypocrisy occurs on the UCSD campus as well. A friend recently relayed this story to me: One Friday afternoon he witnessed a shaggy-haired male smoking dope in the courtyard of the on-campus Triton Pub. He went inside to notify someone of authority and recognized an off-duty Campus Security Officer (CSO). My friend explained the situation to him, but the CSO just laughed and said, "I'll take it and smoke it myself." With this frame of mind, should this person be an extension of law enforcement on the campus in the position of CSO? I should say not.



Are the college youth and middle-aged people of today lost to the abyss of indifference towards drug use? Not all of them; some have seen a brighter future. Hope lies in the grammar school and junior high

school children who are enlightened by programs like "Just Say No" and the community work of people like Dan Fouts. Policy makers may have their hands tied now, but in a few years the next generation of citizens may insist on a truly drug-free America and leaders who can provide it.

Currently, several options are available in curbing and eliminating drug use. Drug use is based on a market system: supply equals demand. Drug rehabilitation and education campaigns will decrease demand slowly. Severe punishment for those found guilty of drug possession will be more effective. Drug trafficking in Indonesia dropped dramatically after two Australians were executed there for illegal narcotics possession last year. Malaysia is also serious: Anyone found with specified quantities of drugs is presumed to be a trafficker and faces a mandatory death penalty. A total of 47 people have been hanged in Malaysia for drug offenses since 1983. Despite what the so-called Amnesty International desires, a similar policy in America would greatly reduce drug use, making people think twice if it is worth their lives.

Our government can also substantially diminish the supply of illicit narcotics. Let's do as California Sen. Pete Wilson suggests and use U.S. military forces to patrol our southern border. By having units actively patrolling the air and ground, many drug flights could be stopped, thus interdicting the supply before it enters the country.

Changing society's attitude towards drug use is absolutely necessary for a competitive America. Quick-fixes like urine testing are not the answer. People take drugs for diverse reasons in different sectors of society. Those reasons must be identified and solutions implemented locally. An integrated plan where supply and demand are attacked from all sides will be the key to unlocking a drug-free America.

P. Joseph Moons is a senior at UCSD.

Long Live SDI!

By Douglas Jamieson

During the 1970s the Soviet Union had the largest nuclear escalation in the history of the world. While they were upgrading their old intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM) with monster ten warhead SS-18's, America sat back and watched. There was even talk about dismantling some of our existing missiles. America was being intimidated by this build up and instead of doing anything about it; we saw our country weaken as a strong hold for Democracy. Valuable territory was lost to Communism during the late seventies and it was time America got itself back on its feet. When President Reagan took office he publicly submitted a proposal called Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). This plan is commonly known as "Star Wars" and has received overwhelming public support. As 1987 is upon us SDI is not a dream any more, but a workable reality. Ronald Reagan has set to work some of the best scientists and engineers to devise a global defense system. The results are unquestionably in America's favor.

Ronald Reagan has come under some criticism for the collapse of the Reykjavik Summit, because he was unable to agree with Mikhail Gorbachev on an arms control deal. It seemed that if there was any good time for a deal, this was the place. When talks broke down the public sensed all hope was lost. Any reasonable human being would know that Ronald Reagan made the right move in Reykjavik. Gorbachev wanted Reagan to give up SDI and then reductions on nuclear arms could be negotiated. Negotiated? Gorbachev fails to see that SDI is a defense for the citizens of the United States of America and is nonnegotiable. If Gorbachev wants to negotiate then we will negotiate conventional weapons and silo-based missiles, but not at the expense of giving up SDI.

In 1972 the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty was signed. Under this treaty the United States and the Soviet Union were not permitted to deploy defensive weapons; except each country was allowed one hundred anti-missile interceptors at a single site. This type of system is known as a point defense system. The Soviet Union has a missile defense system deployed around Moscow and are in the midst of upgrading it. Not surprisingly though, the Soviets are also in violation of Treaty America has a right to a defense, and it is time

feed information to the defense missiles telling them distances to the ICBM's. Once the distances are known the ABM's can track the ICBM's with much greater accuracy. The Soviets have such radars. By international law the United States is under no obligation to recognize a treaty that another country has violated. In accordance with the treaty, though, the United States started to deploy their point defense system around Grand Forks, North Dakota which housed many of our ICBM's. The decision was then made to dismantle the system. America now stands defenseless to any kind of incoming ICBM. Under the ABM Treaty America has a right to a defense, and it is time we deployed one.

Brought about by the ABM treaty, "mutual assured destruction" (MAD) has become the concept deterring nuclear war. Our fate is essentially out of our hands. The thought of the Soviets launching a first strike barrage upon us is terrifying enough, but what about other countries? What happens if a nation hostile towards the United States obtains nuclear capability? There are radical leaders such as Quaddafi that would not think twice about launching a nuclear missile at us. We have to start thinking about a safeguard that will protect us against such possibilities. Technology is not a problem with SDI. We have the capability of a workable defense system right now using interceptor missiles. The application of lasers and particle beams are still being worked on because of the precision involved and will be added later. Meanwhile, SDI scientists are working on lasers of different magnitudes. The less powerful beams will be able to penetrate the shell of an ICBM and detect whether the missile is a decoy or not. If it is in fact a warhead carrying missile then the more powerful beams will be able to annihilate the "brain" of the missile.

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On March 23, 1983 Ronald Reagan stressed the fact that deploying SDI would be a great enough defense thus "rendering nuclear weapons impotent and obsolete." This assumption is correct in referring to first strike missile potential. Once both superpowers have established a defense, first strike victory is virtually eliminated. Thus, disarmament is more likely with the deployment of SDI than without it. For years the two superpowers have tried reduction in arms to no avail. The Soviets prime concern is to establish offensive nuclear superiority. With the establishment of SDI, offensive weapons versus offensive weapons can be reduced. Soviet reductions in offensive weapons for our defensive weapons is no part of the deal. So what happens if the Soviet Union decides to overpower our defense? This solution is quite simple. First of the facts is that after the ABM Treaty came the signing of the

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The show was *Amerika*, at over fourteen hours long and a cost of forty million dollars. It was a colossal waste unparalleled in television history.

Although Liberals, the Soviet Union and the United Nations condemned it for various affronts to their causes. The show did not partake of much in the way of "Soviet-bashing" or "U.N. degradation", nor was it a Conservative response to that other ABC hit, the post-nuclear holocaust film *The Day After*.

Actually, the concept behind the plot of *Amerika* was not to turn the common American into an hysterical xenophobic or paranoid survivalist who would support some kind of pre-emptive strike against the rest of the world. Rather, the purpose appeared to be one of encouraging a renewed unity and patriotism within the country.

This goal of a renewed pride in our nation is held not only by conservatives and ABC executives, but by politicians as well. A result of this patriotism, is displayed by the recent movements of our federal legislators toward implementation of a mandatory national-service program.



There are several arguments put forward in support of the national-service program. One is that it would create in the younger Americans a sense of pride and patriotism, and that it would give them some job training. Another is that it is needed in response to the "baby-bust" generation, as the yuppies are fond of labeling the developing shortage of men of military age.

Unfortunately, although the cause is noble, the means is not. To force people into service during peacetime while faced with no apparent menace, to take from them a year of their lives and to threaten their college education and hence their future is not the way to instill a sense of duty to the nation.

As a result, the young Americans required to serve the nation in such a program could possibly feel that they are being persecuted for no apparent reason.

In *Amerika*, the people had little patriotism or national unity, and only decided too late that they should work to maintain the freedom of the United States. In America, the introduction of a national-service program would lead to a loss of individual rights among selective Americans and would not necessarily lead to the increased nationalism and pride in our nation that many hope it would. Therefore, this plan, like *Amerika*, is best forgotten until something more realistic can be developed.

John Cleaves is a junior at UCSD

End The Duplicity: Taking Drugs Out of The American Society

By P. Joseph Moons

Society has not yet come to grips with itself. Mealy-mouthed hand wringing, apologies, and knee-jerk quick fixes have only prolonged, not cured, America's ever present drug problem. In the past few years several changes have occurred: movie actors, athletes and even the Congress have vociferously declared illicit drugs the scourge of our nation, First Lady Nancy Reagan's "Just Say No" campaign has been tremendously successful, and drug use among high school seniors declined last year. These "plusses" are still outweighed by this nation's failure to realize that for drugs to stop being a major problem, society's aggregate attitude must change.

Everyone knows the impact that illegal drugs have: they affect a worker's productivity, the cost of interdiction in money and manpower is enormous to the government, drug related crime is serious, and, perhaps worst of all, lives are ruined and lost. The latter do not include drug-crazed lunatics like Janis Joplin, athletic stars like Len Bias, or performers such as John Belushi. These people failed to take personal responsibility for their lives and allowed themselves to be sucked into the whirlpool of deception.

The true sufferers include the babies who are born addicted, and impoverished children living on the streets forced into a drug infested world by uncaring, welfare-lazy parents. America should act on their behalf.

What to do? Think of why an individual uses drugs. Addiction, recreation, escapism or peer pressure. Either way, that person is apt to blame someone else for his irresponsibility. Americans' lackadaisical attitude in the 1960's and 70's has allowed today's middle-agers to have grown up with drug use. Worst of all, they accept it! From professors to urban professionals, indifference prevails.

Society's flippancy mirrors the current political/legal situation. Politicians are too weak to take a hardline stance as they know drug use is so pervasive in society that they dare not upset a majority of their constituents for fear of being voted out of office. Courts and jails are so overcrowded that dope-dealers are let off with mere slaps on the wrist. The only attack

seems to come from law enforcement personnel who actively battle the drug trade. San Diego's police force is kept busy, as state Attorney General John Van de Kamp reports, as this city is quickly becoming the largest methamphetamine producing area in the country.

Yet, lip service does exist in the law enforcement. Some police may fail to report or vehemently search drug-possession for dread of extra paper work. Hypocrisy occurs on the UCSD campus as well. A friend recently relayed this story to me: One Friday afternoon he witnessed a shaggy-haired male smoking dope in the courtyard of the on-campus Triton Pub. He went inside to notify someone of authority and recognized an off-duty Campus Security Officer (CSO). My friend explained the situation to him, but the CSO just laughed and said, "I'll take it and smoke it myself." With this frame of mind, should this person be an extension of law enforcement on the campus in the position of CSO? I should say not.

school children who are enlightened by programs like "Just Say No" and the community work of people like Dan Fouts. Policy makers may have their hands tied now, but in a few years the next generation of citizens may insist on a truly drug-free America and leaders who can provide it.

Currently, several options are available in curbing and eliminating drug use. Drug use is based on a market system: supply equals demand. Drug rehabilitation and education campaigns will decrease demand slowly. Severe punishment for those found guilty of drug possession will be more effective. Drug trafficking in Indonesia dropped dramatically after two Australians were executed there for illegal narcotics possession last year. Malaysia is also serious: Anyone found with specified quantities of drugs is presumed to be a trafficker and faces a mandatory death penalty. A total of 47 people have been hanged in Malaysia for drug offenses since 1983. Despite what the so-called Amnesty International desires, a similar policy in America would greatly reduce drug use, making people think twice if it is worth their lives.

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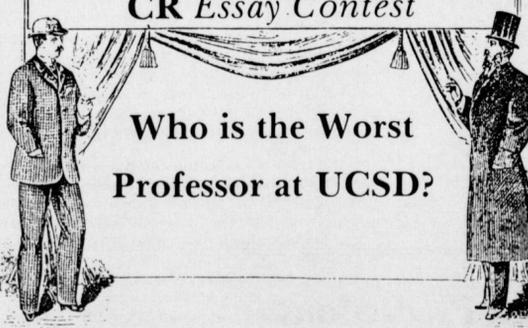
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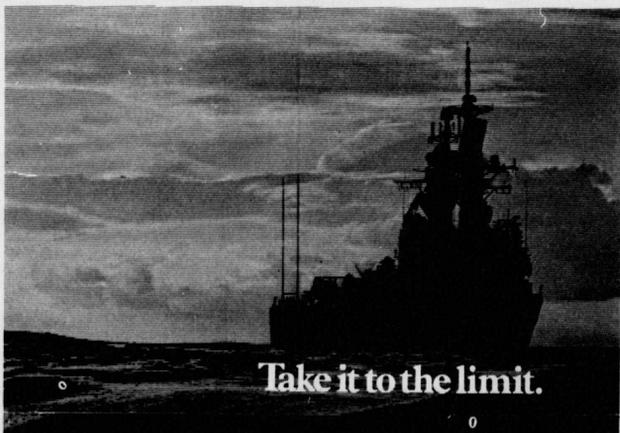


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There are several arguments put forward in support of the national-service program. One is that it would create in the younger Americans a sense of pride and patriotism, and that it would give them some job training. Another is that it is needed in response to the "baby-bust" generation, as the yuppies are fond of labeling the developing shortage of men of military age.

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California Review Interviews

Ron Packard was first elected to Congress on November 2, 1982 by a write-in vote—only the fourth successful write-in candidate in the history of the United States Congress. Congressman Packard was most recently re-elected to his third term in November, 1986. He captured over 75% of the vote. His first public post was a trustee of the Carlsbad Unified School District, serving from 1962 to 1974, including three years as Chairman. He served four years as a director of the Carlsbad Chamber of Commerce, two years as a member of the Carlsbad Planning Commission, and two years on the Carlsbad City Council, on which he served until his election as Mayor of Carlsbad in 1978. Since being elected to Congress, Packard has served on several major committees. During the 100th Congress, Packard will sit on the Public Works and Transportation Committee and the Science, Space and Technology Committee. He will serve on six subcommittees as well. He is the ranking Republican on the Science, Space and Technology Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight. Additionally, he is vice-president of the California Republican Study Committee, and is a member of the National Science Policy Task Force. In a 1987 magazine poll, Rep. Packard was picked as the member of the California delegation with the most personal integrity. Recently, Congressman Packard was interviewed by CR's P. Joseph Moons, John S. Cleaves and C. Brandon Crocker.

CR: What do you feel have been your major accomplishments during your tenure as congressman?

RP: My primary concern has been on local issues relative to transportation, water, and those kinds of things. I believe that my best contribution has been in trying to revive the local services and the funding for local services to keep pace with the problems that our cities and counties are facing.

In terms of actual accomplishments already done I suppose it would be getting money for different local projects like senior housing, highway interchanges and water projects.

CR: Does that include highway 78?

RP: Highway 78 is still on track, yes.

CR: We applaud the fact that you were the only member of the San Diego congressional delegation that had the backbone to vote against the Martin Luther King, Jr. holiday. What was your rationale behind your vote?

RP: I had nothing against Martin Luther King. That was not what motivated my vote. I don't believe the Federal government ought to impose additional national holidays on local businesses and county and city halls and require increased costs to those agencies because of their employees having another holiday. The Federal government should not provide more holidays at the expense of local government and "the private sector" local industry and business. So, I felt that it was inappropriate. I had some feelings also that it sends the wrong messages for us to take away celebrating the birthdays of two of our greatest presidents (Presidents Washington and Lincoln) and combining them into a non-birthday celebration or holiday and then celebrate the birthday of someone that perhaps may not be as worthy as President Lincoln or Washington.

CR: When first elected to congress, you achieved your victory through a very unique style of campaigning. Did your victory against Johnnie Crean affect your early performance in congress?

RP: I think it opened up several opportunities that otherwise I wouldn't have had. When you first come as a new member of Congress, the system is overwhelming and most new members are unknown and unheard of. That later affects your ability to get the committees you want or to get the kind of start that you want in Congress. No question about it, I was able to get a better start because of the unique way that I was elected. I was known and my election preceded me here and I think it assisted me in getting committee assignments and other opportunities that otherwise I may have had to wait two years or more to get.

CR: Is there any animosity remaining toward Congressman Jim Bates for his interfering with your proposed Santa Margarita project, the dam on Camp Pendleton?

RP: No. It's not my style to harbor grudges or to try to get even with people or not overlook or forgive and forget. I don't agree with his position on that. I still don't. I believe that water is too critical to Southern California to not harness every option we have to better manage our local water resources. It simply means that we don't have to look to Northern California for our water sources. I think we were right, but nevertheless, Jim Bates and I get along fine and work together where we can and where we're philosophically and politically different, we don't. That's understandable. It is not only true with Jim, that's true with anyone else. We're on good terms.

"We could not avoid the fallout of a world trade war or serious trading problems that would throw the world economy into a tizzy."

CR: Now that the Democrats control both houses of Congress, trade Legislation will apparently be at the top of the Congressional agenda. Do you think government subsidies or protectionist quotas and tariffs would be healthy?

RP: No, I have not supported that concept, I think it's the wrong way to go. I believe that the administration is making significant progress on our trade policies and revising them and improving them. And frankly right now, Japan and other trading partners that have taken advantage of our tax trading agreements are beginning now to recognize that they've got to change and they have already made changes. Japan is already complaining about the lowering of our dollar to a point where it's affecting their own foreign trade and that's precisely where they've needed to be. We've needed to have them at a point where they begin to recognize that they can't go on the way they are without problems. But to impose sanctions or to pass legislation with heavy sanctions, I think will simply precipitate a trade war and will break down our ability to negotiate good trade agreements. It will force countries to be more parochial and to look to their own needs first, and not really work out a cooperative arrangement to improve world trade. We don't want a world economic recession, anymore than we want one in our own country. This is because we could not avoid the fallout of a world trade war or serious trading problems that would throw the world economy into a tizzy. I think the best way is not to pass highly restrictive trade legislation, but I suspect that that's what's going to happen and I presume that the president will veto it, and I would work hard to sustain his veto.

CR: Many members of Congress have called Education Secretary Bennett's education budget dead in the water. Do you support the shift in aid for students from grants to loans?

RP: There is no question that the initial intent of the student aid programs, especially the Guaranteed Student Loans, was to assist students when they needed it. And then when they were able and educated and had jobs, they would repay those funds and they would become revolving funds for the next generation of students to enjoy. We cannot continue to go on in a grant program with the budget restraints that we now have. So, without a repayment plan, the whole program will collapse. The choice is not whether we continue grants at the levels that we had in the past or not. The choice is whether we have a program of assisting students and giving them access to higher education through long processes. So, I have to support the loan concept, recognizing that they would not be required to pay it back until they had the ability to do so. But

they ought to be required, and you're going to see a strengthening of the repayment requirements, simply because that is the money-or a good part of the money - that we must have in order to continue funding student loans. So in view of budget restraints, I have to agree that that is probably the way it's going to go, whether we like it or not.

CR: Now that President Reagan is entering his last two years in office what do you think will be the major obstacles facing Republicans in a Democrat controlled House and Senate?

RP: Well, not only do we have a change in the Senate, and very little change in the House, but the President has also gone through some earthshaking experiences with the Contra aid problem and the Iran problem. That also is going to play a role in how well he does. We just got the report on that from the Presidential Commission, and it did find that the President, was in fact, not informed on these issues and that he was truthful in saying that he was not aware of much of what went on. But we also note that that will still have a political effect upon his success during the last two years. It's going to be harder for the President to get his agenda through the legislature. They're going to fight harder, it's going to be more polequipped to use his veto power a lot more. It will be more 1 and partisan, and the President is going to be difficult for the President, but the President is very resilient, he was governor of the state of California during a time when both houses of the State were in the other party — and he's not unaccustomed to dealing with that — and rather successfully. I fully expect the President to bounce back and be effective. I do not consider him a lame duck President. There was not enough change in either House, even though the majority changed in the Senate, it was not such a significant majority that they can just railroad their agenda over this President, it won't happen.

"I fully expect the President to bounce back and be effective. I do not consider him a lame duck president."

CR: Do you agree with President Reagan that Lt. Colonel Oliver North is an American hero?

RP: Let me preface my comments by saying that I have always supported aid to the Contra movement in Central America. With that promise, I have supported whatever methods were legally appropriate to get monies to the Contras, to help them carry on their work. I have been down there. I have witnessed their activities. I'm totally supportive of what they are trying to do. I believe that it's achievable, and I have always voted for Federal government aid to the Contras. Much of the time we have not been able to provide that aid, again because Congress has not given their blessing to it. Therefore, funds have been raised through private sources and this has been ongoing for literally years and years and millions of dollars have gone down to assist the Contras when the Federal government has withheld their funds. That's what's kept them going. I have supported that movement. I have supported aid from the government sources, I've supported, of course, aid through private efforts. The question then, on the Contra issue with money being raised the way that it was, with Oliver North, is whether it was legally done, or whether it violated law. My personal feeling was that when Congress passed the laws about 3 years ago, and I was here and participated in that, and voted against it, when Congress passed the laws restricting the President's ability to funnel money and assistance to the Contras, that was an unconstitutional law. Congress did not have the right to extract from the President his power of foreign policy. Therefore I did not consider it to be a



constitutional law. Obviously it has not been challenged in the courts, and so it is a law on the books. But the President, I don't believe, felt that it was constitutional. They were unduly taking powers from the President that were written into the constitution. For that reason, I have some real concerns as to whether the President, the government, the CIA, Oliver North, and all of those participating in this method of getting aid to the Contras literally violated constitutional law, we don't know that they did. I don't think they did but obviously it's a law on the books. Be that as it may, Oliver North has been a point man, and an expert in getting monies to the Contras. I applaud him for that, and in my judgement, at least in that effort, he has done more than any American I know. If that makes him a hero, then so be it. In the minds of others of course, they don't like the idea of funneling money to the Contras, and so obviously he would not be considered a hero in that sense, or even a success. But he has succeeded in keeping that movement alive. President Reagan wanted that done, I wanted it done, I consider him performing a great service to the cause of freedom in Nicaragua. But that's obviously going to be looked upon differently by different people. So I don't believe he did anything wrong in funneling private money, profits if you will, from the sale of arms to another country, if there is profit-making that can be done after the United States has been paid their contracted price for that equipment. If there's profit to be made beyond that, those countries of those individuals who made the profit can in my judgement, do with it what they want. It was done with the idea of funneling those profits to the Contras. I personally see nothing wrong with that.

CR: Why did the administration reject the Soviet nuclear test ban proposal?

RP: The Soviet Union is very clever at self-imposing nuclear test bans when they have just completed a

series of nuclear testing, and they've basically caught up with their test program, and they knew that we had not done any testing to speak of, and that there was testing yet to be done in the United States. So they simply used this as a ploy to put this administration and this country in a box. If they go through intensive testing for a period of 10 to 12 months, and they have virtually completed their testing that they need to have done for the next 2 or 3 years, and then they self-impose a test ban—that's just a strategy to keep us from testing equipment that we simply haven't gotten to yet. That's wrong, and for us to play that game with them would work to our disadvantage. Because they test their modernized equipment and then declare a self-

"...Oliver North has been a point man and an expert in getting monies to the contras. I applaud him for that..."

imposed ban just before we get to testing ours, and then request that we impose the same ban, simply means that we don't get to test and they've already done theirs'. That's wrong, and so to play that game with them, they will win every time. We did the right thing by not going along with it.

CR: What effect will the administrations interpretation of the ABM treaty have an arms negotiations?

RP: I'm not an expert on the ABM Treaty, because I'm not part of either the Foreign Affairs or the Armed Services Committees. The ABM treaty, like I explained previously, is often used by the Soviet Union very craftily, to put us in difficult positions in terms of our policies on the production and the deployment of missiles and our entire defense posture. I believe that where there are violations on the Soviet side, we have not been calling that strongly enough to their attention. And then when we seek to disregard the very same thing that Russia historically has, they call us on the carpet and make us look bad. Frankly the ABM treaty is working against the United States right now, and the Soviets are very cleverly doing that. I think we're going to have to be very cautious that we don't find ourselves in a box on it. It's a treaty that we've got to tighten up and make certain that Russia doesn't violate it under any circumstances, and I believe that if they didn't, we wouldn't.

"The ABM Treaty...is often used by the Soviet Union, very craftily, to put us in a difficult position in terms of...our entire defense posture."

CR: Do you think the Soviet Union's new "openness" policy is genuine or merely for western consumption?

RP: I have to hope that it's genuine. I believe that there is a human cry in the Soviet Union, from their own people, to be able to enjoy freedom, and free enterprise system to a very limited degree. More than what they've had in the past. Frankly most Americans are not aware of the tremendously low standard of living that the citizens of the Soviet Union have had to live under for literally decades. At a time when the United States and other developed nations are enjoying a high level of economic freedom and economic prosperity, their people have struggled with very few of the modern conveniences that the poorest of Americans have enjoyed for literally decades. They are getting sick and tired of having to suffer the absence of these conveniences in their homes and the workplace at the expense of having so much of their Gross National Product earmarked for defense purposes. I have to believe that there is a little bit of maybe not a little bit but an uprising, or certainly the message is getting through to the leaders of the Soviet Union that the citizens are not willing to continue that. I think Gorbachev himself has felt that his people deserve more, and I think his popularity may be in this whole effort of trying to raise the standard of living of the ordinary citizen of his country. I applaud that. I believe that it is genuine to some degree. I don't believe we ought to be duped into feeling, though, that that's going to change radically their basic approach to defense and to military power. They will still have that, but I think you'll see some relaxation. It may be modest compared to the free world, but to the Soviet people it may be enough to keep them from rising up in rebellion. The same is true in terms of civil rights and human rights. I believe that the Soviet people are beginning to feel that inhumane practices in the Soviet Union cannot be continued at the same level they have historically. Maybe that's why we're seeing also some efforts to try to release Refuseniks and be a little bit more considerate as far as political imprisonment and so forth. All of this has to work towards a better society, worldwide. I hope it's sincere, I hope it's genuine. Time will tell.

CR: Thank you very much, Mr. Congressman.

RP: Good to talk to you and good luck in all that you do.

Those Crazy Mixed-Up Kids

By Barry Jantz

A recent feature story in *The (San Diego) Tribune* about *CR*'s own beloved ideological rival, *The New Indicator*, made mention of "...the conservative climate that rules today's college campuses." This is typical media fare of late; so common, in fact, that any interplanetary voyager on mission to discover current trends in American society would return to the galaxies weighted with copies of major metropolitan newspapers, all proving a vast majority of college students are clones of Ronald Reagan.

The students' renewed interest in academics has much to do with this line of thought, but the media imagination, in this case, is largely fueled by statistics showing a majority of college students voting for Reagan in 1984. Unfortunately, that data was based far less on Mr. Reagan's ideals than on candidate Mondale's shortcomings. What the media fail to perceive is that, although much of the nation's students undeniably hold beliefs nurtured by the Reagan Revolution, the current reinterest in academics is not overwhelmingly based on ideology.

A desire to study, become successful, and make good money, even piles of good money, does not necessarily make one a conservative. Furthermore, the denial of anti-establishment efforts — protests, sit-ins, and the like; so quotidian just a few years ago — is due to the students' growing awareness that studying will earn them their reward; demonstrations will not. Obviously, a student does not have to have conservative sentiments simply because he or she is not spending the afternoon sitting on the floor of the university president's office reading aloud from "The Glorious Koran."

What we are witnessing, and the media missing, is the culmination of a much larger trend; a progression that has only recently resulted in a return to the sanity which had evaporated during the Vietnam protests, but with roots as far back as World War Two.

The nuclear age has produced a phenomenon in this country far more demonstrative than even the most active social critic would dare claim. The changes within this nation's youth, labeled the most significant indication of trends throughout society (mainly because of the "youth are the future" adage, and rightfully so) have been quite marked during the last 40 years. These tremendous changes were instigated because of the advent of nuclear weapons.

It is important to consider, before my thoughts are misinterpreted as some form of anti-nuclear propaganda or, worse yet, an attempt to espouse some moronic, pacifist-induced freeze effort, what kind of an effect the bomb initially had on the collective psyche of the nation. Quite literally, in the matter of a few short years, a major threat was introduced into people's lives that they had never before imagined. Forgive me, but yes; not even in their most terrible nightmares.

Sri Prus Eight Equar Ereven*

*Pidgin English for the Statement "Three Plus Eight Equals Eleven"

By Justina M. Flavin

It was one of those beautiful San Diego mornings as I slipped my '54 Plymouth into a compact sized "S" parking spot, locked up the car, and began walking to class. Crossing Revelle Plaza, I noticed the American flag rippling in the breeze and I started to hum George M. Cohan's "You're a Grand Old Flag" as I continued onward. Arriving at Muir, I found the classroom for my first math section of the new quarter, took a seat, and chatted with a friend. Shortly, our Teaching Assistant (TA) arrived. "Hello crass, I'm TA for you. I have second year graduate student here at UCSD," he said as he wrote down his name and office hours on the board. "Wonderful," I thought to myself, "Another foreign TA who speaks pidgin English."

Just about any UCSD undergraduate student knows the frustration of having a TA who speaks less than perfect English, such as I have described above. For those students majoring in mathematics, the natural sciences, or engineering, foreign TA's (usually graduate students in the field) seem to be the norm. While they often have a commanding knowledge of the subject matter, these TA's invariably are ineffective as teachers because of their limitations in the use of the English language. As a result, the education of every student is directly or indirectly affected by the employment of these graduate students.

The 1950's and early 1960's are now well-known in literary and intellectual circles as the silent generation. The nation's youth stood back and let it all be, seemingly comfortable in the fact that their country was still the greatest on earth, proven by its ability to overcome the greatest threat to individualism the world had ever seen — Hitler's Nazi Germany.

This contentedness was only a mask for the real truth. The silent generation was actually in a state of disbelief. Disbelief that nuclear holocaust was an imminent danger; a new threat to individualism and personal freedom — the freedom to live life devoid of worry, and possibly to live life at all. Also, disbelief that the greatest country on earth had resorted to the actual use of such a weapon.

The silent generation had heroes, symbols of their frustration. Some were rebels, cocky stars who, quite unlike their fans, stretched the boundaries of and questioned the norm. Elvis Presley and James Dean were heroes because the silent generation wanted to cry out in its disbelief but, being too shocked, needed someone else to do it.

On the other side of the coin were the intellectuals — quiet voices like their followers, but wielding powerful words and lyrics which would power a generation: Jack Kerouac, Bob Dylan, Joan Baez, and others.

With the Cuban Missile Crisis and the world seemingly on the brink of disaster, this generation could be silent no longer. It cried out with full fury; with dress, with music and with drugs. The intellect had converged with rebel to form a revolution. The disbelief had become outrage and it lasted well into the 1970's.

It was a great outrage, but an outrage blind and without understanding. What today is called anti-establishment is much too simple a term. Anti-establishment, yes, but only in the sense that its disciples had been too young (and thus not part of the establishment) to be included in the decision to make nuclear catastrophe a possible element of their destiny.

Nothing reflects this blind outrage better than the movement against our involvement in Vietnam. Nuclear weapons were simplistically associated with United States military power, not as they should have been — a complex part of global politics. Everything military, in turn, was cried out against, especially Vietnam.

The outrage against our efforts to save Southeast Asia from communist domination was an unwitting cry against democracy; ironically, against the very democracy that finally let the outraged win, resulting in our withdrawal of troops from Vietnam.



broken down into ones of one or two syllables; instead, they will turn to other sources for help. I have had several mathematics TA's who could not solve word problems (problems in which the necessary information must be extracted from a short paragraph) because they failed to understand individual words in the sentences.

This withdrawal was one of the greatest pacifiers the world had ever seen. The end of our Vietnam involvement marked the beginning of another change in the youth of America. Their efforts had helped suppress the military establishment and, in a sense, symbolically suppressed the nuclear threat so as to save themselves. In reality, the threat still existed and they unknowingly killed millions of humans, like themselves, in a distant corner of the world. The only difference was that the dead in Southeast Asia were innocent.

The great pacifier lasted, and the nation's youth returned to serious studying, even though major obstacles were thrown in the way. A vast majority of journalists and professors, having lived that period of outrage, and although still blind to reality, influence our present youth. Still, we have reached an era of understanding.

It is an understanding that no matter what, in retrospect, we could have done to halt the development of nuclear power — or more specifically, the development of Soviet nuclear power — and no matter how much we dislike that power, our present situation implicitly requires it. It is an understanding that, faced with the threat of global destruction, it is far too simple to pour one's hopes into ridiculous utopian concepts such as disarmament — unilateral or bilateral — and nuclear freezes. The typical youth of the 1980's understands this and is saying, "Okay, the bomb is here to stay — now let's get on with our lives!"

Regrettably, not even an understanding as all-encompassing and important as this makes one a conservative.

Are today's college campuses ruled by a "conservative climate" simply because students are studying more and complaining less? The answer is an emphatic no.

A recent poll showed the average incoming college freshman to have a strange mixture of conservative and liberal beliefs. Generally conservative when it comes to foreign policy and the military, but having liberal opinions regarding domestic politics and social issues. In favor of military use to maintain our way of life, for instance, but also in favor of the woman's right to cancel life, if she deems fit.

Does not a moral decay from the inside threaten our very way of life just as much as our outside aggressors? Joe and Jane college freshman do not believe so. Call them neo-conservatives, libertarians, or whatever; the terms are confusing and often overlap in meaning. I'm still not sure such people are best described as liberals with national security interests or conservatives without morals. Either way, perish the thought that our next generation of college graduates should end up embracing such dichotomous values.

Barry Jantz is the county chairman of the San Diego Young Americans for Freedom.

(Continued on page 15)

But The Russian People Know Better

By Michael Johns

Recently, two of the West's leading news magazines, Britain's *The Economist* and America's *Newsweek*, hailed Mikhail Gorbachev's so-called "glasnost," the Russian word for openness, in cover stories. The articles cited two new developments—the release of Mr. Sakharov and Gorbachev's admission of the faults of conventional socialism—as evidence that the Soviet Union was beginning to open up its very closed society. With this as a backdrop, it was an interesting time to visit the Soviet Union and to see firsthand just how fallacious most of these claims really are.

Literally for decades, we have been listening to predominantly liberal commentators discuss various "reforms" the Soviet Union was undertaking. In actuality, the totalitarian structure of the Soviet Union has never been at threat or issue. This is not to say there is no hope within the Soviet Union. Actually, one is surprised to witness the level of symbolic resistance that takes place among most citizens. There is a black market that flourishes in both goods and currency. And the official atheistic stance of the government is being bravely challenged by those citizens participating in both the highly controlled above ground church and the more potent underground church.

But as far as Mr. Gorbachev's new "openness" is concerned, few Russians take it very seriously. There has been no reduction in the number of political prisoners; human rights advocates, such as Helsinki groups, continue to be persecuted; and there has been a tighter clamp on emigration. The state proclamations and propaganda are routinely dismissed as propaganda. Even the Communist Party members usually nod and wink when discussing such developments. No Russian

I encountered sees much hope for any state-sponsored official change.

Yet, quietly and slowly, a rebellion is taking place. The men and women carrying out this effort of resistance know little about capitalism, the tenets of democracy, or even America. What they do know is that the promises of Marxism-Leninism are a cruel joke that, in reality, have left them only downtrodden and pessimistic about the future. Many Russians speak of sons and friends who were sent off to die in the imperialist struggle in Afghanistan. They note, with bitterness, the lack of even the most elementary consumer goods in the USSR. They speak disparagingly of a system of government that has systematically taken away their most elementary rights, and offered them nothing in return.

The rebellion has taken many forms. Black market



currency dealers are likely to offer four times the official exchange rate. Many Russians stand to make as much as three times their official salary through part-time black market dealings.

The religious underground in the Soviet Union is continuing to grow in both numbers and influence, and the government has found it politically impossible to eradicate much of the above ground church. Instead, the government has been reduced to controlling the activities of the church or infiltrating its ranks. On official tours, the Soviets proudly point to lavish church structures that rival any of Europe. However, most of these churches—once active under the Czar—are now only museums.

One also notices throughout the Soviet Union the fallacy of the pursuit of Marxist "equality." In reality, the Soviet system emerges as a modern apartheid state where benefits and opportunities are only afforded to those who serve the Communist Party structure. It appears that many Russians are drawn to the Party specifically for these benefits. Many have trouble defending the tenets of Marxist-Leninist ideology.

For the majority of the Russian people, one notices that the new "glasnost" remains, despite the words of a hopeful Western media, nothing more than cruel propaganda. Hope, if there is any, lies only with the men and women who compose the brave, yet stifled, resistance.

Michael Johns is assistant editor of *Policy Review*. He visited the Soviet Union in January, 1987.

Third College Crazies

(Continued from page 2)

allocate the thousands of dollars under their control with little regard for the wishes of their constituents. One example of just how out of touch they are is the Friday afternoon TG festivals. Instead of being concerned with attempts to end the beer distribution, according to the minutes of the February 2nd meeting, they were unhappy that TG's appealed only to "mainstream students." This is a typical "Damn the mainstream" Third attitude.

The student body, however, has its own priorities. A few years ago the Council came up with the bright idea of giving Third a permanent name. One option was "Unity," another "Peace" College. A few hardcore relics wanted to return to good old Lumumba-Zapata. The name Third was voted in by a massive margin, although a few mischievous right-wingers made their own statement and suggested "Ronald Reagan" College. Now they want to rename the individual buildings after people who are deceased and who "represent the philosophy of Third College". The President appears to be out of luck on both counts. I live in dread of one morning awakening in the "Che Guevara" apartments.

Some students are so fed up with the rule of the often despised elite and the sometimes heavy-handed tactics of the Administration that they have decided to fight back. In February, a number of them came together and formed the Third College Student Coalition (T.C.S.C.). The goal of this multi-ethnic organization is to provide an alternative voice to Third students shut out of the media and the student government by the ruling clique and the Administration. Board Members plan to fight back through an underground newsletter and by confronting the elite instead of letting them rule in the shadows. Inquiries about T.C.S.C. and how students can take a stand can be made through this office.

The situation at Third is dismal. The Administration itself has been shaken by internal squabbling and bickering. The RAs, an important student group, have lost any semblance of morale. Information on all of this is, however, unclear to the Third student who is not a member of the elite: questions about internal power struggles and such are often answered with

"We aren't supposed to talk about that".

The Administration is watching itself lose touch with the present. That explains the recent harangues about "getting back to basics". They want to return not to Third's glory days but their own, and they are profoundly uncomprehending when today's students refuse to heed their calls. It is not apathy but irrelevance that keeps them away. What mattered two decades ago does not apply today.

So they get bitter, clamping tighter controls on the student media, stifling criticism and dissent. They lose their perspective and sense of humor, firing good people for daring to upset the status quo. They use heavy-handed tactics to remain in power as their ideological rationale disappears. In short, they are the conservatives at Third College, seeking to return to what they see as a glorious past which probably never existed anyway. They fight change, using the very tactics that were used against them in the Sixties to retain their grip.

Third has a great deal going for it. The Writing program is regarded by many as excellent, and the

graduation requirements are for the most part quite reasonable. The housing system, and especially the RAs, are the best on campus. Third could be the best college at UCSD. However, the problems will not simply go away. Third must answer important questions and make needed reforms or the vast



majority of its students will continue to regard it as some sort of joke.

The rebellion among the silent majority of Third students is beginning. They are tired of an out of touch establishment that attempts to serve its own vision of the past instead of meeting the students' needs for the future. They are tired of the rule of a privileged elite which runs the student government not for the students but for the Third Establishment. These are conservatives even conservatives can oppose. It is time to topple the status quo at good old Lumumba-Zapata.

Kurt Andrew Schlichter is a senior at UCSD's Lumumba-Zapata College.



Apartheid, Soviet-Style

By Bryan Bloom

In the Soviet Union, there are 119 different nationalities. All 119 of these are supposed to enjoy the exercise of rights as laid down in the Constitution of the Soviet Union (pars. 36 and 45). Of these 119 distinctly recognized nationalities, 118 have their own schools; only the Jews do not. Yet, in terms of population, the Jews are the twelfth largest of the 119 recognized nationalities.

Before the revolution, there was a well established Jewish community in Russia which included synagogues, Zionist organizations, Jewish schools, Rabbinic courts of law, kosher butchers, and publishers of Jewish periodicals and books. All of these served general and specific needs of the Jews and the Jewish community at large within Russia.

Immediately following the revolution all Jewish and Zionist organizations were banned, synagogues were seized, Jewish publications were shut down and prohibited, Jewish schools were closed and a period of cultural and religious suppression followed, and continues today. In the Soviet Union today, there is not a single organized Jewish community or any organization responsible for Jewish needs.

In the Soviet Union there are under 60 synagogues for 2.5 million Jews. The teaching of Hebrew, Judaica, or any kind of religious text is strictly prohibited, and no printing of a Hebrew bible or prayerbook has been authorized.

During many decades of state-organized suppression that included mass imprisonments and executions, most Jews in the USSR assimilated into Soviet society and abandoned any association with Jewish religious belief or cultural expression. In recent times, due to the formation of Israel, the clandestine channels of communication into the Soviet Union (tourist visits, unauthorized press, books, and radio, etc.), and the constant cries of the Western World, there has been a renewed interest in Judaism and Zionism among Jews in the USSR.

This in turn has led to a greater number of Jews in the USSR meeting (illegally) in private homes to celebrate Jewish Holidays and campaigning for religious and cultural rights. Hebrew is being illegally taught, along with illegal study of the Bible. Many of these Jews become targets for harassment and arrests. Some are accused of being CIA spies. Even though Jews' rights to religious expression are guaranteed in the Soviet Constitution, witness what happened to family members of refusenik Joseph Begun (sentenced to three years hard labor for teaching Hebrew) and a group of Western reporters recently when they decided to exercise their rights; they were beaten in front of the Western television press.

All Soviet citizens are required to carry an internal passport at all times with their name, address, and personal description. Jews passports are stamped "Ivri" (Jew) in plain view. Although Jews are relentlessly denied expression of their religion, they are constantly reminded of the fact that they are Jews. Is it any wonder that so many want to leave? Even when checking out a book at the public library, a Jew must distinguish himself as a Jew; there is a box on the check-out card that he must check "Jew". Obviously the Soviet Union makes a concerted effort to differentiate Jews from other nationalities.

In March of 1983 the government sponsored "Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public" was formed. The purpose of this committee is to train the public to perceive the Jews as the internal enemy of the people, in a directly similar fashion to the scapegoat tactics used by Hitler. Since the forming of the committee, virulent anti-semitic attacks appear daily in magazines, newspapers, on television, radio, and in books.

The committee passed a law in 1983 requiring all Soviet children, 12 to 18 years old, to read "The Poison of Zionism." Hundreds of thousands of copies of this book have been printed, all intended for schools. In the book the point is repeatedly made that "Zionists (Jews) are arch-imperialists whose sole aim is to undermine and destroy socialist states." This certainly does not help Jewish children to find friends, but teaches Soviets at an early age that Jews are responsible for any and all evils or problems of the Soviet Union. Anti-semitic posters are on sale and prominently displayed in book stores.

The main reason for the Soviet's closed society and suppression of all religions is to substitute one religion (atheism/Communism) for all those that previously existed in pre-revolutionary Russian Society, and to

keep any outside influences out of that re-learning process. The official Soviet religion is atheism. But we know that in reality the Soviets goal is to replace "God" and religion with Communist dogma.

Although it is discouraged, other minority groups are allowed to celebrate and learn about their heritage and cultural holidays. Jews are not. Other religious groups are allowed to import prayer books, preidicals, religious items, and maintain some form of central organization for their congregation and clergy. Jews are not. Jewish prayer books, Bibles, and religious articles may not be produced in the USSR, and they are confiscated when found. Jews are not allowed to maintain organizations or train Rabbis. Wearing a Star of David (Jewish Star) is a prisonable offense.

Jews are allowed no means of cultural expression; in fact, manifestations of Jewish culture are considered treason in the USSR. There is no Jewish art, literature, theatre, folk dance or recognized holidays. There are no books allowed in the USSR on Jewish history or Israel. The USSR does not even recognize Israel as a legitimate country.

Jews are portrayed in books and in the media as immoral, unethical, treasonous, and unconscionable. Soviet television has repeatedly presented documentaries that show alleged spies and specified that they are Jewish CIA spies working for the United States and Israel. In many cases the subjects shown on film are refuseniks, and are identified by name. Believe it or not, Anatoly Scharansky was one victim of this disgusting slander.

In public schools there is no mention of Jews in a historical context, and no mention of the loss of Jewish life and civilization during World War II. I have spoken to Jewish emigres from the USSR who have never even heard of the Holocaust. One such emigre was a college history major. He told me that in class the Israelis, not the PLO are portrayed as cold-blooded terrorists and the cause of all the unrest in the Middle East.



In grade school, Jewish children are constantly treated as traitors right from the start. Dr. Vladimir Brodsky, a famous refusenik sentenced to three years hard labor for "malicious hooliganism" (ie. teaching Hebrew), recalls his school days in Moscow, "my classmates used to beat me up, they would call me 'zhid' (kike)." As state-sponsored anti-semitism is the rule, if a Soviet child wishes to rise in the ranks of Communist Politics, one of the worst marks against him would be sympathy towards Jews.

Marx himself did not advocate a prohibition of religion, but the creation of social conditions that would more directly satisfy such ideals and longings. Kremlin leaders on the other hand have forced Communism on their subjects without creating decent social conditions, and thus it has been impossible to replace religion in the hearts and minds of the Russian people with Communism. When people are repressed they typically become more fervently religious as they search for answers to their questions. This has been the case with the Jews.

All Soviet Universities are limited to a quota of 1% Jewish students, the same is true for professional occupations and societies. In the Soviet army, a Jew cannot serve as anything higher than a level 1 (out of 3), and becoming an officer is entirely out of the question. Yet a Jew who has served cannot emigrate for six years following their service (since they supposedly know state secrets), but there are hundreds of cases where ten years or more have elapsed and the applicant was still refused on the grounds of his military service.

The USSR does everything possible, in light of world pressure, to stop the emigration of Jews. In 1972 Soviet government officials imposed an extremely high educational tax on potential emigrants. The emigre was required to pay for their education which

in most cases accounted to two or three times their annual salary. Eventually, world outrage forced the Soviets to remove this ludicrous requirement. But there still exists an emigration tax of 770 rubles (about \$1,000) applied only to Jewish emigrants. Moreover, Jewish emigrants are allowed to leave with nothing but \$70.

It is important to note that nowhere in the USSR is there information on how to emigrate. No Soviet emigration office, government official, or even librarian will divulge information on how to emigrate. The knowledge has been disseminated by word of mouth, and notes passed from family to family.

It takes immense courage to seek emigration or to speak out on Jewish rights in the USSR. When Soviet Jews apply to emigrate, they almost always lose their jobs. This is an extreme type of harassment, especially in a country where it is illegal, and punishable, to be unemployed. They are also subject to harassment, possible beatings, and in the case of untold thousands, imprisoned. Moreover, there are literally thousands of documented instances of refuseniks, incarcerated in psychiatric institutions after applying for emigration, being subject to "tests" and "treatments" which are nothing more than pure physical torture. Once a Jew applies for a visa, he is seen as a traitor and treated so.

Currently there are nearly 380,000 Soviet Jews waiting to be processed for emigration. In all of 1986, only 914 Soviet Jews were allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union. It is not uncommon to wait 4 to 10 years for permission to leave. Many applicants are simply trying to be reunited with family members in Israel or the United States. Imagine being forced to wait 10 years to see your family? This all flies in the face of the Helsinki accords, signed in 1975 by the Soviet Union, which guaranteed reunification of separated families.

Yakov Smirnoff, a Jewish comedian who appeared with Robin Williams in the movie "Moscow on the Hudson" emigrated to the US in 1978. "Meeting people from other countries made me dissatisfied with the Soviet Union," says Yakov (Is it any wonder why the Soviets maintain a closed society? Who would stay if they could legally leave?). At the time, he and his parents were sharing a communal apartment - no phone, no shower - with five other families. Like many Soviet Jews, they decided to leave. It took two years of paperwork just to apply for a visa and another two just to get it. "We asked for a visa," he jokes, "and we got MasterCard instead." The Soviets gave the family only 10 days to leave, then meticulously searched their bags just as the train was leaving. They made it with no time to spare. Yakov likes American TV and says, "In the Soviet Union we had only two channels. Channel 1 is propaganda and channel 2 has a KGB officer telling you to turn back to channel 1."

There are many catch-all articles in the Soviet Criminal Code used specifically to convict refuseniks. Imagine trying to defend yourself in court against violations such as "malicious hooliganism", "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda with the intent to defame the Soviet Union", and "parasitism". There has never been a case in which the refusenik has been found innocent.

The treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union is despicable, treacherous, and uncivilized. The situation is absolutely terrible and would be even worse if it were not for the watchful eye of the West. History has shown that the USSR uses the Jews as a pawn; the Soviets don't want them there, but since the West is willing to pay a price for them, why let them go for free? The Soviets negotiate them away at a price (ie. long term grain agreements, arms control, etc.) It seems that when there is a warming in relations between the superpowers, more Jews are allowed to emigrate, and vice versa. At least Mikhail Gorbachev, who American liberals know would never tell a lie and only wants peace for the world, understands the situation when he said on French Television, "I would be glad to hear of Jews enjoying political and other rights as they have in our country."

If you would like more information on Soviet Jewery, please write to: The Oppressed Jewery Commission - 4797 Mercury St., San Diego, CA 92111 or The Bay Area Council For Soviet Jews - 106 Baden St., San Francisco, CA 94131

Bryan Bloom is a UCSD Alumni (1984) and is currently Assistant Vice-President at Nexus Development Corporation.

The Day After Amerika

By S. Scott Schlichter

The whole Iran-Contra thing must really be getting dull when a controversy about the year's greatest television non-event can replace it on the front page.

In 1983, the ABC television network broadcast a noxious little film entitled *The Day After*. I can vividly recall hooting at the inane dialogue and jeering at the gaping plot holes, not to mention the "peace" message it no doubt meant to impart. Yet, by its very nature, American television can rarely manage to impart any direct, clear or meaningful political message. Instead, it feeds us value-free, vaguely liberal drivel.

That is certainly what *The Day After* did. Its value neutrality meant that the viewers never found out just who lunched those missiles first, us or the bad guys. This moral equivance between the Soviets and America serves to promulgate a view that we are as much to blame as the communists. Instead of contextual reality, the viewer simply saw primitive special effects intended to be Minuteman III's shooting out of their silos while second rate actors gasped and pointed in the foreground. The intended message (and director Nicholas Meyer is one rabid anti-nuker) is that as long as we have them the world is going to get fried and so we should just dump them down a hole somewhere.

Of course, ABC could not come right out and say that. There are about 250 million people in this country, all of whom are potential viewers and none of whom ABC would like to see alienated by a strong political stand. So one came through *The Day After* not only with the nagging feeling that you had wasted two hours of your life but that ABC kinda sorta thinks that maybe we should get rid of our bombs, probably.

Now, the Left loved *The Day After*. The freeze frenzy was at its zenith, and the whole outcry by the Right over that miserable little film helped draw even more attention to the appeasers. Of course, with *Amerika* the situation has been turned around. The left is in an uproar that ABC would dare screen a miniseries which upsets their whole "but the Russians are people just like us" line. However, the Right need not get too cocky over what could have been a coup. Like its liberal predecessor, *Amerika* is politically so squishy that even assigning it a political viewpoint besides "moronic" is impossible and aesthetically, well, ABC is the network which also brought us "Charlie's Angels", "Three's Company" and the obnoxious potboiler "Dynasty." We are not dealing with a work of art.

The Right should also understand that they blew their chance with the American people by not turning the whole silly controversy into an evaluation of Soviet Union rather than an evaluation of the show. *Amerika* poses the intriguing question "What if the Soviets gained control of the United States?" It is hardly a distinct possibility considering that the show places the takeover in 1987. Even if they placed it a year in the future, can you imagine President Reagan's reaction to an invasion?

But I digress. The point that should be made is that *Amerika* attempts, and fails, to do two things. First, it attempts to show us something about the Soviets. Second, and please pardon the cliché, it attempts to show Americans something about themselves. Those are the points that matter, not whether the hypothetical scenario *Amerika* sketches is a literal possibility.

While we can use the controversy *Amerika* has stirred to show the truth about our enemy, we could hardly use the mini-series itself to accomplish the same thing. Once again, the natural wishy-washiness of the networks have prevented a strong political stand. The mish-mash of values and politics that ABC presents render the film-meaningless in any political context. The hero is a kind of ex-liberal who protested against the Vietnam War and now wants to use some sort of "higher form of resistance" against the Russians. This higher form of course, does not involve actual guns, at least until the final hour when the previous 13 and one half hours of talk have so numbed the audience that some explosions are necessary to shake them out of their stupors so they can watch the advertisements. This new kind of resistance involves having "something to believe in" and leads to an uproarious scene where a bunch of marchers defy a row of comies with Kalishnakovs. Even Gandhi understood that non-violence was not a viable option against tyrants: one may discuss the value of non-violent resistance against the Soviets with any Hungarian, Czech or Afghan who tried it and lived if they can find any.

Besides squishy liberal pacifism, we also get plenty of homilies about good ol' America. We hear about the importance of family, of freedom and even of "the land." Of course, the fact that the characters spend almost as much time jumping in and out of the sack with each other as they do talking (a considerable amount) undercuts the vocal affirmation of traditional family values. We hear a lot about "freedom", but not about what it means, like the freedom to worship, the freedom to control one's own life and last but not least, free enterprise. Perhaps it is just too much to expect of ABC to come out in the open and say "Capitalism is the greatest system ever devised!", but one can hope. Of course they also talk about the value of "the land", as if someone is against "the land". On *Amerika's* effort to leave no cliché unturned, our hero at one point says "America isn't a flag or piece of territory (?). It's inside all of us."

Finally as a sort of sacrifice to soothe the jangled nerves of the liberals, *Amerika* offers yet another favorite from the cliché vault, the "good" Russian general. This "good" Soviet general follows in the tradition of the "good" German who sees the evil that his men do and is thus torn between doing his duty and doing what is right. This character is but a simple concession to the "Soviet people are people just like us" school of thought. No "good" man becomes a Soviet general. The KGB makes sure of that.

In short, *Amerika* the mini-series was incapable of being the propaganda victory of the Right that the Left accused it of being. American network television cannot by its very nature be anything but vaguely political. To take a strong stand means alienating a large segment of the viewing public, so television's

politics are limited to being vaguely and indefinably liberal, with healthy doses of platitudes and homilies that no one can object to.

As a motion picture, *Amerika* was a disaster. It was numbingly boring, inane and downright stupid. Yet, its failure as art must not be confused with our failure on the Right to adequately take advantage of the opportunities it provided us to explain to the American people just what the Soviets are like. On television, from *Donahue* and *Nightline*, commentators on the Right have lashed out at ABC's timidity in showing the true nature of a Soviet invasion. Instead of focusing on the reality of Soviet brutality, we attacked a work of fiction. ABC is not the enemy. The Soviet Union is. A commercial network can never be highly political in either direction. It makes no sense to demand that one be. We must put our critics to the Left on the defensive where they belong. *Amerika* gave us an opportunity to do so. Let the Left explain the Baltic States that Stalin gobbled up. Let the Left explain East Germany in 1953, Hungary in 1956, Czechoslovakia in 1968 and Afghanistan since 1979.

Amerika the mini-series was a joke, but the questions that the controversy that it raised are important ones. What are the Soviet intentions towards the United States and the rest of the Free World? Is America getting soft? By allowing the debate to center on questions of plot we have missed the opportunity to open a debate on questions of reality, a debate we would surely win by sheer weight of numbers, as in the numbers of corpses, over 95 million of them, that communism has left in its wake.

S. Scott Schlichter is a sophomore at San Diego State University.

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A Leftist How-To Guide

By Ron Morton

Being a campus radical is more than just a hobby. It is a full-time job that requires its very own unique uniform, language and especially, philosophy. Here is a brief guide which, if followed irreligiously, can turn the preppiest right-winger into a flaming Marxist pseudointellectual struggling to bring about the downfall of Western civilization as we know it.

The apparel of the campus leftist is written in stone. Get rid of your slacks and button downs so you can make room for berets, T-shirts promoting obscure reggae groups and ill-fitting, hole pocked jeans. Remember, the radical favors Earth tones, since most of his clothes are covered with Earth.

To be a leftist one must talk like a leftist. Words which have one meaning in English often have a quite different one in radical-speak. At all times, words should be either mumbled or shouted, never ever stated in a calm or reasonable manner. Here is a short lexicon of radical rhetoric.

Apartheid: One heck of a good all-purpose epithet.

Campus radicals see no reason to waste this oppression only on the South Africans who practice it. Example: "Cutting the new indicator budget is only the latest example of AS apartheid."

Amerika: A right-wing imperialist exercise in anti-Soviet propaganda. The antonym of "The Day After".

Capitalism: A system where you are warm and well fed and free to criticize the existing social order but which stinks because it has no "compassion" or "sensitivity".

Communism: An ideology which is "spiritually rich" but food-poor.

Compassion: What one does not have when he refuses to give in to leftist demands.

FMLN Guerrillas: Heroic Salvadoran freedom fighters battling imperialist tyranny.

Contras: U.S. imperialist lackies trying to overthrow the peace loving Sandinistas.

Gulags: A good thing to keep out of print.

Leftists: Us

Right-wingers: Everyone else.

Imperialism: When the U.S. defends its interests in Nicaragua.

Fraternal Socialist Assistance: When the Soviets defend theirs in Afghanistan.

Peace: What the Soviets retored in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Afganistan.

War: When America fights back.

Just looking and talking like a radical isn't enough. You need a philosophy. Don't worry, it doesn't have to be coherent. You can support the PLO's valiant attacks on schools and nurseries while protesting at a peace rally. In any case, you must be anti-everything: nukes, Reagan, America, soap. However, the most important thing is to never, ever try to be a Trotskyist and a Stalinist at the same time.

Mr. Morton is a member of the great unwashed at UCSD.

The Worst Books of 1986

THE AMERICAN SPECTATOR "proudly" announces the winners of its 10th Annual J. Gordon Coogler Awards for the Worst Books of 1986.

Writing in the March 1987 issue of the SPECTATOR, Editor-in-Chief-for-Life R. Emmett Tyrrell, Jr., bestows the Coogler for fiction on Sally Quinn for her recent bestseller, *Regrets Only*. Citing the widespread criticism that Ms. Quinn has "only a charwoman's mastery of the English language," it was presented with the hope that she will graciously accept her award and retire, "never again to write another novel or despoil any other literary form."

The remaining Cooglers were surprisingly earned by conservative authors, including Patti Davis, who garnered Honorable Mention for *Home Front*. Top honors in non-fiction went to David Stockman for *The Triumph of Politics*. Professor Louis Filler received runner-up status for *Dictionary of American Conservatism*, appraised as "a mere rectangle of idiot pulp."

The award is named after the fabled 19th century American poet, J. Gordon Coogler, whose work is not remembered because of such lines as: "Alas! For the South, her books have grown fewer/She never was much given to literature."

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P. Joseph Moons planning the rollback of communist domination. —Defender of Freedom

S.D.I.

(Continued from page 7)

SALT I Treaty. The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks Treaty brought the two superpowers to an agreement limiting offensive nuclear weapons. If the Soviet Union deployed more nuclear ICBM's then they would be in direct violation of the treaty. Secondly, if the Soviet's did in fact violate the treaty, then for every nuclear missile the Soviet's build; the United States will build a non-nuclear defense missile. Soon the Soviets will see the uselessness of their build up. They will be pouring billions of dollars into ICBM's while with much less the cost we will be building non-nuclear missiles to destroy them. At this moment the Soviets are not willing to give anything away. They have a formidable defense and many more warheads than us. The Soviets are of course against SDI. Once SDI is established their tremendous offensive build-up will have to be dismantled. This is why the Soviets are pressing Ronald Reagan to give up SDI. The United

States needs SDI to promote arms reduction. Without SDI the Soviets will not reduce their offensive weapons, and negotiations will go nowhere.

In the remaining two years of Ronald Reagan's term, SDI will be a very popular topic. The public is realizing the threat that the Soviets pose to us and know that something must be done. We should be moving away from assured mutual destruction to a defensive policy. With the knowledge that the Soviets already have a workable defense, there should be no hesitation with the deployment of one of our own. Democracy must be secured throughout the world. For the good of our allies, and the citizens of the United States, SDI must go forward. Let us make sure it does.

Douglas Jamieson is a Freshman at UCSD.

T.A.'s

(Continued from page 10)

immigrated to the United States. I realize the difficulties that must exist in adjusting to a totally different culture, language, and lifestyle. But at the same time there is the responsibility to do what one is hired to do. In the case of the TA's, it is to assist undergraduate students.

Ultimately, the TA's are not the ones to blame. Rather, the finger should be pointed at the department which hires them. If the department is hiring these students because no qualified English speaking ones are available, it is fulfilling its obligation to provide the class with a TA, but at the same time it is failing to meet the needs of the students in that class. I would rather see the foreign TA's not hired and the money allocated to the professor so that he could make himself more available to the students.

Most professors are probably shaking their heads in disagreement with me on this last statement, but historically, the fundamental role of the university has been to educate and enlighten the future generation of society. If effective teaching can be provided by graduate students, then the professors are freed to pursue their research interests. However, when the graduate students cannot do this job adequately, the professors must return to the traditional teaching role and provide the undergraduate with a quality education.

In conclusion, if foreign graduate students are representative of the professors of the future, then a serious problem lies ahead. Many of these realize that



they don't know English and even worse, don't seem to care. I will never forget the foreign professor I had a few years ago for an elementary calculus class here at UCSD. His English was so poor that on one exam problem in which we were to sketch the graph of a function, the instructions read, "Draw piktur." Such a flagrant abuse of language should not be tolerated in a university. A certain level of English fluency should be required before any person is hired into a teaching position. It is sad to see this kind of a stipulation implemented, but without it, it appears we will see the demise of our universities.

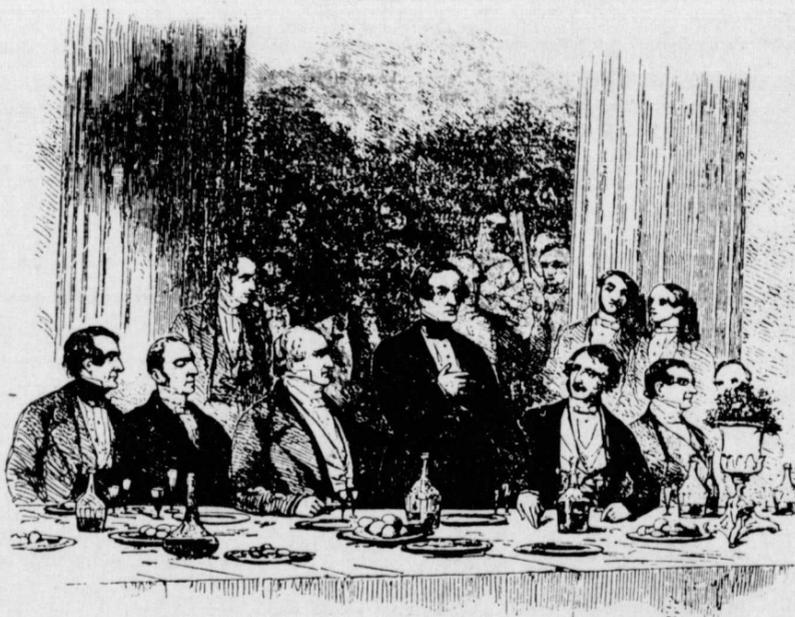
Justin Flavin is a senior at UCSD and hopes her T.A.'s can read this.

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