

P. Joseph Moons: Robbie The Radical

John Cleaves: The Walls Have Ears

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An Unofficial Analysis of the A.S.

By Kurt Andrew Schlichter

UC San Diego's student government, the Associated Students (A.S.), is, in many ways, the kind of institution that makes one think twice about the whole idea of democracy. There is no better illustration of democracy's weaknesses than here. The A.S. is at once a bastion of careerism, an arena of infighting, and a monument to incompetence all wrapped up inside a wall of silence for all but those who make an effort to understand. The majority of the student body sees it as powerless in the face of the Administration, which is somewhat true, and weak kneed before the organized interests, which is completely true. As a result, few outside the A.S. sphere care, and fewer, about 18% of those eligible, vote.

But let us not be too harsh on the A.S. It performs a good number of valuable services for the student body. It funds, thanks to a lawsuit, this very publication (although its contribution makes up only 2/7ths of CR's budget), and other alternative media. These include the *Koala*, the *New Indicator*, *Voz Fronteriza* and the homosexual tabloid *Sappho Speaks*. In addition, the A.S. organizes films, concerts and speakers through the University Events Office. On the academic front, the A.S. runs the student note service and the Internship Office which placed this very writer in a Congressman's office last summer. Last, but certainly not least, the A.S. sponsors the TG celebrations on the Hump.

While these tangible services provide a valid reason for the A.S. to exist, there are also less material advantages to having an A.S. First it provides students with hands on experience and a chance to pick up a few dollars either working directly within the A.S. or through one of its peripheral organizations. Again to cite my own experiences, via A.S. funding of the alternative media I have had the opportunity to learn something of the writing trade. Others have learned how to handle finances, or to organize events or simply earned enough to pay off their VISA bills.

The A.S. has one other function. It provides a voice for the student body when dealing with the Administration. Admittedly, it is not a perfect voice, nor is it always one which is unified. It is, however, better than nothing. Through it, students have at least the possibility of taking part in academic, social and planning policy decisions.

Thus, for these reasons, the idea of an Associated Students organization should not simply be tossed out. Yet, those nagging problems remain. First, by its very nature, the A.S. will tend to attract a large proportion of self-promoting careerists. There is power to be had within the A.S., not great power but about as much as a student is likely to get. Second, having some title like Commissioner of the A.S. Asphalt Monitoring Committee is nice to have on one's resume. So, the A.S. provides students with a chance to get some power and pack their resumes. Thus, careerist students more concerned with getting ahead after school are attracted like moths to a bonfire.

The A.S. is also the scene of some of the most vicious infighting this side of Capitol Hill. As in any

situation where there is power and prestige at stake, even the limited power and prestige of the A.S., there will be factions and individuals jockeying for position and advantage at the expense of their rivals. Everyone wants to get their hands into everything, whether within their realm of authority or not, in order to increase their own standing. As with careerism, this is to be expected. In such situations as the A.S. there is going to be infighting, and this infighting is going to affect the efficiency of the organization's operations. To expect otherwise is the equivalent to expecting a visit by a rabbit on April 20th. No matter what, the A.S. officers are going to bicker among themselves.

There is also plenty of incompetence within our beloved student government. For the second year in a row, the A.S. has proven itself incapable of running a proper election. As this is being written, students are going to the polls for the second time to try and pick next year's President. One of the candidates, the left-wing Byron Morton, was forced to run as a write-in candidate due to the A.S. election committee's loss of a number of pages of signatures needed to put him on the ballot. While the election of Byron Morton would be a nightmare for those of us to the right of Karl Marx, Mr. Morton still has a right to be placed on the ballot and to be thoroughly rejected by the students who bother voting.

Lastly, the fact that the A.S. seems run by and for the benefit of those students either within the A.S. or affiliated with its satellite organizations means that most students (82% in the first round of the 1987 A.S. vote-a-thon) don't bother to vote. The fact that the A.S. hardly manages to reach the students does not help the situation. Certainly the A.S. takes out ads in the campus papers, and John Riley deserves great credit for making a sincere attempt to reach out to the studios masses, but the fact remains that the A.S. matters in the minds of only that elite group of students which is either part of the A.S. or part of an affiliated organization.

So, the A.S. is an organization which is by nature careerist, torn by internal strife, wracked by incompetence and run by an elite corps of those with a direct interest in the system. Thus, the A.S. is the natural environment of the politician.

It is hard to understand why there is such a vehement hatred among Americans for their politicians. This tendency toward despising one's own elected representatives probably stemmed from the Age of Reform, where morally righteous Americans launched their crusades against the "corruption" of machine politics. You see, politicians in a democracy are by nature "corrupt." They have to be. "Corruption", as it can be loosely defined, is the process of maintaining one's own power and position. It extends beyond the vulgarities of bribery and kickbacks. It includes all those characteristics we associate with politicians operating within a democracy: the back-slapping superficiality, the feigned interest in the welfare of one's constituents and most of all, the doing of popular things for the people in order to be re-elected.

That last characteristic is the one most often overlooked when rating a politician. Everyone knows the stereotype of the politician kissing babies and shaking hands, but is easy to forget that a good politician will deliver, to quote a comment about the people's loyalty to the flailing 1962 Mets, "some steak with the sizzle". Anybody can sizzle. A good politician, whether in Washington or in the Student Center, has to eventually come up with some steak.

The recent campaign has shown plenty of sizzle, but only one candidate has really put the steaks on the grill. Eric Weiss had a lot of signs up saying "Vote Eric". So did Dave Friend, but the second time around he plans, according to the *Guardian*, to add some substance. Byron Morton has some steak for his own constituency, but the master of this political barbeque, the best politician at UCSD, is Dave Marchick.

Marchick is as much the outward politician as Weiss. Seeing either in action "networking" brings to mind the scene from *Animal House* where the disinterested fraternity president introduces himself to prospective pledges by saying "Eric Stratton, Damn glad to meet you," shaking their hands and moving on to the next pledge. Yet Marchick's campaign is not based on this "sizzle" of personal contacts as many A.S. insiders and observers allege Weiss' is. He offers



concrete proposals, though some allege they have been "borrowed" from to others, and he will carry them out not because he is a wonderful human being but because it will make the students happy and student support will help him consolidate power within the A.S. Marchick has something else going to him. He is a part of the other vital component of the A.S. status quo. He is in a fraternity.

The present coalition that controls the A.S. is an alliance of the freelance politicians and the Greek system. The Greeks have three good reasons to do what they have done and enter the A.S. power structure. First, they are despised by a large group of the student body. As part of the controlling clique, the Greeks gain at least the ability to prevent anti-Greek actions and also a chance to gain some legitimacy. Second, they can take positive actions to increase their standing and to channel A.S. efforts toward what they see as a more interesting social life for students, particularly Greeks. Third and last, the Greeks took power because they could.

The Greeks are an organized body, and a large one at that. The independent politician can't get on the phone and have dozens of guaranteed votes the next day. And understand, when only 2000 or fewer students vote, every ballot counts. To be sure, the Greeks are not heterogeneous. They do compete among themselves. Both Marchick (ZBT) and Friend (Phi Delta Theta) are in fraternities. In the 1986 A.S., the Commissioner of Communications Bill Eggers, Vice President Marchick, Warren Senator Adam Torem (who resigned from the A.S. in disgust) and A.S. President John Riley are all Greeks.

Thus, we have an alliance between independent politicians and the Greeks which dominates the A.S. I submit that this status quo is in the best interest of the UCSD student body for a number of very good reasons.

First, the coalition will do nice things for the vast majority of students. They won't bother placating the fringes. The politicians will do it because they know upon which side their bread is buttered. If they want to keep getting elected, they need to fund the services and events of the affiliated student organizations. It is the members of these organizations who provide a good bulk of the voters. If they want to keep being re-elected to ever higher student offices then they had better make these voters happy. And when they fund these organizations, the average student, who doesn't bother to vote, benefits, albeit indirectly.

The Greeks, who are in general average students except for their membership in an organized voting bloc, see the advantage of improving existing services on a more personal level. If the A.S. Lecture Notes series is expanded, Greeks benefit. Thus, these two groups have a direct interest in improving the quality of student life not only because it is a wonderful thing to do but because it personally benefits themselves to do so. That is incentive at work.

There is a second reason why students should support the status quo embodied by the politician-

(Continued on page 13)

Letters



Dear Editor,

We enjoy *California Review* very much! It is very important that such a newspaper is printed on campus to help counter the views of the liberal papers, liberal professors, and the liberal national media. Keep up the outstanding work! The allocation of funds to the CA *Review* is grossly unfair, biased, and un-American.

In your article "Amerikan Nationalism", perhaps it could have been pointed out that the writer's view was that "Amerika" was to show how Americans would react to a take-over by another country. A take-over by Bermuda wouldn't hack-it. It had to be more believable — therefore Russia. I think the writer was too generous towards the American reaction — especially the government. After reading and listening to our liberal congressmen and senators love for Communism in Central America, it is apparent that they would fit in very well with the Communist Party control of Amerika — and without losing a beat!

I'm a guy that fought part of WWII, Korea, Vietnam, and I may be too old for the next one unless I have to use my 12 gauge here at home. It's young people like you and your future kids that may have to face a future, real "Amerika". Good luck!

Sincerely
Earle Callahan

Dear Editor:

After reading your latest issue of the *California Review* I could not help but have a sense of complete disgust for your paper. I thought myself to be a rather conservative person, one who desired to defend the rights of America but your paper continually is filled with nauseating articles that promote white superiority if not American ethnocentrism that I cannot support in any way. Granted that not every single article within your pages is blatantly derogatory, yet the whole undertone of the paper reeks of just such an attitude; disdain for anyone or anything that conflicts with "American" culture and values. By the way, where did these culture and values come from anyway? Are the

founding fathers the only ones who have the correct set of American ideals? I see a sad lack of any ethnic recognition or writing in your paper. Just because you are a conservative paper does that also mean you will homogenize any writing so that it supports the American way of life? If that person has any traces of ethnic differences will you dilute it so it no longer appears? As a Christian and as a person of Chinese-American heritage, I was at first encouraged by the amount of support given to Christianity but slowly I became distanced as the coverage always seemed to be on fundamentalists', white fundamentalists' problems, issues and beliefs. This letter is somewhat impulsive, so perhaps it is not as clearly stated as it could be, but the main point is that your newspaper lacks some compassionate insight. Why do you suppose you can deride and degrade those who are trying to obtain equal rights for all? I think you are missing a large chunk of America. Look sharp!

A disgusted reader,
Cindy Yee

Dear Miss Yee,

I'm sorry you feel so negatively about *California Review*, and in response, I'd like to point out a few things to you.

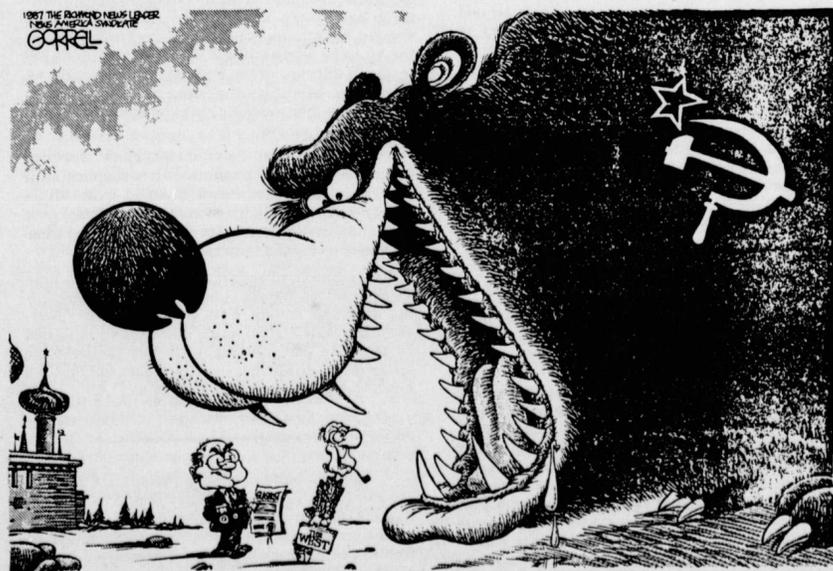
First, you state that our paper lacks "compassionate insight." Do we lack compassion when we run an article that factually points out how raising the minimum wage will actually hurt the poor? On the contrary, I think the liberal news media lacks this "compassionate insight." Why hasn't the deplorable treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union been given the same attention as the South African situation?

You assert that we only deal with "white fundamentalists' problems, issues, and beliefs." Since when do the problems of Third College, foreign teaching assistants, raising the minimum wage, Gorbachev's so-called "openness" policy, drug use in America, American defense, and Soviet apartheid affect only white fundamentalists? And how do our solutions to these problems promote white superiority?

For example, look at the problem of the foreign TA's instructing undergraduates at UCSD. The solution to that problem was to force these graduate students to learn English. Does this solution promote white superiority? I think not. First, most of the undergraduates they are teaching are English-speaking Americans. Does it not make sense to instruct the undergraduates in the language they know best? Secondly, the people of California last November overwhelmingly voted in favor of a constitutional amendment declaring English the official language of California. Because the state's population consists of such a high percentage of ethnic minorities, this could never have happened if many of these groups had not voted for it as well.

Finally, we do not censor or "homogenize" any of the articles that appear in *California Review*. All articles are printed as they are written; they are edited only for spelling, punctuation, and clarity. Lest you think we pick out the ones that fit a particular "American" straightjacket, I assure you, we run almost every article we receive. Since you state you are a conservative, I encourage you to write an article and see how much we "dilute" it.

— JMF



California Review

Credo: *Imperium et libertas.*

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 Kurt Andrew Schlichter *Centurion Luxor*
 Justina M. Flavin *Adjutor Popularis*
 John Cleaves *Tribunus Plebis*

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

Fiat lux

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

In Review

■ UCSD's own *New Indicator* has provided some interesting insights over the years, but few as amazing as those in a recent issue supporting the Soviet's war on the Afghan people. "The Afghan war is perhaps the first shooting war in history," crows *N.I.* writer Glenn Sacks, "to be started over the issue of women's liberation." Mr. Sacks goes on to point out how the lot of the Afghan women has improved since the invasion. "Before the Soviet-backed Afghan leftists came to power, Afghan women were the legal property of their husbands. Now they're legal property of the State." Those that aren't dead, that is.

■ More insight from the same issue of the *N.I.* Talking about Communist nations, the intuitive "Craig" points out that "Because these nations have limited civil liberties and are ruled by a dictatorial bureaucracy, socialism does not have the immense popularity it logically should." And it looks so good on paper, doesn't it Craig? Maybe the 95.2 million people socialism has murdered since 1917 have caused communism's public relations problems.

■ Remember Amy Carter back when she was just the first daughter? Well, times have certainly changed. She is now a sophomore at Brown University, where she lives in a commune. In April, she stood trial with Sixties fossil Abbie Hoffman for disturbing the peace during an anti-CIA protest. Why couldn't she just go back to climbing trees?

■ Recent demonstrations by the spawn of ex-executives bring to mind a quote from George Wallace. "If any demonstrator ever lays down in front of my car," fumed the colorful politico, "it'll be the last thing he'll ever lay down in front of."

■ President Ronald Wilson Reagan, speaking twenty years ago, on protesters: "A few days ago, I was picketed by a bunch with signs saying 'Make Love, Not War'." From the looks of them, I doubt they could do either."

■ The President also described his detractors as having "hair like Tarzan", being "dressed like Jane", and "smelling like Cheetah." We long to know what he thinks of Amy Carter and Co.

■ It was recently reported in *The Nation* that at one point, the FBI had 1,500 informers in the Communist Party, which works out to be about one agent for every 5.7 members. The dues paid by these agents made the FBI the Communist Party's biggest contributor. Just think of all the guns and bombs we could have bought with that money.

■ Here's a little joke making the rounds behind the Iron Curtain:

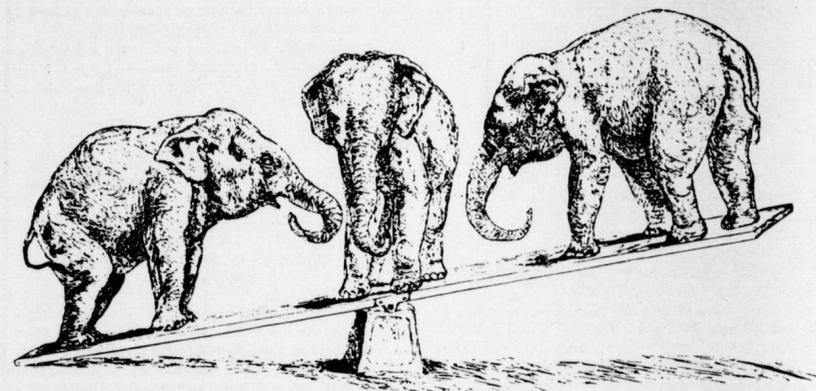
Question: What is a quartet?
Answer: An East German symphony orchestra after a tour of the West.

■ Third College, that citadel of diversity and tolerance among people of different colors and creeds, had its A.S. delegation vote unanimously against allowing Mr. Clarence Pendleton to speak on campus. Mr. Pendleton is the Chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. His crime was his refusal to genuflect at the altar of affirmative action, and Third just could not let that heresy go unpunished.

■ A woman in Newark, New Jersey, has constructed a 20' x 90' wooden ark because she is convinced that "it's not safe to live on the land anymore". See, they aren't all in California.

■ Remember Marla Hanson, the model whose face was slashed by razor welding thugs? Well, the thugs are now standing trial. Can you guess their defense? The defendants say Miss Hanson accused them because they are black and she is white. Defense attorney Alton H. Maddox, Jr., who is loath to use stereotypes, explained his assertions by pointing out that the victim is "a girl from Texas".

■ The recent Supreme Court decision on racial factors influencing death penalty cases (Some said blacks are more likely to get the chair than whites) brings to mind a suggestion for clearing up the discrepancy. Let's hang the white killers too.



■ Who says that student activism is dead? In Bangladesh recently, a mob of enraged students rioted and burned down their school building, all in an effort to secure the right to cheat. "We want the right to copy from the exams of others and to be allowed to help one another on difficult questions," stated one participating scholar. No wonder the Third World can't even feed itself.

■ And more from Bangladesh. President Hossain Mohammad Ershad has ordered all of his country's civil servants to stop using English and start using their native language in all official matters. Perhaps they need a "Bangladehsi Only" initiative.

■ Big bucks! None have been printed since 1944 but there are 348 U.S. Federal Reserve Bank notes for \$10,000 still in circulation. They bear the portrait of Salmon Portland Chase, secretary of the Treasury during the Civil War.

■ This amazing claim was submitted to Aetna Life & Casualty Co.: A 63-year-old man was riding his motorcycle down a Florida highway at 50 mph when a redhead in the next lane caught his eye. The policyholder said his bike slammed into the rear of a slow moving car and propelled him over the vehicle. He said he landed chin-out, hands out stretched and feet up - on his large brass belt buckle. The buckle supported him as he skidded 200 feet down the highway. The man suffered bruises and road burns on his slide.

■ In a telephone poll on their Sunday morning television preference, 6,540 New Yorkers dialed for Dangermouse and just 660 for Mayor Ed Koch. A TV station took the cartoon mouse off the air in favor of the Mayor's "Koch on Call" program. Koch suggested he might invite the mouse on the show because "he'd be more interesting than any commissioner I could bring."

■ By the way, the world's population will top 5 billion as of early July, according to the United Nations. So much for the end of the sexual revolution.

■ The peace-loving African National Congress (ANC) has just concluded a friendship pact with the freedom-loving communist government of Bulgaria. The ANC, which attempts to pass itself off to useful Western idiots as non-communist, is backed primarily by the Soviet Union and its lackies. To add to the hypocrisy, Bulgaria is conducting its own version of apartheid against its Turkish minority. When it does not kill them outright, the regime forces them from their land and makes them adopt Bulgarian names. We are still waiting for the Left to call for divestment in Bulgaria.

■ On April 10th, a group picketed an East Los Angeles Sears store for refusing to hire illegal aliens. After they were through there, they probably went out and protested about the unemployment rate and blamed it on the President instead of bozos like themselves.

■ Private Wade E. Roberts, a defector to the Soviet Union, has revealed his long range plans to TASS. Mr. Roberts is going to the Central Asian republic of Turkmenia where he will fulfill his life-long ambition of becoming a professional snake catcher. He should be successful if the old adage about taking one to know one is true.

■ And please animal lovers, do not write us in fury about the last item. We certainly meant no offense to serpents.

■ Speaking of traitors, it seems that Hanoi Jane Fonda was so moved by the film "Platoon" that she broke down and cried after attending a screening. Isn't that chic of her? Too bad she couldn't spare a few tears for the American service men being tortured by her communist buddies as she toured enemy gun emplacements and sang the praises of her hosts.

■ When President Reagan charged that government had gotten out of hand, the liberals were enraged. Perhaps they can explain why it was necessary for Assemblywoman Jackie Speier to introduce a bill in the California State Legislature that would let elderly and handicapped persons use electric wheelchairs on public sidewalks without obtaining local government approval.

■ Hooray for our side! Nicaraguan freedom fighters equipped with United States supplied anti-aircraft missiles shot down a Soviet-built MI-24 helicopter on April 10th. It was their fifth victory over the Sandinista air force since Congress showed some backbone and voted to support them again.

■ Britain and Germany are at war again, but this time it's only in the papers. London's tabloid *The Sun* ran an article calling West German tourists "beer-swilling krauts." Hamburg's *Bild-Zeitung* retaliated by asserting that "for many (British tourists), the motto is 'We drink until the early hours and then fall down.'" Heck, that sounds good to us.

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.

A Sport For The Common Man

By Leslie B. Crocker

Since the days of John and Jackie Kennedy, the influence of the White House over fashion trends has been recognized. In fact, presidential influence may seep more deeply into our everyday lives than we notice. A given administration may not effect just trivial trends in fashion and how we coif our hair; it may influence the most fundamental part of our lives—the sacred world of sports.

Is it just a coincidence that the growth enjoyed by the NFL in the last dozen years or so followed the discovery that Nixon had been known to give advice to Redskin coach, George Allen? Merely chance that Carter's essay at jogging preceded a heightening of the running craze? Now we have a horseman in office. Since his inauguration the U.S. has seen enormous growth in the equestrian sports. One such example is polo.

One no longer has to make the tedious trek to Mother England, Argentina, or Pakistan for a decent match. Here at home the number of polo clubs has grown 55%, and playing memberships are up by 49% in just five years.

Of course some may argue that the entirety of this expansion can't be credited to Mr. Reagan. For an alternative to the theory of presidential influence one can consult an authority such as Bill Hilliard, executive Secretary of the U.S. Polo Association. Mr. Hilliard suggests polo's new found popularity may be due to its image changing from "a totally elitest game to one which can be played, basically, by anybody who can afford a horse."

Actually Mr. Hilliard should have said anyone who can afford to purchase, feed, board, provide tack for, and maintain a minimum of four ponies. Each of the four players per team must have no less than two of the mounts, each to be played for no more than two of the eight chukkers (7½ minute periods of play) which constitute the match. This expensive mandate is absolutely necessary to prevent exhaustion to the animals as they are in constant motion on a game field that measures 1½ by 3 football field lengths.

For inspiration to those of you with a heightened interest in becoming a player, but aren't sure if it's the right game for you, here are a few words of encouragement from Mr. Hilliard.

Polo's a good game. And with the realization that the "average man" can get involved, we've finally begun to create the image that it isn't impossible to get in. You can spend as much as \$20,000 in some cases for a good polo pony, but for a local Sunday afternoon club player, a \$1,500 to \$2,000 horse will give you some play.

After your horse situation is in hand, so to speak, you then need to get yourself boots, britches, a helmet, a few mallets, a saddle, bridle, leg wraps for your horse, knee guards for you, and a few other minor expenses. One hopes after this shopping spree you'll have some petty cash left over to take care of your

club's dues.

Now that the word is out on just how affordable this sport really is, you may worry about what sort of riff raff class of people you'd be playing against. Mr. Hilliard summarizes his findings on this matter by saying that the nouveau polo players are "basically the yuppie crowd. It's just an assumption, but I suspect they're people who, for the most part, have time and money." And a plausible assumption it is.

For those of you who think you can fill the boots and ride tall to glory in the sport of princes, there will soon be a reputable locale this side of Palm Beach at which to polish your skills. The new facility currently underworks is adjacent to the Fairbanks Ranch Country Club, just two miles east of the Del Mar Race Track. It is destined to replace Denny's as the cool hangout for the common man, so get those membership applications in early.

From the look of things, equestrian sports have a dear and secure place in the hearts of Americans. Mr. Reagan can leave office knowing that he has truly left his mark on our society. Still one must be concerned over what presidential influences will be felt in the future as it has been rumored that one prominent candidate for '88 is an unrestrained paddleball freak.

Leslie B. Crocker is CR's Equestrian Advisor

The New and Improved Soviet Union

By Christopher M. Schnaubelt

Does the much ballyhooed policy of *glasnost* represent a fundamental change in the character of the U.S.S.R. and its future international behavior, or just the same old evil empire in a bright new package? The fact that I spent two weeks in Russia last October, and just returned from two more weeks there in April, doesn't necessarily make me an expert on the subject. However, because I've been christened "human scum," a "neofascist," and an "ignorant butthead" by sundry writers in the *UCSD Guardian*, I feel eminently qualified to muse on just about any political subject.

Based on my experiences while visiting Leningrad, Novgorod, and Moscow, I believe that the internal behavior of the Soviet government—the way it treats its own citizens—is improving. When compared to twenty, perhaps even five years ago, today's Soviet citizen feels that his quality of life is much better in terms of both the availability of material goods and the level of personal freedom. But the key to this improvement is that it is all relative; and the Soviet government controls the spread of information so that modern Soviet life can only be compared with its own past. The media is carefully managed to prevent a realistic view of the capitalistic West from reaching Soviet citizens. Tourists are told not to bring in any newspapers or magazines like "Time" or "Newsweek." These are confiscated, along with books such as Hedrick Smith's *The Russians*, at the border.

Most Soviets, based upon the information spread by the official Soviet news agencies, believe that America is a land of crime, drug abuse, and unemployment. While such unfortunate conditions certainly exist, they probably comprise 99% of the image of civilian American that is officially portrayed to Soviet citizens. While sitting in a "tourists-only" bar in Novgorod one night, I saw a ludicrous example of how life in the U.S. was depicted while watching the news. After reporting the scores of local hockey games, a large map of the U.S. flashed on the T.V. screen and was followed by scenes of severe flooding in the American south. Homes were inundated and cars floated by as the unfortunate residents were shown crying over their tragic loss. Next came the weather in the glorious U.S.S.R. The temperature in various cities was superimposed on a background scene of clear sunny skies over a beautiful countryside, illustrating once again the natural superiority of the Soviet Union.

Radio Moscow broadcasts the news in English, and one must wonder who would be gullible enough to believe the obviously one-sided tripe they attempt to pass off as journalism. For the most part, the newscasts aren't outright lies, but twisted in their interpretation. For example, "Team Spirit"—a joint exercise of the U.S. and South Korean armies—was going on during my last stay in Moscow and received a great deal of attention. It was billed as preparations for the invasion of North Korea and an example of U.S. imperialism. Naturally, no mention was made that the reason for the U.S. presence in South Korea is the fact that Communist North Korea invaded South Korea thirty years ago and frequently violates the armistice by tunneling beneath the DMZ and even axe-murdered some UN observers a few years ago.

Yet, despite the Soviet government's continued policy of deceiving its people concerning the United States, some criticism of the Soviet government is allowed, although also controlled. Much ado is made of the highly publicized removal of several party officials for corruption. Whether or not these shake-ups are just an excuse for Gorbachev to consolidate his power is never addressed. Not too long ago Gorbachev even introduced the novel idea of having elections with more than one candidate for each office (although, this would only be allowed for minor positions).

Another source of great pride to many Soviets is the release of the extremely popular movie "Repentance." This allegory about the suffering and repression created by Stalin draws crowds to packed cinemas every night. The fact that someone who was once revered and held absolute power could now be criticized is widely touted as a result of the new "openness." However, my Soviet acquaintances couldn't really comprehend why I wasn't impressed even after I told them about "All the President's Men", "Citizen Kane", or *The Tower Commission Report*. I'm not sure they actually believed me when I told them that my university subsidizes a newspaper, *The New Indicator*, that not only openly preaches communism, but regularly calls President Reagan a liar and a fool. I'm convinced they didn't believe me when I told them that *The New Indicator* and other papers like it received more money from the school than the one newspaper that regularly supports President Reagan.

Most of the people I met in the Soviet Union seemed to be truly nice individuals who liked Americans. Our

official tour guides often told us that the Soviets actually like the American people, it was only the Reagan Administration for which they felt enmity. (Privately, however, a few Russians told me they liked and admired President Reagan and respected the way he stood up to their government.) For the sake of the country's inhabitants, I hope *glasnost* does result in more freedom in the U.S.S.R.

Yet, the unfortunate fact is that Gorbachev isn't loosening the reins because of his love for mankind; he's doing it because he recognizes that the Soviet economy is stagnant and ailing. He knows he cannot continue to compete with the West if his country continues to experience its current economic decline in comparison to capitalist nations. Perhaps he has realized that except for his military, Gorbachev leads a third-world nation. What we are seeing in *glasnost* is not a drive for more freedom, but a shake-up of the bureaucracy to improve efficiency and keep the ruling elite in power.

Equally, just because the citizens of the U.S.S.R. may be experiencing more freedoms, it doesn't necessarily follow that the Soviet nation will cease its current expansionist policies toward the rest of the world. As one might gather from the statements of Marshall Ogarkov, the Soviet military Chief of Staff, a prime motivation for improving the Soviet economy is to increase its military capability and continue its expansionism.

Many American liberals are currently swept up in the stream of Gorbachev's promises to seek peace and human rights, just as they were seduced by the promises of peace and equality given by Stalin, Khrushchev, and Brezhnev. But until Soviet actions and Soviet reality matches Soviet rhetoric, the U.S. must maintain its vigilance. As I told one Soviet tour guide, the U.S. has a "wait and see" attitude towards *glasnost*. We are hopeful for positive change, but history has made us skeptical.



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The Real Surprise

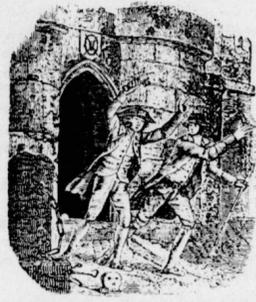
By John S. Cleaves

The Soviets spied on us at the Embassy in Moscow. Gee, what a big surprise. We also spy on them, though everyone knows that too. Our nations are the two largest, strongest adversaries the world has ever known. Espionage plays an important role in the relationship. Each nation spies on the other to determine its policies and objectives, among other things, and thereby gain some ability to manipulate or circumvent them.

First is the problem with the policy of the Marines. In the 38 years that they have been guarding American embassies they have come to the conclusion that the Moscow Embassy is not a nice place to be stationed. Therefore, the younger, less experienced marines are sent there while seasoned marines end up in more pleasant locations. This, as is now obvious to everyone, was the opposite of what should have been done. Barring that policy change, the marine guards should have had much stricter regulations applied to them. No partying or fraternizing with the Soviets should have been allowed.

The Marines are very good at teaching their men how to fight, and even how to act at diplomatic and social events. They should have also taught them that the Russian women they would come into contact with would most likely be the infamous KGB "swallows", who buy secrets with sex. Then these men might not have been so vulnerable to the Soviet trap.

Above the Marines and more crucially, but not as obviously at fault, was the Department of State. State Department officials have the authority to be much stricter in regard to maintenance of the embassy. They should not have tolerated the actions of the Marines.



Nor should they have allowed Soviet nationals to work at the embassy. By doing so they let the KGB walk in through the front door with a legitimate cover. Once inside, the KGB must have been ecstatic, since it has been reported that safes remained open and classified documents were left out by State Department staff, making the KGB's job that much easier.

More than that, State Department personnel should have put some effort into their own anti-espionage measures. Instead they apparently accepted Soviet bugs as a "fact of life", as if they couldn't do anything about them.

This is especially true in relation to the new American Embassy building in Moscow. Russians did much of the construction, on-site and off, under little supervision from Americans. As a result, the complex is filled with all manner of eavesdropping devices and has to be torn down and replaced at a cost, some experts are saying, of over \$1 billion.

Nor is that the only cost. A number of Russian citizens who worked for U.S. intelligence agencies over the years in the hope of gaining their freedom have instead had their covers blown. The KGB apparently used information taken from the embassy

to learn the identities of our agents. These unfortunate souls have been rounded up and at least six of them have been put to death by the Soviets. Such actions have harmed our ability to safely and effectively gather intelligence information inside the Soviet Union, and it will be years before the losses are fully replaced.

Of course, all of these actions, or rather inactions, did not go unnoticed by others. Several of our intelligence agencies issued reports critical of the security standards at the embassy and warned that a breach might have occurred. However, no one in the Executive branch of the government, including the State Department, acted to remedy the problem, and so it persisted and expanded.

It is tragic to note that two organizations charged with protecting America and its citizens would fail their duty because of laziness and stupidity. Instead of laboring to keep the world free, they have helped to turn it over to the Communists.

The Marines will change their policy. They will perhaps station more reliable and better trained men at such critical locations, or they might just pull out of guard duty altogether. But what will the State Department do? Will it work to clean up its act and its security? Or will it continue on in its naivete and allow the Russians to learn our most precious secrets. Here's a hint: the State Department is not known for its rapid changes in policy and procedure, even in the worst of cases.

Perhaps as a bit of encouragement to make a change and to create a more secure environment, the suggestion made by Senator Robert Dole (R-Kan.) should be pursued. He has proposed that the death penalty should be given to those people who are convicted of espionage against America. It could make a person think twice before jumping in bed with a Russian agent.

John Cleaves is a junior at UCSD.

Why Johnny Throws Blood

By C. Brandon Crocker

Universities have not lived up to their reputations as places where people can take part in open exchanges of ideas in the search for truth. Jeanne Kirkpatrick, Adolfo Calero, and even George Bush are routinely shouted down, pelted with objects, and otherwise abused when they come to college campuses to speak. This sad state of affairs reflects poorly on the intellectual health of the university. With its compulsory writing program, however, UCSD has the ability to improve this situation, if only it makes the necessary alterations to make the program effective.

Those students and (yes) professors who hurl epithets, eggs, and pigs' blood at people trying to explain an opposing point of view display not only a lack of decorum but also their own serious intellectual shortcomings. A functioning democratic society demands intelligent debate. This requires that participants possess the mental capacity, and the willingness to apply that capacity, to generate reasoned argument. People resorting to censorious tactics show their inability to satisfy this requisite. Trying to disrupt the free flow of ideas is an attempt to protect oneself from having to defend one's own views; it is an act of intellectual cowardice brought on by inadequate or undeveloped intelligence and a disrespect for the democratic process.



The perpetrators of these acts usually offer some rationalization for their conduct. One favorite is "No free speech for fascists," with the definition of "fascist" evidently being "someone with whom I disagree." As dangerously shallow as this argument is, it is probably more a creation of ignorance and laziness than of intellectual dishonesty. This can not be said of the contention that shouting down a speaker is an exercise in free speech. I have often wondered if the people who make this argument find rape justifiable under the "pursuit of happiness" clause in the Declaration of Independence. Rights are not absolute. One's rights end where they infringe upon those of others—otherwise no one has any exercisable rights.

The purpose of this essay, however, is not to discuss the merits of free speech, but rather what the university can do to help protect it. Universities appear reluctant to take the appropriate and necessary action to end the tyrannical excesses of campus censors and thugs, namely expulsion (or in the case of professors, dismissal or revocation of tenure). But universities can take other steps to stem the growth of intellectual intolerance while at the same time raise the general level of eloquence of their civilized students.

UCSD, apparently recognizing the need of college graduates to be able to write, has a compulsory two term writing course. The program differs at each College (in the words of a former Muir writing tutor, "differing writing theories float around the writing departments like sewage in the Pacific") and some TAs do try to teach students in a manner approximating the approach I will advocate in this paper. But on the whole, judging from my own experience, and from talking with current students, the course is largely a waste of time. Far too often the classes either focus on churning out a required number of pages or are used by the TAs as a means to try to indoctrinate their students. (Concerning the latter, when I went through the Warren Writing program several years ago it was a requirement to view at least one film in the Committee for World Democracy's film series. More recently, I was surprised to hear of one TA who tried to convince

her captive audience that Stalin's purge trials were justified). To insure that each course is worthwhile, the University needs to increase the standardization of content and direct that content more effectively towards developing students' powers of reasoning and analysis.

Aside from a knowledge of grammar, the single most important ingredient in good writing (or speaking) is a well thought out argument. The TA I had for Warren Writing several years ago assigned one essay on nuclear weapons. During discussion of the papers, she admitted thinking that the argument in favor of the U.S. having many missiles was based on the belief that somewhere in the atmosphere opposing missiles would collide and, therefore, only the side with the most missiles would strike enemy territory. No one could write a good essay on the subject of nuclear weapons and strategy with that level of understanding. Before one can produce a logical and persuasive essay, one must first gain a knowledge and understanding of the arguments of all the participants in the debate.

The stress of the first course in the series should be not on writing, per se, but rather on developing the ability to analyze arguments. The opinion development process must be consciously separated from the opinion articulation process. Merely asking a student to express his opinion does not drive home this crucial point.

Identifying the ideas and assumptions that underpin a particular argument is essential to understanding that position. Debates are often of little value to the participants due to the fact that each side argues from a different set of premises which are never made clear to the opposing parties. Before jumping into a debate, students need to dissect these underlying beliefs carefully, and determine which ones they find convincing and which ones they find invalid. This will not only help students build their own opinion, but will also help them recognize the assumptions being made by

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A Day In The Life of Robbie The Radical

By P. Joseph Moons

Robbie pushes back the covers from his bed, scratches his chin and looks out the window. "Boy, it's a beautiful morning for anarchy," he says to himself. So begins another day in the life of Robbie the Radical, a self-described Marxist-Leninist Trotskyite.

Looking through his closet for some suitable attire, Robbie opts for the tie-dyed Grateful Dead t-shirt lying on the floor that he wore two days prior. He also reaches for the tattered jeans next to the shirt. He doesn't shave; heck, it's only been four days since a razor last touched his skin. He has his hair short on one side, long and in a ponytail on the other, to show his hatred towards 'the patriarchal society that dominates women.'

It's 8:10 and he has a 9 o'clock class. Robbie grabs his key ring (the one with the peace symbol medallion attached) and heads for his faded blue '68 VW bug. Driving to school, he sees a movie marquee with Robert Redford's name on it. Born Robert T. Radical, he thought of changing his first name to 'World Be' like that basketball player, World Be Free, but World Be Radical sounded too much like surfer slang.

Robbie makes it to the University in time to stop by the Cafeteria for a bite to eat. He sees only whole wheat bagels on the shelf, turns to the innocent girl at the register, and starts yelling at her. "Why ain't there ever any bran muffins in here! I'm gonna protest. It's a fascist conspiracy!" Of Robbie pays for the bagel and storms out.

It's 8:44 so he stops off to say 'Hi' (or 'Ugh' as the case may be) to his girlfriend, Lumbumba Zimbabwe, who works in the Feminist Center. Miss Zimbabwe, or Lumby, if you like, changed her name to protest American imperialism in Africa. Or was it to protest South Africa? For her, it's the same: any protest is a good protest. She isn't in; Rob will see her later.

His first class is Contemporary Issues 22, Human Sexuality. There, the instructor, Mz. Lindsay Linkoop, spends 50 minutes relating her 'alternative,' (read 'debauched') lifestyle to her students. She urges them

to consider how much 'richer' their lives would be if they 'experimented' as well. One may wonder what our boy Rob is doing in a lower division course: he's just taking it because his friend Bob took it last year and really liked it. Incidentally, Bob moved to San Francisco after that quarter ended, and as a result of his 'experimentation' contracted that deadly virus (which Robbie won't mention by name) and bought the farm some months later.

Next is Rob's favorite class, Third World Studies 130, Political Ideology and the Third World. Rob's a little late as he stopped off to debate the Christian students who had set up a table on the plaza and were passing out literature. He maintains some notion that religion deprives people of their 'social consciousness.' Entering the class, he hears, "...sponsored by the right-wing imperialist, hegemonic capitalist relationship..." "Hmm...", Rob thinks. "Hegemonic, I like that. I'll use it on this guy's test and he'll give me an 'A.'"

Robbie switched his major to Third World Studies just this year. He was double major in Political Science and Communications but found both Profs. Peter Steel and Herb Schubber too right-wing, so he switched. Oh, how he wishes Herbert Marcuse was still around. Even though Rob is a fifth year senior, he is in no rush to graduate; he's living off the grants and loans that working taxpayers pay for. He knows that if he tried to enter the University now as a freshman, he would not get in because there are many more qualified applicants. Thanks to Third World Studies, he'll stick around a few more years, be a burden to the University, and sponge off the system he hates so much.

Later in the day, he heads over to the Fidel Castro Cafe, the local Marxist-Leninist training camp, for a bite to eat. He chooses the sprouts and tomatoes on rye and sits under the 'U.S. Out of Borneo' poster. A copy of *The Nation* with Mikhail Gorbachev's picture on the cover is lying on his table. "When I think of peace, I think of Gorbachev," Robbie says to himself. His

friend Marco, a non-resident alien, comes and sits next to him. Marco just returned from a 'Nicaraguan People's Poets' presentation on the plaza where he and Lumbumba Zimbabwe were the only ones in attendance. After lunch, Marco and Robbie stroll over to the Mangled Art Center to view the performance art exhibit, "Chipmunk Oppression in Bakersfield, California."

Being Friday afternoon, Rob decides to skip his last class in Women's Studies and instead joins Marco, Lumbumba and others of the Jungle Drum Band on their bongo drums in their interpretation of the theme song from the movie "Tarzan and the Apes." With



their loud bongo drums and metal clanging, they constantly annoy passers-by, mostly those mainstream students who need their aggregate consciousness raised.

He plays long into the evening, when, finally, Rob bids adieu to his comrades and heads home. Rob has again managed to accomplish nothing worthwhile, but then he doesn't expect to; he has already had his consciousness raised. Thus ends another day in the life of Robbie the Radical.

P. Joseph Moons is a senior at UCSD.

Rights of the People

By Douglas Jamieson

What does it take to make a declaration of independence? Well for Thomas Jefferson and Vladimir Ulyanov (Lenin) it took the cause of violated human rights. The American Declaration of Independence was approved on July 4, 1776. The Declaration of the Peoples of Russia was approved on November 15, 1917. The ideologies of these two nations differ vastly, yet they were both looking for independence from oppression. So it seems both ironic and fitting that these declarations written over one hundred forty one years apart have remarkable comparisons on the surface. A closer look, however, shows that America really defines rights to the people, while the Russians seem to cut their definition a little short.

The Declaration of the Rights of the Peoples of Russia is a manifesto that is outlined in four direct principles Lenin describes:

1. The equality and sovereignty of the peoples of Russia.
2. The right of the peoples of Russia to free self-determination, even to the point of separation and the formation of an independent state.
3. The abolition of any and all national and national-religious privileges and disabilities.
4. The free development of national minorities and ethnographic groups inhabiting the territory of Russia.

These four principles are later expanded to become some of the many articles now included in the Russian Constitution.

The most important aspect of the Russian declaration is principle number one: "the equality and sovereignty of the peoples of Russian." Similar to our declaration, the people of Russia wanted freedom from a ruling tyrant. This was the Czars in their case and the King of England in our case. The Russians first principle sounds promising, but is it? Actually, that

one principle is the entire ideology of communism. Communism dooms the people into a working class status at best. The rest are peasants. The United States



offers the people equal rights under the law, while the Russians literally make everybody equal. The people of Russia accepted this, and for them why shouldn't they? At the time it was a far cry better than the Czars having all the money and everybody else having none. Even further, they saw exactly what they had rebelled against right here in America—the rich capitalists exploiting the poor. This misconception coupled with oppression is the only thing that keeps Communism alive.

An economy under Russian communism is similar to growing crops in the desert; it just plain does not work. What kind of rights can a government offer people with a faltering economy? The right to barely support your family? There are two major reasons why the Russians have a troubled economy. The very low standard of living is undoubtedly one of them. When people are deprived of job opportunity, then there is little incentive of working to ones fullest potential. The workers do not feel a sense of accomplishment in their work, so production lags and in turn the economy lags. The second cause of the Russians' ailing economy is that so much of their Gross National Product is set for

defense purposes. The Russians' might is their military—take that away and not much is left.

The American Declaration of Independence guarantees the right to live as you choose. The United States government respects this and provides a workable system that allows the formation of different classes. The strong are the one that work and further themselves in society in order to further America. The needy are then taken care of by the ones who can provide. The Russians avoid this problem by making everybody needy. Then they tell everyone to stop complaining because the peoples of Russia are all in the same boat.

Lenin states in his declaration:

An end must be put to this unworthy policy of falsehood and distrust, of fault-finding and provocation. Henceforth it must be replaced by an open and honest policy which leads to complete mutual trust of the people of Russia. Only as the result of such a trust can there be formed an honest and lasting union of the peoples of Russia.

Sounds beautiful. Unfortunately for the Russians, history has told a different story, and Russia is regarded as the "closed policy" nation. Only recently have we seen any trace of open policy there. As far as trust and honesty is concerned Russia hardly typifies these characteristics. To be fair though, it is not the people of Russia who are at fault here. The rulers, who are supposedly giving them their independence, are the culprits. The Russian rulers want to lead everybody to complete mutual trust, while they continue an overbearing of mistrust towards the world and their own citizens. This "paranoia", so to speak, by the Russian rulers has kept their citizens sheltered. They hear only

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California Review Interviews

Wally George is the conservative host of the nationally-syndicated "Hot Seat" television show broadcast from Anaheim, California. He also has a daily television call-in program, "The Hot Seat Hot Line" and a weekly radio show that reaches most of Southern California. With his outrageous style, Mr. George regularly confronts liberals and crazies of all types, from environmentalists to pornographers. Lively sound effects and his rambunctious "Hot Seat" audience add to the excitement that is found only on Mr. George's programs. Controversial, yet respectable is how the media describe him, and through his popular style he has attracted a large following of high school and college students. He has two records out: the first is "Wally George Sings the Rock Hits." He says the album does not contain and "sicko, satanic, heavy-metal type rock music" that he criticizes on his show. The second is "Wally-Wally," a collection of rap songs. On a recent sunny afternoon in Anaheim, CR's interviewing panel found Mr. George to be a mild-mannered fellow off the set but watched as he easily slipped into form for his "Hot Seat Hot Line" program. Prior to his show, Wally George spoke with CR's P. Joseph Moons, Justina M. Flavin and Gregory Redmond.

CR: Mr. George, why do you consider yourself a conservative?

WG: I consider myself to be a Ronald Reagan conservative. I've been that way as long as I can remember. When I was eight/nine years old I was campaigning for Eisenhower and Nixon for President and Vice President. Since I was a young kid, I've always identified mainly with the Republican philosophy which is "Don't expect the Government to take care of you for the rest of your life." Everybody in America should carry their own weight and that's what the Republicans have been trying to say. The Democrats, on the other hand, have been trying to say to the minorities of this country, "Don't worry about it, we'll take care of you." And the Democrats have been saying that for as long as I can remember. Where Ronald Reagan and other conservatives say, "Don't expect Big Brother to take care of you. Have some pride, go out and make it on your own." The strongest message that the Conservatives say is, there are too many lazy loafers who are living off charity, off welfare, off the government, who don't need to. And if they were given the proper incentive they would go out into the job market. Also there are people who say that the Republican party is the party of big business, and the rich. That isn't true. What the Republican party wants to do is to see that big business remains strong, which is true, because without a strong big business, who is going to employ the workers? So when big business is strong, that's good for everybody. And the Republican party realizes that.

CR: This is a two-part question. First - do you consider your show outrageous? And the second part, how have you and your show encouraged the conservative movement in Southern California?

WG: Yes, I consider it to be outrageous in that you've never seen anything like it on the air before. Probably because of my bombastic style, there's nobody on the air who behaves the way I do. But I think that's very good. It has helped the conservative movement, because I attract a young audience. Across the country we have young college students, especially, who are big followers of our show and I have received letters from all over the country, from young students who have said, "We've always thought that conservatives were stuffy, pompous, arrogant windbags, super intellectuals like William F. Buckley." But now they are seeing that all conservatives don't necessarily have to be that way, they can be fun to watch. So what I've used is the Mary Poppins approach, a spoonful of sugar helps the medicine go down. So with my theatrics, if you will, and of course they are theatrics, and I do a lot of things that are entertaining, by not always having political people on my show. I have female mud wrestlers and everything else. One of my major guests are always talking about a current issue of the day, now if I were to keep it on that level, super intellectual, strictly politics type of thing, I would not have the kind of audience I have today. So they're watching me for a couple of reasons. They are watching me, sure, to be entertained and they get a

kick out of the show, and secondly, they are getting my message. I get letters all the time saying, "I used to be on drugs and I've been listening to what you have to say, and I want to let you know, Wally, that I'm off drugs, because of what you've been saying." I've had girls who have written to me saying, "I was going to have an abortion and I listened to what you said about abortion, and I didn't have the abortion. Now I am happy to say that I am the proud mother of a great, healthy baby, because of you."

CR: Could you have listed that on your view of abortion in society?

WG: Yeah, I think I am against abortion except in three instances. In the case of rape, incest, or if the life of the mother is at stake. In those three instances I would say that abortion would be okay. In any other form, I consider it to be murder. I consider that you are taking the life of an unborn child. The abortionists always try to say its aborting a fetus, which sounds a lot better than killing a child. I doubt very much if a lot of young girls or women who are contemplating abortion, if they went to their doctor's or their abortion clinics, if the clinic or the doctor would say to the girl, "do you want to kill your baby?" rather than, "Do you want to abort the fetus?" I think they would stop and think about it a little more if they said, "do you want to kill your baby?" Aborting the fetus is a great buzzword, because it doesn't sound as bad. But it is bad, it is a living creature, it's a child! And you know, when you are playing God, a mother is not the only person to decide. She says, "I have the right to say whatever happens to..." Well, you know, she doesn't. Once she has that baby living inside of her, all of a sudden, she has another human being there. And also I think that hardly ever is the father ever asked, "What do you think?" It's half his child.

Mayor Tom Bradley has weakened Los Angeles so unbearably, I don't know how in the world he has stayed in office for four terms.

CR: What ever happened to Mayor Sam Yorty?

WG: Sam Yorty is retired, just about. He's practicing law, a little bit, in an advisory role, but he's getting up there now. I produced and co-hosted the Sam Yorty show for six years on Channel 13, and it was very successful. It had very, very big ratings. And I think Sam was probably one of the, if not the best mayor Los Angeles has ever had. In comparison to Mayor Tom Bradley, he's a genius, because Bradley, in my eyes, has weakened Los Angeles so unbearably, I don't know how in the world he has stayed in office for four terms. The hypocrisy of the thing is almost unbelievable, when you consider that when he ran against Yorty the first time, he said, "Nobody should seek more than two terms, in office as Mayor." Now he's seeking his fifth term. I am seriously considering running for mayor myself. There's a story in the Herald Examiner that was in "Right wing TV host may take on Bradley." When I announced my desire to perhaps run for mayor of Los Angeles, that was in most of the papers and on the wire services. I've had a lot of pressure on me to run for mayor of Los Angeles and I'm considering it. I have formed an exploratory committee and I've had a lot of support. There are many influential people in politics who have told me that I could really have a very serious, good chance of scoring an upset if I really could gather the money up and lead a rambunctious campaign against Tom Bradley. If I did a campaign, you would never have seen one like this because I would take a rock band with me on my campaign. I'd have my album, "Wally George Sings the Rock Hits." I mean, I would certainly get the youth vote. If I could get the 18-25 year-olds behind me and get them registered, I'll tell you I could get out the youth vote.

CR: Are you thinking of running for political office?

WG: It's possible, of course. I certainly would not declare now because it's not until 1989 and the minute you formally declare for office, you have to leave the airwaves, so I would do what Bruce Hershenson did up here and wait to the very last minute and then probably give myself eight weeks to go out and campaign, which would leave me on the air for the rest of that time and I could still be sounding off my feelings on the issues without having to leave the airwaves. If I would decide to run, my shows would remain on the air, and I would just have guest hosts come in and sit in for me.

There are too many lazy loafers living off charity, off welfare, off the government, who don't need to.

CR: How did your career in the media business begin?

WG: I started out on radio when I was 14 years old, when I was a disc jockey, but now I'm on the air 5 days a week here on television, Monday through Friday, at 4:30 on the Hot Seat Hotline, where I take phone calls. And its kind of a fun show. I inject a lot of sound effects, so it's mainly political, but once again its a lot of fun to do; the crew injects a lot of humor into it, which I think is very important. My show on Saturday night "Hot Seat" is in its fourth year now. We start our fifth year on the air in July and then my show on Monday nights is on KLAC radio. We've been on there five months now and its been doing very well. So I keep very busy. I'm on the air 6 days a week.

CR: Do you think the Sam Yorty show catapulted you into the arena, or do you think you were already there?

WG: Yes, it catapulted me into the political arena, because I was immediately linked to Sam Yorty, and when the Sam Yorty Show left the air, the natural thing was for me to go on to a similar format. I had always been interested in politics, but I had never done a political program until the Sam Yorty show. Before that I emceed a talent job on KCOP, Channel 13, and I was a disc jockey, and so forth. But yes, it was the Yorty show that actually put me into the political arena, and I have remained there ever since. Probably because of the extreme amount of the publicity I have received internationally, I will remain in that, because its pretty hard to get out of that now. I will probably remain in this kind of a format for the rest of my career. I don't ever plan on retiring from the airwaves, I think I will stay on as long as I am around.

CR: Will you compare and contrast the presidencies of Ronald Reagan and Richard Nixon?

WG: I think they're very similar. Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan were and are probably two of our best presidents. Watergate, I've always said, I think was a pimple that was magnified into a cancer by the news media. Every presidency has had its Watergate. Certainly John F. Kennedy's Bay of Pigs fiasco was far more serious and outrageous than the Watergate affair, which was merely a third rate burglary to the Democratic headquarters. It was nothing. Richard Nixon's leadership was outstanding. He was well respected by everybody. He certainly let the Soviet Union and Nikita Khrushchev know that he wouldn't back down to them. I thought his famous kitchen debate was tremendous when he was a Vice President. He shook his finger under Khrushchev's nose and said, we are right, and we won't every succumb. He was a great leader. I think he appealed to most of the people. He got an avalanche re-election over George McGovern. And I certainly feel that this Watergate thing was blown way out of proportion, the same way the news media is doing this to Ronald Reagan in the Iran-Contra thing. They are trying to blow this completely

Wally George

CR: In general, do you think the American media are biased?

The White House Press Corps is a bunch of vile vultures, jerks, and hate mongers.

WG: Absolutely, I say 99.9% of the media is slanted toward the Left. If you are a conservative, you have a terrible, terrible road to hoe, because you've got two strikes against you when you come up as a conservative Republican. As a liberal Democrat you can literally get away with murder. If the Bay of Pigs had happened under a conservative Republican, I am sure they would have called for impeachment. And all the shenanigans were going on: the sexual liaisons in the White House under John F. Kennedy, the horrifying things under Lyndon Johnson, the escalation of the Viet Nam War under Lyndon Johnson. But the media always tends to forgive and forget, if you are a liberal Democrat. They didn't forgive and forget Jimmy Carter very much, because he was an embarrassment, even to the Democrats. Jimmy Carter, I'm sure will go down in history as the worst President in our history. What he has done now, in the Mideast, is absolutely treasonous, to go over into Egypt and lash our President, and lash his leadership, and what we are doing and to say that our President is not doing the right things to preserve peace. For a former President to go onto foreign soil and to criticize our current President is absolutely horrifying. Carter is despicable to do that, especially in the Mideast. To talk to Syria, and be friendly and cordial, and hugging the President of Syria when he is responsible for so much terrorism, and to bring down our President, to embarrass our own President from a former President, that's the worst thing he's ever, ever done in his Presidency. So I think Jimmy Carter is a disgrace to the United States of America.

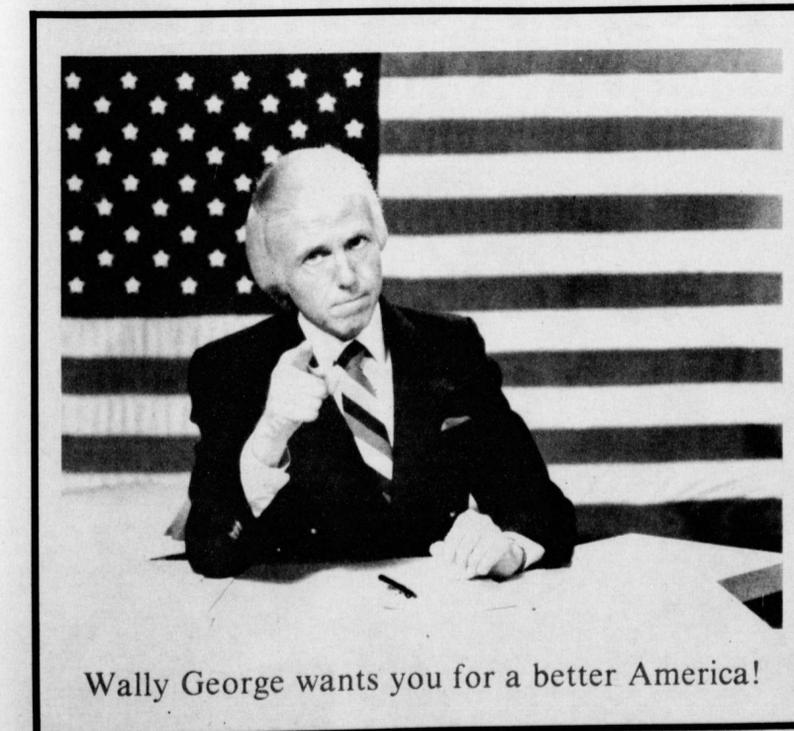
CR: What is your impression of the White House press corps, especially people like Sam Donaldson?

WG: I think they are all a bunch of vile vultures, jerks, and hate mongers. The actual hatred, especially Sam Donaldson, displays for the President is unbelievable. They don't just ask the President questions, they interrogate him, and when they are not happy with what he answers, they want him to come back with another answer. And then what bothers me, is when the President gives a speech, immediately after the speech, you will see someone like Sam Donaldson or Dan Rather, giving his analysis of what the President really meant by what he said. The people who watch that show do not have to be told by Dan Rather or Sam Donaldson what the President meant. I think we should be the judge of that. We heard what he said, but they read into something what they want to read into it. Once again, the news media in this country is totally responsible. They don't want the President to run the country, the media wants to run the country. And we must never let that happen.

Jimmy Carter is a disgrace to the United States of America.

CR: Who do you think would be the best Republican presidential nominee to run in 1988?

WG: I was very intrigued seeing Alexander Haig come out for the nomination. Because he could probably be one of the very strongest contenders. Alexander Haig has a lot going for him. Like Eisenhower, he's a former General, he's a war hero, former Commander of NATO, former Secretary of State to two Presidents, he certainly knows foreign affairs, probably better than any candidate of either party. He's got a lot of charisma, I watched him the other day on television, he came across great. Right now, as I look at it, I would be strongly in favor of Alexander Haig and you might want to look at Haig, and for Vice President you might want to consider Gov. George Deukmejian of the State of California. He could certainly help to carry California, you might want to even add Bob Dole as Vice President, or Jack Kemp. Of course, you have to try and balance the ticket. Alexander Haig is known to be pretty conservative, its pretty hard to put two conservatives on the same ticket. You want to try and balance it out and by balancing out you might want to go with a more of a moderate as a Vice President. You might even look strongly at Howard Baker because he will have helped the President turn this whole Iran thing around to where his Presidency ends on a very high note. I think you're going to find the nominee, whoever he is, looking very strongly at Howard Baker as the Vice Presidential candidate, because if he does well, these next two years, as Chief of Staff, he certainly would be a strong contender for that post, not as President, but as Vice President. I write George Bush off completely, I think he would be the weakest candidate that we could put up. He's very much wimpish, like Jimmy Carter. I try to like this guy and I just can't. I watch him and he comes across as wimpy, spineless, uninspiring, without any kind of leadership qualities. I mean he couldn't lead me across the room. He would be absolutely terribly vulnerable as our candidate. Gary Hart, it looks right now, is going to maybe be a shoo-in. Although you never know what is going to happen. Gary Hart would also be very vulnerable because of his extreme liberal background. He was the former campaign director for George McGovern, who was known as the most liberal nominee the Democratic party ever put up. And, of course, George McGovern was swamped. You would find his strongest supporters



(Continued on Page 10)

Wally George Continued

are people like Jane Fonda, so he would be a very vulnerable candidate. If you put a Gary Hart against a General Haig, it would be a romp for the Republican party and if Ronald Reagan comes out of this mess, as I think he will, very strongly, by the end of his presidency and has really regained most of his popularity, on the campaign trail, he would be extremely valuable to whoever the Republican nominee is. And I think Ronald Reagan would go out and stump in 1988. There's no question that he would go out on the campaign trail.

CR: Do you consider Nicaragua a threat to the United States?

WG: What I really feel, is that liberals fail to realize that it is not just Nicaragua that we're trying to save here. We're trying to save all of Central America and all of Latin America. It is glaringly apparent that the Sandinista government is controlled by the Soviet Union. It's a Marxist, communist government and if they succeed in completely taking over Nicaragua, then we have another country in Central America run and dominated by the Soviet Union. Then you go to Honduras, and Guatemala, and you eventually wind up with a communist takeover of Mexico and Mexico is very weak and very vulnerable and could be easily taken over. Then you find us completely surrounded by the Soviet Union. That scares the heck out of me. So it isn't just Nicaragua we are trying to save. We are trying to save a complete communist takeover of Central and Latin America. And it is very plausible that they could take it over.

CR: What is your impression of the current controversy within the ranks of television evangelist movement?

WG: The news media is blowing something out of proportion, again. The Oral Roberts thing, I have criticized myself. I think Oral Roberts was wrong in stating that God told him that if he didn't raise \$8 million he would die. I think that's a very, very outrageous thing to do and especially when we found out in the media and Oral Roberts admitted it, I don't know if you heard this, in the midst of his plea for money, he purchased an \$830,000 jet for cash money. Now it's also been revealed that he has three homes valued at over \$2 million a piece. If he was in that much need of money, he could sell all three homes and get \$6

million there and not buy the jet and save himself another million dollars. There's seven millions dollars right there of the \$8 million that he said he needed. Now that was wrong, but also I state that's Oral Roberts! I'm saying the majority of TV preachers are doing a basically good job. Religion definitely has a place on the tube. There are many people who cannot go to church for many reasons and the word of God should be taught on television and there are many good people, for example, like Robert Schuller. Billy Graham is an excellent man and has been for years, for

*I am saying to the media:
he who is without sin, let
him cast the first stone.*

decades, and you couldn't admire the man more. I went to see him at Angel Stadium and he drew 80,000 people in one night and it was awe inspiring. These are people like, Billy Graham, Robert Schuller, Norman Vincent Peale, and Jerry Fallwell. Jimmy Swaggert leans a little bit more to the outrageous; I mean he's the Wally George of TV evangelism. And Gene Scott is a little outrageous, but I like him. He dares to be different, I think he's sincere in the things that he does. But the majority of TV preachers on the air today are doing well. But the media are jumping on this once again and really hammering at it and strongly hinting that all TV evangelists and preachers are a bunch of idiots, are a bunch of crooks, a bunch of perverts, and I don't think that's correct at all. As far as Jim and Tammy Bakker are concerned, Jim Bakker has been accused and has admitted to one act of adultery in his life and his wife has forgiven him and as I said in my commentary I think God has forgiven him. Nobody is perfect, not even a TV evangelist. Nobody is perfect. We all make mistakes. And as I am saying to the media, he who is without sin, let him cast the first

stone. The media is filled with sinners and someone like a Jim Bakker has got to be forgiven for an indiscretion. He's only a human being, he's not a some kind of saint, he's just a flesh and blood human being. We all make mistakes, and Jim Bakker should be forgiven for what he did. I think that even Oral Roberts, for the outrageousness of his thing, should be forgiven. But he should leave those kind of tactics. Once again the media is trying to destroy all of the television preachers because of a couple of bad apples.

CR: Because of his so-called openness campaign, do you think Mikhail Gorbachev will make the Soviet Union appear more peaceful to the rest of the world, thus becoming more dangerous?

WG: No, not so at all. What he is doing is strictly a public relations ploy, PR campaign, and I don't feel its going to work at all. As a matter of fact, I wouldn't be at all surprised to see Gorbachev kicked out of office fairly soon. It's a campaign to make us all feel that they are out for peace. But what Ronald Reagan said at the beginning of his first term is absolutely correct. They are indeed an evil empire, they are liars, cheats, and traitors, and they can't be trusted for a moment. Casper Weinberger has revealed that the Soviet Union has spent more on their military for more and more sophisticated weapons to once again, pull far ahead of us. As the liberal Democrats keep calling for us to have cutbacks in our military defense, the Soviet Union is plunging ever farther ahead with more money on more sophisticated weaponry. There is but no way we can let up for a minute. We have to keep up with them and overtake them. The only reason that the Soviet Union hasn't launched a nuclear attack against us is because they feel we could, right now, adequately retaliate. If it ever comes to the point where they feel that we could not adequately retaliate, if they could get a Stars Wars SDI up before we do, there is no question in my mind, that they would pick up the phone and say either throw up your arms and surrender or we're pushing the button. That's why I will never understand why people get so upset when they see "Red Dawn" or "Amerika," because they say such a thing is so implausible. It's not implausible. Nikita Khrushchev said it, "We will bury you." And he meant that.

CR: Very good, thank you.

WG: Alright.

A Reagan Strategy

By Deroy Murdock

Ronald Reagan is pursuing a major foreign policy victory as the "crown jewel" of his Presidency. Specifically, President Reagan is looking to an agreement with the Soviet Union to limit medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe as the key to the international success he covets.

Alas, reliance on arms treaties with the USSR as tickets into History presents two problems: First is the issue of compliance. Throughout its nearly seventy years of existence, the Soviet Union has lived strictly by the words of V.I. Lenin: "Treaties are like pie shells. They are made to be broken." The Kremlin has violated the Yalta agreements, the Helsinki Accords, SALT I and II, and a host of other commitments. President Reagan's "triumph" in achieving a treaty with the USSR would be a short-lived one, persisting only until the day Moscow tore it up.

Second, even if the President did conclude a pact with the Kremlin, arms accords are not the sort of thing which registers in America's collective memory. The average American's glowing feelings about John F. Kennedy might be based on his perceived toughness in the Cuban Missile Crisis, but not on his signing the Limited Test Ban Treaty with Nikita Khrushchev. Conversely, neither the SALT I nor SALT II treaties was a sufficient success to earn Richard Nixon or Jimmy Carter respectable places in U.S. history. Despite his high hopes, it seems highly unlikely that a treaty with Moscow will cause even one statue to be erected in Ronald Reagan's honor.

If President Reagan wants a foreign policy success which will cause him to be remembered with admiration fifty years hence, he should spend the remainder of his term in office breathing life into the Doctrine which bears his name.

The Reagan Doctrine holds that America will provide moral and material support to anti-Communist insurgent groups fighting to liberate their countries from Marxist regimes around the world. Unfortunately the Reagan Doctrine is more a rhetorical flourish than a coherent strategy. Implementation of the Reagan Doctrine has consisted of occasional and sporadic offers of overt or covert assistance to various freedom fighter groups, primarily in Nicaragua, Angola, and Afghanistan. Rather than presenting Congress with a unified legislative proposal

to give muscle to the Reagan Doctrine, the President has instead fought frequent skirmishes with Capitol Hill over aid to specific insurgency groups. The result has been a confusing, on-again, off-again non-policy.

The Reagan Doctrine must be transformed into the Reagan Strategy. Thus the President should combine the disjointed assistance programs to the anti-Communist rebels in Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Angola, and Cambodia into a single measure asking Congress for overt support for these groups. Such legislation would immediately convert the Reagan Doctrine from a slogan to a distinguishable strategy and would make the elimination of Marxist regimes at the periphery of the Soviet Empire a publicly declared keystone of American foreign policy.



Such a clarified approach could have the immediate and crucial advantage of saving aid to the Contras. In light of the March 11 230-196 House vote to delay the remaining \$40 million in assistance to the Contras, it is doubtful that Congress will approve the Administration's request for \$105 million in fresh support to the Nicaraguan resistance.

The Contras have sadly and unfairly been tainted by the folly of the Iran arms scandal. Their best hope now lies in achieving "innocence by association" with other freedom fighter groups which enjoy bipartisan support. Some of the most vocal advocates of aid to various anti-Communist rebel groups happen to be liberal

Democrats. For instance, Sen. Paul Simon (D-IL) has championed the cause of the Afghan *Mujahideen*. Rep. Stephen Solarz (D-NY) won approval of military aid to the Cambodian resistance while Rep. Claude Pepper (D-FL) sponsored legislation to support Jonas Savimbi's struggle in Angola. By tying the Contras' fortunes to those of more popular resistance groups, the President would demonstrate the logic behind the Reagan Strategy and would once again give a fighting chance to his Contra aid request. Furthermore, only such a consistent and consolidated proposal could attract the bipartisan consensus needed to make the Reagan Strategy a reality.

A Reagan Strategy should also be coupled with political recognition of these groups as governments in exile. It makes little sense, and is indeed hypocritical, to accept as legitimate those very governments the U.S. is working to depose.

Finally, a Reagan Strategy should assist the rebels fighting the governments of Ethiopia and Mozambique. Both of these groups are battling fiercely brutal dictatorships. The latter, RENAMO, is the most successful anti-Communist insurgency, controlling some 85% of Mozambique's territory. A commitment of aid from America might give RENAMO just the boost it needs to win a victory for itself and for the Reagan Strategy.

With time running out on his presidency and with the wreckage of the Iran arms affair strewn about him, it is not surprising that President Reagan has turned to foreign affairs for his last hurrah. Ronald Reagan need not look to Mikhail Gorbachev to hand him a Pyrrhic arms control "victory" as the climax of the Reagan Era. Instead, President Reagan should work with Congress to build a concrete Reagan Strategy. To bequeath a well-defined, bipartisan, and active policy of support for those who fight Communism abroad will earn for Ronald Reagan the respect of his countrymen and, once his Strategy has worked, the eternal gratitude of millions the world over.

Deroy Murdock is an international trade consultant in Los Angeles.

Sandinista Apologists Ignore The Miskitos

By Alfred G. Cuzán

Among the many Stalinist measures implemented by the Sandinista Communists since they replaced Somoza as dictators of Nicaragua nearly eight years ago, none has given their American apologists so much trouble as the ruthless treatment meted out to the Miskito Indians. This is one aspect of the "New Nicaragua" which its admirers in the United States would rather not discuss once they have conceded that "mistakes" have been made in handling what they politely call "the Miskito problem."

The Miskitos are one of several Indian tribes and ethnic groups who, until the Communists conquered Nicaragua in 1979, had been able to maintain a separate culture in Nicaragua's sparsely populated Caribbean lowlands. Numbering about 200,000, many of them Protestant, the Miskitos speak their own language, which was given written form by Christian missionaries. During the 50 years of the Somoza "dynasty," the national government did little for the Miskitos, but at least it left them alone to pursue a communal way of life dependent on agriculture, hunting, fishing, and mining.

All this changed, however, after 1979. The Sandinista Communists' totalitarian ideology and militaristic methods do not tolerate any independence of thought or action in the economy, politics, or culture. One of their first policies was to blanket Miskito territory with soldiers, teachers, and doctors from Communist Cuba. Seeing that they had come under foreign military occupation and sensing that their culture was threatened by Communists who treated it with contempt, the Miskitos raised their voices in protest in 1980, demanding the removal of Cuban soldiers and cadres from their villages.

In response to Miskito protests and demands for

cultural freedom, the Sandinistas' automatic reaction was to put into effect ruthless repressive measures learned from their idols, Lenin and Stalin. Hundreds of Miskitos were arrested and summarily executed; thousands were forcibly relocated to concentration camps away from their villages; entire villages were burned to the ground and many churches were put to the torch. As a direct consequence of Sandinista repression, an exodus of Miskitos has occurred. At least 50,000 Miskitos have fled Nicaragua for Honduras and Costa Rica. Several thousand Miskito warriors have chosen to fight for cultural survival, joining anti-Communist guerrillas fighting to free Nicaragua from the grip of the Soviet bear.

The Sandinistas' Stalinist repression of the Miskitos has been documented by Dr. Bernard Nietschmann, professor of geography at the University of California, Berkeley, who is regarded as one of the world's leading authorities on the Miskitos. In 1983, after spending more than two months in Miskito territory, this is what Dr. Nietschmann said to the Human Rights Commission of the Organization of American States:

"It is with sadness that I report widespread, systematic and arbitrary human rights violations in Miskito Indian communities. These violations by the Sandinista government include arbitrary killings, arrests and interrogations; rapes; torture; continuing forced relocations of village populations; destruction of villages; restriction and prohibition of freedom of travel; prohibition of village food production; restriction and denial of access to basic and necessary store foods; the complete absence of any medicine, health care or educational services in many Indian villages; the denial of religious freedom; and the looting of households and the sacking of villages." After giving

gruesome details of these atrocities, Dr. Nietschmann concluded that "The story of what has happened to the Miskito Indians in eastern Nicaragua (and to the Sumo and Rama) that has so long been hidden by denials or by excuses that shift blame to outside influences will come out. There is simply too much evidence, too many people have been affected, and too many lives have been lost..."

Four years after Dr. Nietschmann spoke these words, the repression against the Miskitos continues. The Caribbean provinces which have been home to the Miskitos for many years have been declared a war zone and given to the most Stalinist of the Sandinista comandantes, Tomas Borge, to administer. Borge heads the dreaded Ministry of the Interior, which is advised by agents of Castro's police and the Soviet KGB. The Sandinista air force regularly bombs and strafes Miskito villages, causing hundreds of civilian casualties.

Yet, apologists for the Sandinista Communists continue to turn a blind eye to these atrocities, admitting nothing more than "mistakes" in the handling of "the Miskito problem." Perhaps they do not want to give "the Reagan Administration" any ammunition, not even the truth, for its "war on Nicaragua."

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

Slaughtering Imported Babies

By Gregory Redmond

Each Saturday morning, a persistent few protesters stand in front of an abortion clinic while behind its doors an incredible tragedy takes place. Outside, the good mannered presence of these individuals will occasionally turn a mother back and save the life of her unborn child, while inside it is a doctor, ironically, who waits to smother out the child's very existence. I will describe the scene of such a protest, look behind the doors of the clinic, and reveal a scandal that the press is either unaware of, or has chosen to ignore. The fact is that illegal aliens are leaving Mexico (where abortion is a crime) and are unlawfully receiving Medi-Cal funded abortions at the California taxpayer's expense.

I begin by tracing the events in front of the Family Planning Associates Medical Group located on property belonging to San Diego State University on Alvarado Road. Abortions are performed routinely at this clinic by Dr. Jack Dym. This is but one in a chain of slaughter houses under the direction of the very wealthy Dr. Edward Alred. Having listened to some individuals who apparently never attended such a gathering, I came expecting to see a violent mob using grotesque and strong-armed techniques. Reality contrasted this invention of an overactive imagination. It became immediately clear that the spectacular stories the press likes to dwell on are the exception to the rule.

The protesters seemed to be comprised of two main groups. The first group was quite placid, and avoided confrontation of any kind. Gathered approximately 100 yards from the clinic, they prayed as they marched in a circle. The second group was poised near the entrance of the clinic. There appeared to be no central person orchestrating their efforts and indeed, they belonged to different churches. These people attempted to talk with the women as they entered the clinic. The policy of the protesters was hands off approach. Literature and counsel was offered to those who would accept it. The others simply walked by. Boyfriends of some of the mothers did not hesitate in responding in a manner that could be considered verbally aggressive. Certainly the people near the door were fervent in their desires to communicate with the mothers, but they were at all times very well behaved. Heroically, they were able to talk with some willing mothers, who turned away, choosing not to kill their baby this day.

The clinic employs two security guards from on those days in which abortions are being performed. One of the guards stated that once a person is seen with the protesters, that person is not to be let in the clinic's doors. The S.D.S.U. Police Dept. stated that since this is public property, the land, purchased with taxpayer

dollars, is open to the public. The security guard's supervisor refused to answer any of my questions, and directed me to the clinic administrator, who he claimed was his boss.

An S.D.S.U. police officer spotted a truck with prolife signs of it. He claimed it was parked in a handicapped zone and requested it and another truck to be moved. After those two vehicles were moved, the officer moved his patrol car from the red zone it was parked in, to allow a man visiting the clinic to park his car there. The officer drove off with one car parked in a red zone and two remaining in the handicapped spots untouched.

I went inside the building and into the clinic waiting room. The room was jammed to capacity with a mess of young people. Volume was clearly the name of this business. On the chairs, on the floor, wherever a spot could be found, mothers and fathers readying to kill their unborn child this day. I have only imagined what Auschwitz might have looked like. Today I found out.

I spoke with the clinic's administrator and assistant administrator. Both asked that their names not be printed. I was asked to return when the lab (where the actual killing of babies occurs) was closed. The following Monday I returned for the interview. There were far fewer people here today. While I was waiting, a mother carried in her baby, and sat down. She was instructed to remove the baby from the waiting room. The presence of a newborn might be bad for business. Seeing the completion of a pregnancy might make it a bit more difficult for the mother to kill the child inside of her who is either to have a birthday in a few months, or to die in a few days.

The euphemism "pregnancy termination" was substituted by this clinic's administrator for the term "abortion", just as the phrase "terminate him" is substituted for "murder him" on most any cops and robbers show you see on television. What is the price of an abortion? Prices may vary. During the first trimester generally \$200 if the mother is awake, and \$235 if the mother is given an anesthetic. During the second trimester the price ranges from \$825 to \$1285. The following landmarks occur during the first trimester of pregnancy:

- three weeks - heart beating
- six weeks - measurable brain waves responds to touch
- three months - completely formed all organs functional

I asked what behavior the administrator felt was proper from the protesters. She refused to comment (unfortunately I forgot to ask her if she believed in the

first amendment). She also refused to state the number of abortions carried out at this clinic each year. Strangely enough, a question she was willing to answer was that regarding illegal aliens. Yes, they do perform abortions on illegals. This leads us to our next major topic. How is the clinic paid? "Insurance, cash and Medi-Cal". I have reason to believe that some illegals are having abortions performed at clinics such as this are using Medi-Cal funds, leaving the California taxpayer holding the bill.

I spoke with the Deputy Director of Medi-Cal Services, Mr. John Rodriguez. He stated temporary Medi-Cal cards are issued to anyone claiming eligibility with emergency medical needs, unless they can immediately be deemed ineligible. Determining eligibility requires some cross checking and paperwork. If an applicant's alien status is questioned, Medi-Cal must then go through the Immigration and Naturalization Service. According to the I.N.S., this background check can take up to ten days. During this time, and the additional administrative time Medi-Cal investigators must spend, the card is good for medical services. If the applicant is indeed an illegal alien attempting to receive an abortion, she has had more than ample time. Abortion, according to Mr. Rodriguez, may be considered an emergency medical service.

The clinic in which the Medi-Cal services were rendered is not held accountable for fraud perpetrated by an individual. By what account can a routine abortion be considered emergency medical care? Why cannot funds, for a medical operation, which is criminal across our border, be held frozen until the legitimacy of the claim is determined? Taxpayer dollars are being wasted. Regardless of your view on abortion, the taxpayer is being violated.

This investigation has revealed three things. The protesters generally conduct their activities properly, yet are themselves the target of unfair treatment. This abortion clinic will kill almost any unborn, even that of an illegal. And there is a tremendous potential for Medi-Cal fraud among illegal aliens in this field. We must remember, if we allow the killing of innocent babies, we cannot credibly complain of human rights violations anywhere. It is impossible for freedom and abortion to coexist. And until abortion is made illegal, the United States faces the threat of destruction from within.

Gregory Redmond is a systems engineer and Artificer Maximus for the California Review

Soviet "Bill of Rights"

(Continued from page 7)

what they are told, and they read information from a closed circuit paper.

Lenin's other three principles outlined in his declaration are just as shadowy as the first. "The right of the peoples of Russia to free self-determination..." The fact of the matter is that school children are drilled to have one specific career. Whatever they seem most able to do is what they will do, for communism is programmed for territorial expansion. Everybody needs to be optimized. The Russians prefer soldiers and scientists, however; if one does become a soldier or a scientist then there is little hope of living in another country. This would be a problem concerning security breaches, of course. For these people self determination takes place in Russia, nowhere else. This is just another prime example of that mutual trust Lenin was describing.

"The abolition of any and all national and national religious privileges and disabilities." This sounds similar to the *Minersville School District v. Gibitis* case of 1940, which mandated that American school children would be forced to salute our flag. This went against some of the children's religious beliefs. It was not until 1943 in the *West Virginia State Board of Education v. Barnette* case that the previous decision was overruled. Freedom of religion is such an important right in America that it is part of our First Amendment.

With intense internal pressure Russia has kept some Christian Orthodox churches. This is in direct conflict with Russian policy in which the people must become one with the government. Being a member of the Communist Party would thus be the peoples religion.

The minorities of Russia like everywhere in this world are a struggling group. It would thus be unfair to ostracize Lenin on his fourth principle, which grants



the right of "free development of national minorities..." Minorities are allowed free development in Russia just as much as in the United States. In Russia, though; the minorities have an especially greater hardship because very few are allowed to emigrate from the country. So essentially, minorities in Russia are free to live where they please; they just are not free to leave the country even though many seek family members and relatives that got separated during World War II. These minorities all share a common problem—lack of power. An exception to this point would be the ruling white minority in South Africa. However, this government finds itself at odds with the population majority. A Catch-22 situation comes into play where if there is either a ruling majority or minority, the other half is usually not satisfied. Therefore, an all out tirade on Lenin's fourth principle would be weakly justified.

Both the United States and Russia declared their independence from cruel tyrants, and they were justified in doing so. A written document stating the rights of the people should be adhered to. The uniqueness of America is the fairness of our judiciary system. The rights of the people are respected. The *Declaration of the Rights of the Peoples of Russia* has been severely misinterpreted by the leaders of Russia, and the document is not worthy of populists' respect.

Douglas Jamieson is a freshman at UCSD.

A.S. Exposé

(Continued from page 2)

Greek coalition. The fact is that most of the individual politicians and most of the Greeks are right-of-center politically. That is not to say that all are aptly described as conservative. Many are liberal, and those farther to the right on the spectrum tend towards the "California Conservative" hybrid. Thus, many A.S. members are far to the right on foreign policy and economics while moderate or even liberal on social issues such as the legislation of morality and alcohol policy. This means that they are basically in line with the typical college student of the era of President Reagan.

Now while some of the A.S. officials are very liberal, few if any are hardcore leftists. The UCSD Left is the main organized opposition to the A.S. status quo. It includes the New Indicator types, the affirmative action lobby, the homosexuals, the co-ops and the so-called "progressives". The Left could cause considerable problems if they ever took power on the A.S. since their constituency is anything but the student mainstream. Left candidate Byron Morton's constituency was described as "the non-traditional, unrepresented students" such as "third world students, women (read "feminists"), older students and gays". While there is certainly something to be said for representing such people as the older students on the A.S., the Left seeks to form a coalition of groups of dubious existence (How can anyone presume to represent the needs of all students of third world ancestry, or all women?) whose total number is just a fraction of the overall student body. (If one allows that the Left would act in support of the needs of women as heterogeneous unit than it would constitute a majority, but the idea is ludicrous on its face.)

The Left is not only hampered in its quest for power by its refusal to acknowledge the mainstream but by its own disunity. Throughout the history of the Left it has always been torn by dissension. Whether it is Stalinists butchering Trotskyites, or Maoists killing Leninists, factionalization has always been one of the Left's greatest enemies and a never ending source of joy for us. At UCSD, there are many left-wing groups striving for similar, yet not identical, goals. The third world radicals have their agenda, while the homosexuals, the feminists and the new indicator types each have their own. Thus, Morton had difficulty in uniting these factions. Compounding the problems for the radicals is that many of them do not get along on a personal basis. It is hard to unite with someone you are not speaking to.

This is not to say that the Left is powerless. The

resiliency of these tiresome ideologues should never be underestimated. In the past it was they who had control of the student government. Changes to the constitution a few years ago helped turn them out of power and back to the fringes where they belong. Yet there have been recent attempts to bring themselves back into power through a "proportional representation" proposal. This sly maneuver sounds very nice and very democratic (and that is how the Left sells it, as a democratic reform), yet below the surface it is a naked power grab.

Proportional representation means that each slate



of candidates gains a number of seats proportional to the amount of votes of the total it got. Thus a slate with 46% of the votes gets 46% of the seats. That sounds quite nice on first glance, but remember that only 18% of the student body as a whole votes. Maybe 5% of the student body would ally themselves with the hard Left, but all of these Leftists vote. Thus, they would end up with a large number of seats vastly out of proportion to their true numbers. With the present winner-take-all system, the politician-Greek coalition wins almost every time.

Why is it so important not to let the Left into power? The reasons are numerous. First, as has been demonstrated, the interests of the Left are at odds with the interests of the mainstream, while the politician-Greek interests and the student mainstream interests match almost precisely. One could expect massive discrimination against those students who are not members of the third world, gay feminist and "progressive" axis. That means more racist "affirmative action" quotas and increased fund squandering on "consciousness building" organizations like the Women's Resource Center, SAAC and the Lesbian and Gay Organization.

Forget football too. We all know how racist and sexist that is. TGs will take on a new tone too. In the special "All Byron Morton" issue of the *Voz Fronteriza*, the write-in candidate is quoted as saying that he'd like to show political films at the Friday festivals. Say goodbye to the Beat Farmers, here come hits like "Worker's Struggle At The Volga Tractor Works" and "Juan: The Story of a Nicaraguan Boy and His Kalishnakov".

In addition to direct acts inflicted upon the students, we must also anticipate the effect on our reputation. The radical-controlled student council at Berkeley regularly sends representatives to investigate "U.S. war crimes" in Nicaragua and to "peace conferences" in Moscow. They also do things like ban recruitment on campus by Federal agencies such as the military, the FBI and CIA with little regard for students interested in those career options. They could also declare UCSD a "sanctuary" or a "nuclear free zone" with little concern for true student body opinion and less for the embarrassment patriotic students would unjustly suffer. In short, life under the Left would be unbearable. For *California Review*, it would possibly be fatal. The fact that loyal, proud and patriotic Americans have a media voice on the UC San Diego campus galls them no end.

What remains is a question of ends vs. means. The A.S. at present is by no means holy, although many good people of both the political and the Greek factions are a part of it. The blatant careerism, infighting, incompetence and elitism that often characterizes the A.S. make it an inviting target for would-be reformers. Yet, while reforms may seem to clean up A.S. "corruption", they would only bring disaster as a result.

There is a great tendency towards reform in American political life, even when the system works. The Democratic party machines of Kansas City, New York and, of course, Chicago were corrupt to be sure, but the needs of the people were met, often better than after the reforms. G. Gorgon Liddy describes in his autobiography *Will the city of Gary, Indiana, as "a city that worked"*. The government was corrupt to be sure, but the criminals avoided violence and kept order on the street in return for non-interference by authorities. When there was trouble, it was invariably caused by out-of-towners, who were rapidly eliminated by the underworld to pre-empt a crackdown by the authorities. The government was happy, the crooks were happy and the citizens were happy because they weren't getting robbed and murdered as often.

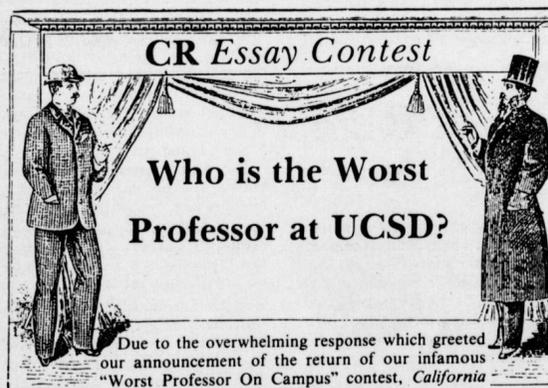
The point is that while the form of the A.S., with its morally troubling and intellectually questionable characteristics, is dubious, the results that the A.S. provides are not. The A.S. status quo is without question good for the vast majority of students and at worst benign to the remainder. So-called reforms of the A.S. system would serve only to increase Left influence, and we have seen what that entails for the student body. Thus, one is faced with a dilemma. Do we find that the ends justify the means. We have the choice of either pure means leading to disaster or questionable means leading to an end that benefits the UCSD student body. I opt for the latter.

That the ends justify the means has always been the subject of philosophical scrutiny, but it helps to place the "moralistic" argument into a historical perspective. President Jimmy Carter refused to use the means of supporting authoritarian, anti-communist regimes to prevent bloodshed. Somoza promptly fell without American assistance. Carter's "human rights" agenda allowed a group of communists to take power who could give the former dictator lessons in thuggery, brutality and murder. Carter's "moralism" led to more death and destruction than the previous "cold-blooded" policy, which proved itself last year in both the Philippines and Haiti, could have ever done.

The A.S. coalition of the politicians and the Greeks is not perfect, but it works. The politicians, at least the skillful ones will do their best to better the life of students, and subsequently reap the rewards at election time. The Greeks, whose interests closely match that of the mainstream student body, will continue to act for themselves, and thus for the mainstream. While this student government is not run by pure paragons of selfless benevolence working only for the common good, the effect is about the same in the end.

The alternative promises only misery and aggravation for the students of UCSD. We must understand exactly what the A.S. situation is and fight for ourselves by fighting to preserve the status quo. Whether we like it or not, and whether we are troubled by some of the questions that A.S. politics raise, we have to realize that the A.S. status quo is the only game in town.

Kurt Andrew Schlichter is a senior at UCSD.



Due to the overwhelming response which greeted our announcement of the return of our infamous "Worst Professor On Campus" contest, *California Review's* editorial board has decided to move the deadline back to May 20th.

Thus, if you are subjected to three hours a week of non-stop leftist proselytizing by a professor with more in common with Karl Marx than Socrates you now have a chance to take a stand.

We aren't looking for libelous personal attacks, nor are liberal or left-wing views sufficient grounds in themselves to earn the coveted "Worst Professor" honors. There are many otherwise excellent, competent professors who are tolerant of other views even though they themselves consider Daniel Ortega a conservative. What we want are witty, incisive critiques of about 750 words (That's three double spaced pages). *CR's* editorial board will judge the best and award the winner \$25. That's about \$8 a page for you liberal arts majors.

The remaining rules are these: you must be an enrolled UCSD undergraduate and you should slide it under our door (We reside in the Student Center production room) by May 20th. In addition to the prize, you also receive the recognition and glory of having your essay reprinted in *CR* as part of our soon-to-be notorious "Rating the Faculty" issue. Bueno suerte.



Is Congress Obsolete?

By Stan Langland and Fred West

Our U.S. Congress has been the target of ridicule almost continuously since its inception 200 years ago. Political cartoonists have made great fun of its posturing, bumbling, and rascality. Ludicrous ineptitude and hypocrisy appear to many as the definitive character of Congress. H.L. Mencken observed that we had the only really amusing form of government ever endured by mankind.

The nation survived this state of affairs for decades while the role of government in general was limited, and while our posture on the world scene required no special performance of responsibility or perception. We were like the new, rich kid on the block. Whimsies and immaturity in our government system were relatively inconsequential. We grumbled, and we laughed with Mencken and others, and we survived.

But by 1945, national government was well on its way to massive intrusion into previously-restricted areas of state, local, and family affairs. Internationally, instead of being merely an observer, we were now the vital center of critical action in the non-Communist world, facing serious challenges which we neither sought nor adequately understood.

In the 1950's our luck as a nation began running out. Policies, as well as non-policies, had consequences. And now in the 200th year of our Constitution the question we face is: Can we afford merely to be amused by an inept Congress and by disorder in government? Or do we address the problem with serious intent to resolve it?



The Founding Fathers produced a Congressional system entirely adequate and proper in the context of their day. The checks and balances would protect against tyranny. The House of Representatives, elected directly by the people, would serve in response to the people, and so, in the words of George Mason of Virginia, would become "The grand depository of the democratic principle of the government."

But the world of 1987 is not that of 1787. In our feeling of enormous gratitude to the framers for their construction of a Constitution which has served us well, it is reasonable to suppose that they themselves would be the first to recommend prudent change.

At least three basic assumptions of the Framers, valid in their day, have been seriously eroded. The first was that voters possess the information required to understand and make judgment on critical issues of the day. The second was that voters can be continuously informed on the performance of their elected representatives, and can evaluate that performance with reasonable accuracy. The third assumption was that voters, once perceiving representatives as inadequate, will vote them out of office and replace them by others more capable and more responsive to the people.

Today, in spite of the "information explosion," the complexity and scope of major issues denies to most citizens a useful grasp of their implications. Only rarely can voters evaluate the performance of their representatives with clarity. And the vision of a fluid House membership, always responsive to the people, has faded into history.

In the 1986 elections, of 392 House incumbents running for re-election, only six were defeated — hardly an accurate reflection of the public's generally low regard for Congressional performance. Fully 246 seats — 56% of the total — were either uncontested or won by more than 70% of the vote, thus putting them in the "safe" category in which no genuine election challenge can realistically be made. Outrageously gerrymandered district boundaries plus built-in support mechanisms combine to virtually assure a lifetime House membership for the incumbent, who now becomes a professional politician permanently campaigning for re-

election. He is first a candidate, and only second is he the kind of legislator envisioned by the Founding Fathers, who intended that service in Congress was to be a temporary call to duty of able citizens motivated by a sense of the genuine public interest.

Election to the Senate for six years, originally a function of the state legislatures but subsequently put to the public vote, was thought to insure a greater stability of membership in the Senate than in the House. The opposite has resulted: of 27 Senate incumbents running for re-election in 1986, seven were defeated, an election failure rate of 26% as against only 11% in elections to the House on the same day. Majority party control of the Senate has changed twice in just six years while control of the House has remained consistently with one party since 1955 and shows no sign of change in the foreseeable future.

Alexander Hamilton of New York felt full trust and confidence in the concept of a House directly responsive to the people. "Here, Sir, the people govern," he said. "Here they act by their immediate representatives." But he assumed manageable numbers of people and a sense of public interest guiding the action of all. The Framers could not foresee a nation grown to 250 million highly diversified people, a House of 435 members or a Senate of 100. They did not think to write into the Constitution a limit on Congressional membership and could not imagine the enormous political influence of organized interest groups working for narrow, specialized objectives often having little to do with the real national interest.

These conditions give the general public a feeling of helplessness. Resentment lies just below the surface and occasionally an example of gross hypocrisy generates public cries of protest, but only temporarily. Such was the case in February, 1987, when the House voted against a bill to raise the members' own salaries on the day after the raises had been effected. The maneuver was skillfully managed and timed so that the pay increase was certain, while the members could tell their constituents they had indeed voted against it. It was successful: a totally cynical act in the knowledge that voters have short memories, however visible the outrage might be for a day or two. It was an act of guile in flagrant defiance of political accountability as the Framers intended.

At the same time members of Congress know they can rely on the old pork barrel as a means of claiming accountability to their constituents. This was demonstrated in April, 1987, when they voted to override the Presidential veto of the \$88 billion highway bill in shameful disregard for budgetary constraint.



Extreme political partisanship has poisoned the Constitutional system. Party differences are more rhetorical than real, so posturing takes the place of forthright argument, and voters turn away in disgust. Instead of advancing the quality of political discourse, appeals of the parties artfully narrow the perceptions of voters, and the parties degenerate into mere instruments for self-aggrandizement. With Congress in control of one party and the White House in another the result is paralysis and disorder which in today's world constitutes more than amusing nuisance: it is a potential danger of catastrophic scope.

The nation has been well served in the past, and is today, by some members of Congress who serve with genuine credit to their constituents and to their country: able, public-spirited, talented men and women. But the system works against these people, many of whom become discouraged and leave before they can make their influence felt. They reject a legislative environment dominated by special interests, and they shrink from the need to continuously grub for campaign finances.

As almost everyone knows, election campaigns have become obscenely expensive, professionalized schemes to woo voters by obfuscation, illusion, and irrelevancies, largely through television. In 1986 the two major party candidates for the Senate in California spent a total of more than \$25 million. The costs of many campaigns for the House exceeded \$1 million each. Everyone knows something is dreadfully wrong but nobody has any sure solution.

Congress has failed for so many years to complete the annual process of appropriations in a timely fashion that so-called "emergency" funding has become the routine, and the public has little chance to understand it, much less generate indignation. The current series of fiascos in dealing with the budget deficit are alone sufficient cause for public alarm. The "perks" of office enjoyed by members of Congress and countless staff people swarming over Capitol Hill are mostly camouflaged from public view, and could be justified only by a Congress serving as the Framers intended.

As disorder in the political process increases, alienation of the people grows. Coercion by government in domestic affairs continues to build but our powers of indignation remain intermittent and ineffective. On election day we urge voter participation by appealing to the least informed citizens, though there is no evidence whatever that greater voter turnout produces higher quality in our elected officials.

An effective foreign policy cannot be conducted by a



body of 535 people, yet Congress increasingly intrudes into foreign affairs, diverting public attention from its real legislative responsibilities where its record is all too vulnerable to public understanding.

Where is the way out? In 1955 Walter Lippmann wrote in *The Public Philosophy*: The people have acquired power which they are incapable of exercising, and the governments they elect have lost powers which they must recover if they are to govern. This breakdown in the Constitutional order is the cause of the precipitate and catastrophic decline of Western society.

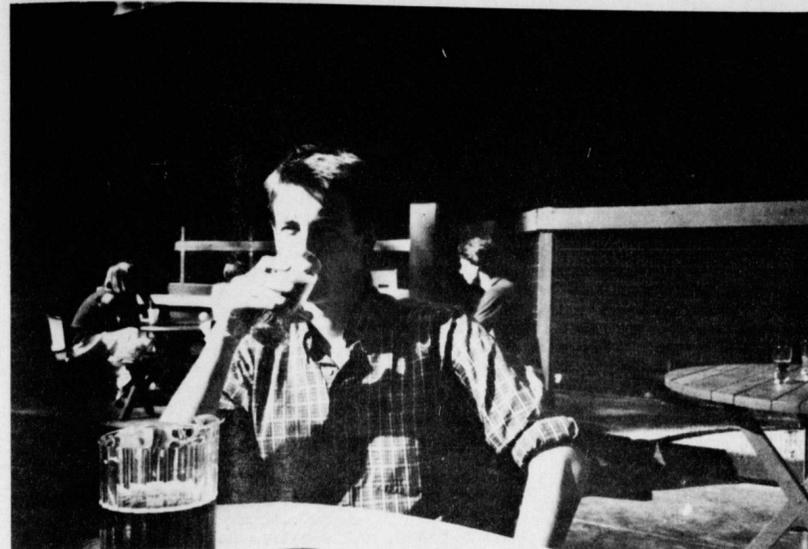
The British writer C. Northcote Parkinson, best known for his humorous observations, takes a discouraging view of the long term prospects for our current system. "No individual can be expected to handle the U.S. Presidency as it has evolved," he said in a 1986 interview. Of the legislative branch he said, no provision is made to insure that legislators are cleverer or wiser than the population as a whole, or will vote in the public interest, and yet the problems are complicated enough so that ordinary men, subject to constant pressures, cannot cope with them adequately.

In a democracy the forfeiture of responsibility means the forfeiture of freedom. Today we confront the problem of a political government process which is not working either in terms of its responsiveness to the people or the effectiveness of its performance. In Mencken's day we could view it with amusement, but time has run out and we no longer have that luxury.

The first, most vital need is for public understanding of our predicament. Nothing will happen until indignation grows to be constant and unmistakable.

The Declaration of Independence flatly states: "Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the consent of the governed.... Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government...." It is time to do some careful altering.

Mr. Langland is a writer living in Belmont, California. Mr. West currently writes from his residence in North Carolina.



Kurt Andrew Schlichter fighting communism in his natural habitat, assisted by politically correct Coors beer,

—Defender of Freedom

Crocker on Writing

(Continued from page 6)

others. The crucial ideas and assumptions used in building one's own argument then need to be brought out and justified when explaining that argument. Likewise, an opponent's premises need to be explicitly addressed in a convincing rebuttal.

Only after having acquired a thorough understanding of the complexity of the issues should students be asked to express their opinions. Writing on a subject is relatively easy once one has developed a clear understanding of the ideas that drive the different arguments concerned. Moreover, the finished product is more likely to address the salient issues, and do so in a logical fashion. Only at this stage does practice in actual writing become a truly productive exercise.

This approach to teaching, however, requires a high degree of competence from the instructors. The graduate students from an array of disciplines who currently teach the classes may very well not be qualified to teach rigorous argumentative analysis. CSD is correct in asserting that developing students' skills of communication and critical thinking is important enough for a required writing sequence yet if this sequence is going to be worthwhile, it needs to be taught properly. Putting more time and money into training TAs and even hiring a few professional writing instructors would be a good investment.

By studying the opinions of others, students are more likely to see the value of allowing a diversity of opinions to compete in the marketplace of ideas, as almost all arguments bring up legitimate concerns which should be addressed. Possessing a greater level of argumentative skill, students will also be less likely to run away from debate by calling their opponents names or by preventing others from speaking. Instead, they will be encouraged to become articulate



participants.

Certainly, anarchists, the weak-willed, the weak-minded, and other incorrigibles will not rush to trade their bull horns and buckets of pigs' blood for typewriters. Nevertheless, the university atmosphere would be a little more conducive to the free and open exchange of ideas, and isn't that something a university should promote? And just think of the cost savings if Literature Professor Rheinhard Lettau turns to pen and paper instead of spraypainting campus walls.

C. Brandon Crocker is CR's *Imperator Emeritus* and a student at the University of Michigan Graduate School of Business Administration.

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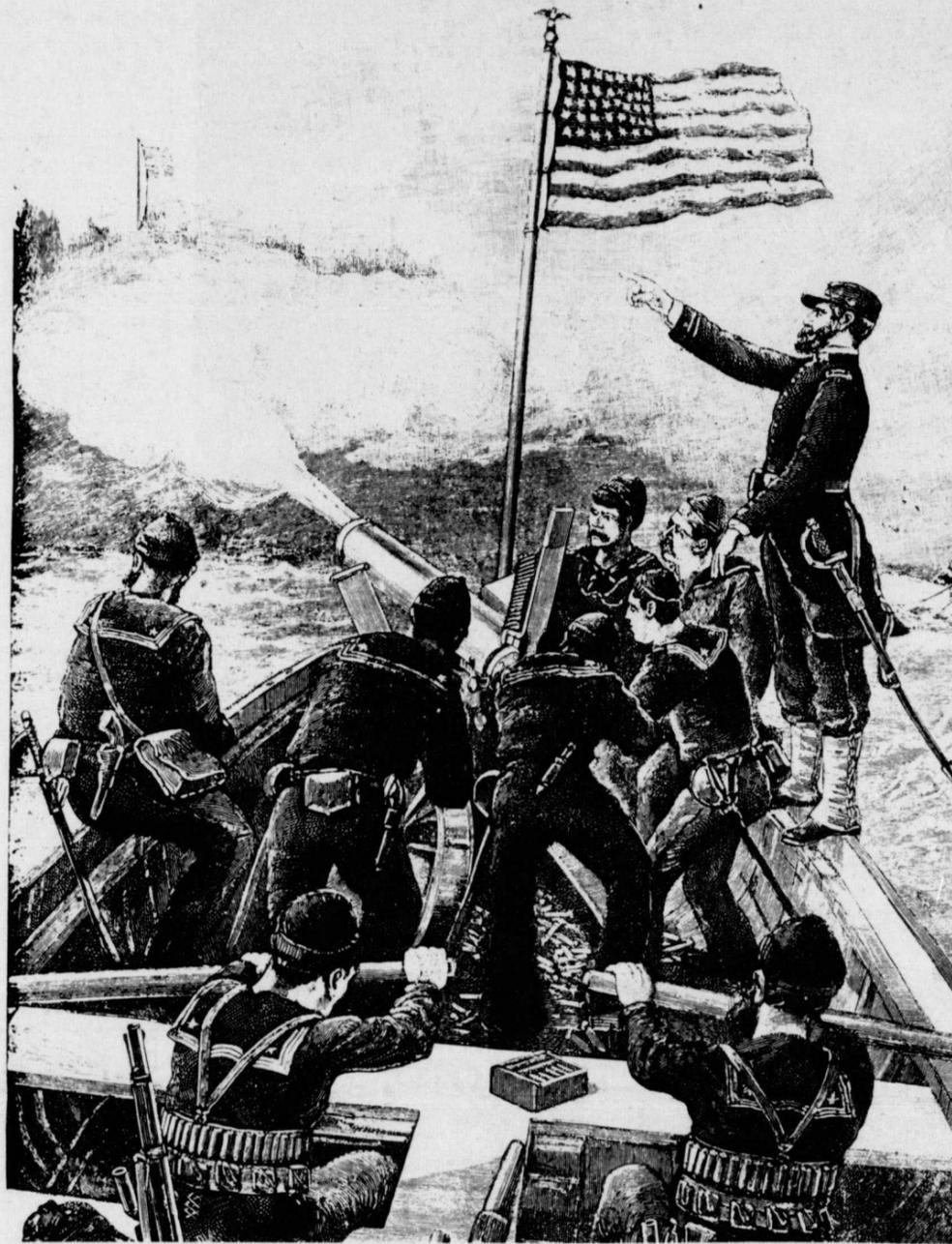
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