

E. Clasen Young

H.W. Crocker III

# California Review

4846 Rancho Grande  
Del Mar, CA 92014

Volume II, number three  
November-December, 1982



One Dollar  
2.5 Pounds  
60 Yen  
140 Pesos  
273 Rubles

A Merry Christmas from Suzanne L. Schott

C. Brandon Crocker and  
C.K. Littlewood: The Oppressed

Emmeline de Pillis on Leftist Wit

Also: Irving Kristol, George Gilder,  
Joseph A. Rehyansky . . . . .



Admiral U.S.G. Sharp





## A Right Merry Christmas

By Suzanne L. Schott



With Thanksgiving behind us, holly, mistletoe, and Yule logs are just around the corner. The Christmas season lights up America's cities, fills its churches, and cheers its people. To rekindle Christmas spirit, families often turn to classics such as Charles Dickens' *A Christmas Carol*. The sentiments of this author are reflected in his Westminster Abbey eulogy: "He had a gospel, a cheery, joyous gladsome message, which the people understood, and by which they could hardly help being bettered; it was the gospel of brotherly love, of sympathy in the widest sense of the word."

The magic that Dickens works on stingy old Scrooge is the magic of the Christ Child. "God bless us every one!" cries Tiny Tim, and our hearts are warmed with the magic of Christmas.

Holiday traditions such as *A Christmas Carol* have a message for all Americans, even those who say "Humbug!" to this Christian holiday. Thackeray once wrote: "Who can listen to objections regarding such a book as this? It seems to me a national benefit, and to every man or woman who reads it a personal kindness."

Indeed, the Christmas holiday itself seems to me a "national benefit" for every American. Although the "separation of church and state" has long been an area of dispute in this country, Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina has said: "The First Amendment was clearly intended to address itself to the establishment of a national church, such as the Church of England. Clearly, the Founding Fathers were not talking about freedom from religion. They had in mind freedom of religion."

In recent years, the celebration of Christmas in our public schools has snowballed into a different sort of Christmas drama. Isolated groups of both atheists and fundamentalist Christians have set the stage, and the ACLU is "The Grinch."

In November 1980, the Supreme Court refused to hear the appeal of Roger Florey, a Souix Falls, South Dakota atheist who claimed that singing "Silent Night" in the Hayward Elementary School Christmas program would "mess up" his son's mind. Waving a "black list" of twenty-nine carols it considered "too religious" for performance in public

school assemblies, the ACLU rushed to support Florey in his suit of the School Board.

Fortunately, U.S. District Judge Andrew Bogue ruled that the School Board's rules governing curriculum did not violate our Constitution's First Amendment. Thus, for the first time, Judge Bogue provided a clear interpretation of the law as it applies to religious music, symbols, and literature in public schools. He explained that religious art and music have "become integrated into our national culture and heritage."

The Rules of the Hayward School Board—representative of school boards across the country—provide for "the use of religious symbols such as a cross, monorah, crescent, Star of David, creche, symbols of Native American religions, or other symbols associated with a religious holiday" as teaching aids and resources in the study and recognition of such culturally significant holidays as "Christmas, Easter, Passover, Hanukkah, St. Valentine's Day, St. Patrick's Day, Thanksgiving and Halloween."

Religious works are central to the study of music—a requirement in elementary schools, most junior high schools, and a popular elective in high schools. Public performance is an extension of classroom instruction that is applauded by the community. With camera, flash, and tape recorder in hand, proud mothers and fathers file into the school cafeteria or gymnasium, perch on folding chairs, and wait for a glimpse of son Johnny the trumpeter or daughter Beth the chorister.

These faithful parents deserve a heartier fare than "Suzy Snowflake." Most of history's musical masterpieces—such as Handel's *Messiah*, Beethoven's "Choral" Symphony, and Tchaikovsky's *Nutcracker Suite*—are religious. What would a Christmas program be without "Adeste Fidelis," "Hark! The Herald Angels Sing," and "Joy to the World?" "What Child is This?" brings to mind the bitter-sweet Old English "Greensleeves," while "Stille Nacht! Heilige Nacht!" tugs at the heartstrings of German immigrants and their descendants. The rousing "Go Tell it on the Mountains," on the other hand, has its origin in America's Old South. Artful

arrangements and medleys of Old European carols, modern American classics, and black spirituals simultaneously instill musical and cultural appreciation.

Indeed, one cannot study either the literature or art of Western civilization without acknowledging the impact of Christianity. The Christmas holiday season incorporates both pagan and Christian elements—now interwoven into abiding tradition.

In the early days of the Christian church, pagan holidays—such as the Roman "Saturnalia" in December—were characterized by widespread feasting and gift-giving. The feast of Odin in the pagan Northlands was similar to that of Jupiter in the Mediterranean—marking the period of the winter solstice. To their pagan gods—Odin, Thor, Woden, Frey—the Northerners annually offered up the best of the harvest in a lavish festival. Roasted boar was washed down with beer or mead, and meat was preserved for the coming winter.

Even though the Church Father Origen in 245 C.E. declared it sinful to celebrate Christ's birth "as though He were a King Pharaoh," the people could not be coerced to give up their elaborate holiday traditions. Thus, most of the Christmas traditions cherished today are older than Christianity itself. The Christmas season incorporates Yule logs from pagan Britain, greenery, mistletoe, gift-giving, and lights from Rome, and the Boar's Head from Germany and Scandinavia.

Today, we have an abundance of both ancient and modern traditions. We embrace a meaningful sequence of holiday merriment and pass it on to our children—baking Christmas pies, frosting gingerbreadmen, stringing popcorn and cranberries.

Watching "A Charlie Brown Christmas" is always special as is seeing the Burgermeister Meisterburger receive his gift from Santa—"a yo-yo!" In America, the spirit of Christmas comes to each of us in a different way—whether watching Bing Crosby sing "White Christmas" in the classic *Holiday Inn*, settling down to knit that special gift, or filling Christmas cards with personal letters.

The first snow flurry brings the discomfort of icy toes and fingers to many. But, to those who honor a December holiday, it brings a feeling of overwhelming warmth that neither cold weather nor cold neighbors can frost.

As Scrooge's nephew remarks: "I am sure I have always thought of Christmas time...as a good time; a kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time...when men and women seem by one consent to open their shut-up hearts freely, and to think of people below them as if they really were fellow-passengers to the grave, and not another race of creatures bound on other journeys."



## A Look at Discrimination

by C. Brandon Crocker

Politicians and members of the self-proclaimed black leadership use statistics to call our society racist. Racism, we are told, is what is keeping black employment and earnings below that of whites'. To support this thesis its advocates cite some very impressive statistics. In fact, these statistics are so impressive that many people form their conclusions on the subject without any further investigation. These figures are as follows. Blacks are twenty percentage points above whites in number of members below the poverty line and the black unemployment rate is better than twice that of the white unemployment rate.

One must be very careful, however, when drawing conclusions from statistics. For instance, the fact that literacy is near 90% in Cuba under Castro compared to, say, 46% in Guatemala, has prompted many American intellectuals to praise Castro's tyranny. What tends to be overlooked is that in 1959, when Castro came to power, the literacy rate was already 80% and had been steadily climbing.

So, the question that must be raised is racism the cause of these devastating figures? The black professor and economist, Thomas Sowell, has done extensive research into the question of racial discrimination in employment and wages. One piece of information he has uncovered is the fact that the average black is twenty-two years old and the average white is twenty-nine. Pay increases as experience increases. Since whites, on average, are seven years older than blacks, they would tend to have acquired more work experience. As with the Cuban literacy fallacy, where Cuban literacy statistics were compared to those of another country, black employment statistics have been used to compare unrelated groups. Such important features as age and work experience have been disregarded.

Dr. Sowell has also examined the economic status of other groups which have been targets of persecution. He discovered that Jews and Japanese-Americans earn higher average incomes than do whites. American-born blacks of West Indian descent, who are indistinguishable from other blacks and therefore subject to the same amount of discrimination, earn incomes comparable to Anglo-Saxons. This evidence strongly suggests that discrimination is not the prime cause of poor economic performance among minority groups, but that other factors such as age, work experience and such things as differences in culture do affect economic performance.

The effect of age can be seen in the fact that the four groups with the lowest relative incomes, blacks, American Indians, Mexicans, and Puerto Ricans, also have the youngest median ages. On the other hand, those groups with incomes greater than the national average all have median ages above the national average.

The average age of blacks also tells something about the effect of one program set up to help blacks and the poor in general. That program is the minimum wage law. By pricing teenagers (which comprise a greater percentage of the black population than the white) out of the job market, the minimum wage has had a devastating effect on young black employment and has thus kept the work experience of blacks in their early twenties low. The racist government of South Africa imposed a minimum wage on blacks for the expressed purpose of protecting unskilled white laborers from black competition. Surely the supporters in this country of the minimum wage and those who pressed for its dramatic rise since the early 1950s are not racists. Nonetheless, despite the better intentions, the results are the same. As Thomas Sowell writes,

Black teenage unemployment in the 1970s is at least five times what it was as of around 1950. The argument is often made...that this increase is surely the result of racism. But it is hard to believe that there was only one fifth as much racism in 1950 as there was in 1970. If you look at the unemployment rate among blacks by age bracket, you find a very steep decline from the teenage years to about the mid to late 20s. These people do not change color as they get older; they merely acquire more experience, and that brings down the unemployment rate. Blacks aged 25 to 45 have historically always had lower unemployment rates than whites under 25.

Anti-poverty programs have also had an adverse impact on the way blacks (as well as whites) think about entering the labor market. For instance, from 1953 to 1978, two relatively prosperous years, the number of the heads of low-income families choosing to work declined from 58% to 41%. The average welfare family of four is now eligible for more dollars worth of subsidies than the median American

income. Yet the clamor of self-serving politicians and black leaders, calling for more money for welfare programs on which they have staked their careers, continues to grow.

As a result of all this demagoguery there is no incentive for many blacks to work at all. Why should a poor black leave welfare to go to work at a job that may net him half of his current welfare income in the hope that he will move ahead, and eventually be better off than he is, in a business world which he is constantly told is racist and holds little opportunity for blacks?

The disadvantage of blacks is not their color, but those who exploit the position of blacks to further their own careers and who would rather keep poor blacks poor in perpetuity rather than admit that the programs they have pushed for and which they have used for political mileage are hindering black economic performance. Age, work experience, culture, and, to a small degree, discrimination, all affect blacks' economic performance. But those who blow discrimination and its effects out of proportion and those who support legislation such as the minimum wage law, whether out of ignoble or honorable motives, are setting blacks further back than are today's bigots.



## The Oppressed as Oppressor

By C.K. Littlewood

The multitude of Leftist theoreticians have a veritable arsenal of hypotheses and postulates concerning the specifications of the "Ideal State." Where might one look in order to observe a working example of such a state? If these ideas are so desirable and conducive to greater individual freedoms, why haven't the comparatively democratic nations begun to lean in this direction? Surely an entire population cannot be blind to a newer and "better" way of running the political and economic spheres of their country, even if the government disseminates propaganda to the contrary. Human beings, in general, are neither stupid nor socially unaware -- they do not like being led about like a flock of sheep with aggressive, cunning dogs acting as shepherds (though this analogy is all too apropos when applied to many existing nations).

Obviously there have been (and still are) oppressive, authoritarian regimes which exercised despotic control over various states during the course of history. It would be ludicrous to think otherwise. And the overthrow of said governments is most assuredly a feather in the cap of Humanity as a whole. But how can anyone rationalize the replacement of one oppressive regime with another that is equally oppressive? The institutions may change, along with the political and economic structures in the country, but often the subgroup which is oppressed is merely changed, too. Sometimes it is simply a role reversal: the oppressors become the oppressed, and vice versa. The Soviet government is always quick to point out that the founding Bolsheviks overthrew a tyrannical emperor who allowed the starvation and murder of millions of peasants -- yet there is not such a zealous response on the part of these same authorities to questions concerning the

equally horrific atrocities committed by the Stalinist regime.

Perhaps amidst all of the idealistic fervor and exhilaration which abounds in the revolutionary movements of the Left there has also been planted the seeds of *vengeance*; and it is a powerful, uncon-



rollable weed which grows from them. The oppression and injustice under which the revolutionists once suffered is all too easily forgotten in the heady new acquisition of power. The same men who previously decried their government leaders as "murderers" now justify their own brutal actions as being the "Will of the People" (as with the Russian Narodnaia Volia in the nineteenth century).

And, too, there is the startling revelation for the new governors that ideals and reality do not necessarily coincide. These "Freedom Fighters" soon find themselves ensnared in the bureaucratic/administrative jungle; and only then realize that theories may appear plausible on paper, but are often impracticable in the world of men and politics. Shortly after the Russian revolution, for example, the Communists were forced to institute a capitalist economic system in order to get the country back on its feet financially. The Russian government was brilliant in the maneuvering of their self-imposed free enterprise schematism: once the country had struggled out of economic chaos, the government simply took over all of the new business and industrial concerns. And all of the foreign investors that had been lured to the East were left standing in the cold, victimized by a deceitful new government. Honor among thieves....

Horribly oppressed peoples place all hope for the future in those who promulgate change; and will overlook glaringly blatant inconsistencies in the theories of such revolutionists. Unfortunately, it is often too late when the oppressed masses finally realize that they were inspired by false hopes; preyed upon by charismatic figures who would earn their support, and then betray their trust.

C.K. Littlewood is a senior at UCSD.

# California Review Interviews Admiral Ulysses S. Grant Sharp

Admiral U.S. Grant Sharp was appointed by President Johnson in 1964 to be Commander-in-Chief Pacific, a unified command of nearly one million Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force personnel in an 85-million square-mile area. He was responsible to the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff for the overall supervision of U.S. combat operations in the Vietnam theater and throughout the Pacific during the four years that followed. For his services as Commander-in-Chief Pacific, Admiral Sharp was decorated by the governments of Thailand, Japan, the Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Vietnam, and by Brazil.

Admiral Sharp graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy, (1927), the U.S. Naval Post-Graduate School, and the Naval War College. After serving in both World War II and the Korean War, he was appointed to Vice-Admiral in 1960 when he was assigned as Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, Plans and Policy. In 1963, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief Pacific Fleet with four star rank. Though he was in charge of all military activities in the Pacific as Commander-in-Chief Pacific during four of the most critical Vietnam War years, Admiral Sharp received his directives from Washington. In his book, *Strategy for Defeat: Vietnam in Retrospect*, Sharp described the frustrations of "fighting a war with one hand tied behind our backs."

Now retired, Admiral Sharp lives in San Diego where he has served on the Board of Overseers for the University of California at San Diego. He agreed to speak with the editors of the California Review on nuclear arms and the Soviet threat.

**CR:** You once said that "should the freeze initiative pass, it would undercut the true initiatives for arms reduction and negotiations with the Soviets in Geneva." The initiative passed yesterday in eight states, including California. What will happen now?

**SHARP:** The initiative indicates to the Soviets that they've been pretty successful in pushing the freeze—because they did. It indicates to them that if they hold out long enough, the so-called "peace movement" in this country will pressure our negotiators to take a weaker stand. They want to pressure our congressmen to be chary about voting for any kind of nuclear weapons. Right now, they are superior in strategic weapons, and they want to stay that way. And, they're going to stay that way. They're not going to let us negotiate down to a balanced level which is our objective in the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks. Their objective is to maintain superiority.

**CR:** Why are they superior?

**SHARP:** They're superior because they have 608 heavy, accurate ICBMs. Half of those are the SS-18 and the other half, the SS-19. With just 300 SS-18's alone, they could knock out 90% of our ICBM's, submarines with missiles, and any other military installation, and the President would be faced with the option of retaliating and being sure if he retal-

iated that they would let go with the rest of their ICBM's—a thousand of them, which is more than we had in the first place. They could knock out every city with over 200,000 people. So at this point, what does the President do? Does he sign a death warrant for a hundred and fifty million Americans? Or, does he give in? That's the problem.

**CR:** Isn't the whole idea of a Nuclear Freeze ridiculous, since the United States has had a "nuclear freeze" for the past twenty years or so?

**SHARP:** Yes. As Judge Clark, the President's Security Advisor, pointed out in a speech here the other day, since the Kennedy Administration, we have reduced our megatonage by 50%. And, we have reduced the number of warheads by about 30%. We haven't really modernized our ICBM's. The Soviet Union decided about twenty years ago—even before they had an ICBM—that the way to get pre-emptive counterforce capability against the United States, was to build heavy, accurate ICBM's. After twenty years, they have had four generations of missiles, with each one becoming more accurate, reliable, and superior. They have now reached their goal. Their missiles are superior to ours. And, they're not about to give that up. So, what are we going to do?

*"So the Salt I treaty isn't a treaty; it's an interim agreement, and it has holes in it big enough for a truck to drive through. And, they've driven trucks through all the holes."*

**CR:** Well, U.S. arms negotiator Walt Rostow...

**SHARP:** Not Walt Rostow, Eugene Rostow.

**CR:** Eugene?

**SHARP:** The SAN DIEGO UNION was wrong; they called him Walt. I called them up to let them know. They were very embarrassed. You see, I had just been at a luncheon with him.

**CR:** Eugene Rostow proposed that both the Soviet Union and the United States reduce their arsenals by about 2,500 warheads apiece. What are the prospects for an equitable and verifiable treaty with the Soviet

Union?

**SHARP:** Very low, I would say. But, we have to keep talking to them. President Reagan has said that by negotiations, he wants A) to reduce nuclear forces so that we have an equitable balance with the Soviets, then B) to reduce forces even further. He also said that if the Soviets are not willing to reduce forces to a balance, then we're going to have to build up our forces until we're comparable to them and then start reducing. That's the President's program.

**CR:** Last month, Brezhnev said that the Soviets would prepare for new challenges due to what he called "U.S. adventurism." Two weeks ago, the chief Kremlin military spokesman, Nikolai Chervov said that unless the U.S.'s stand does not develop in a "constructive" direction, negotiations will become dead-locked. What should American negotiators make of these statements?

**SHARP:** One has to consider who the audience was for these statements and to what extent they broadcast them. The audience for Brezhnev's talk was all the high level military, and it was broadcast on television in the Soviet Union. That is unusual. He was telling the military that he was supporting them and their desires. He understood the so-called "challenge of the United States." The Soviet Union is going to make sure that it remains superior and that the requirements of its defense get first priority and their economy second. What Brezhnev said was that they are going to continue to spend 15% of their Gross National Product on the military.

**CR:** While we spend 5.7% of our GNP on the military?

**SHARP:** That's right. But, if Reagan's program goes through, I believe that it will become about 6.2%.

**CR:** And they call him a "warmonger" for that?

**SHARP:** Right.

**CR:** The Soviet Union has backed "peace movements" throughout Europe; it has praised them in the United States. Yet, few demonstrations are ever allowed to occur in the USSR...

**SHARP:** None.

**CR:** Then, what would you say are the Soviet's intentions of world "peace"?

**SHARP:** Of course, you have to distinguish between Soviet disinformation, Soviet propaganda, and Soviet salients for their own people—which are not propaganda. Brezhnev's talk wasn't propaganda. Chervov's was partly propaganda that was for consumption outside the Soviet Union. The Soviet "peace movements" are purely subversive movements that are trying to get at the will of Western countries to oppose Soviet aggressive designs.

**CR:** Last November, both the Soviets and the U.S. began talks aimed at reducing nuclear arsenals in Europe with the understanding, at least by the U.S.

negotiators, that if a reduction plan was not developed NATO was to begin deploying new, medium-range nuclear missiles, starting in December 1983. What would a NATO plan entail?

**SHARP:** I would mean building Pershing II missiles and 340 or so cruise missiles, so that the total number would come out to 541. That would supposedly counter the 320 Soviet SS-20 medium range ballistic missiles—each one with three independently targetable warheads. They also have three or four hundred other, older intermediate-range missiles. President Reagan offered not to deploy any of ours, if the Soviets got their SS-20's out. This is what is known as the "Zero-Zero Option." But, of course, the Soviets said "no way" again; they are in an advantageous and superior position.

**CR:** Would we be safer with or without an arms control agreement, if we simply used our superior resources to achieve nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union?

**SHARP:** I can't see us achieving nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union because they actually have a productive capacity for ICBM's that is greater than ours. They would probably be perfectly willing to go ahead building up, as long as we went on building up. I think that it's necessary for us to go ahead with our MX missile in order to let them know that we mean what we say: If they aren't willing to reduce, then we're going to build up. I think they have a pretty good idea that we're not going to build as fast as they're going to build. On the other hand, for them to keep on building is a strain on our economy. So, I think they would like to get some kind of an agreement, so long as they come out superior.

**CR:** How does our Minuteman Missile compare to the Soviet missiles?

**SHARP:** Our Minuteman is not a heavy, accurate ICBM. Actually, it is quite accurate, but it only has three warheads with about 300 kilotons each, as I recall. The Soviet SS-18, for example, has ten warheads—each one of them is 500 hundred kilotons.

**CR:** How would the MX compare?

**SHARP:** The MX is comparable in size to the SS-19.

**CR:** What mode do you support for deployment of the MX? Do you support, say, the railroad track or the silo approach?

**SHARP:** I think they should put the MX into silos—not the dense-pack thing—protected by an anti-ballistic missile system. The only way I can see that we can come about with a credible deterrent is to protect our ICBM's with a ballistic missile defense system. When we can set up a ballistic missile defense system that can knock down more than 50% of their incoming warheads, then we will have a credible deterrent because the Soviets will not know how many of their ICBM's will get through, and when they're uncertain, they won't want to use them. We can build a AMB system that will knock down about 80% of them. You have to realize that there is an anti-ballistic missile treaty that we signed in 1972 that only permits us to defend one ICBM field. The Soviets were very, very anxious in 1971-72 to get us to sign an ABM, treaty, because we had an anti-ballistic missile system at that point that was at least ten years ahead of the Soviets, and they knew it. So, when we got into the so-called SALT I talks, they were very anxious to have a treaty all signed, limiting ballistic missile defense. They weren't a darn bit interested in having a SALT I treaty that limited their ability to build up an offensive weapon system. So the SALT I treaty isn't a treaty; it's an interim agreement, and it has holes in it big enough for a truck to drive through. And, they've driven trucks through all the holes.

**CR:** Have any of the "interim agreements" been kept?

**SHARP:** We know that the Soviets violated at least the spirit of SALT I. They weren't supposed to build any more heavy ICBM's. Despite that, they have replaced some much lighter ICBM's with the SS-19. The SALT II treaty was never signed. We also know that they've broken some of the terms of the ABM treaty. The ABM treaty comes up for review every five years. Actually, it was up for review last month. Either party can abrogate the treaty with six months

notice. My opinion is that we should get our ABM development as far ahead as we can and then abrogate the treaty.

**CR:** What about conventional forces?

**SHARP:** You have to remember that we only spend about 15% of our defense budget on strategic forces; we spend the other 85% on conventional forces, and we have to keep on doing this. Their objective is to be superior to us at every level of escalation, starting with subversive warfare and going right on up.

**CR:** Many university professors are up in arms because the Reagan administration is "planning for a protracted nuclear war." What is your view on this?

**SHARP:** The Reagan administration has to say that we are preparing for a "protracted war," because if they didn't, the Soviets would feel that in a short war "we got 'em anyway. We can beat them in a short war. So, we'll just maintain superiority, and we're all set." So, our administration has to say that we're preparing for a "protracted war," whether we carry it out or not.

**CR:** Senator Pete Wilson said that we should cut the defense budget to cut down the deficit. What do you feel about that?

**SHARP:** I think it's a mistake. However, Pete Wilson was quite careful about what he said. He understands the needs of defense; I've talked to him. He understands the requirements, he knows that the defense budget is not wasteful and not out of shape. We need everything that President Reagan is asking for.

**CR:** Do you think that the defense budget can be cut at its present level?

**SHARP:** I don't think it should be cut. In fact, there are many things that we should do but can't because we don't have the money. You have to remember that we have let our defenses slide for about ten years, while the Soviets have been building. We're in a position now where we're not too well off.

**CR:** How precarious is our position today?

(continued next page)



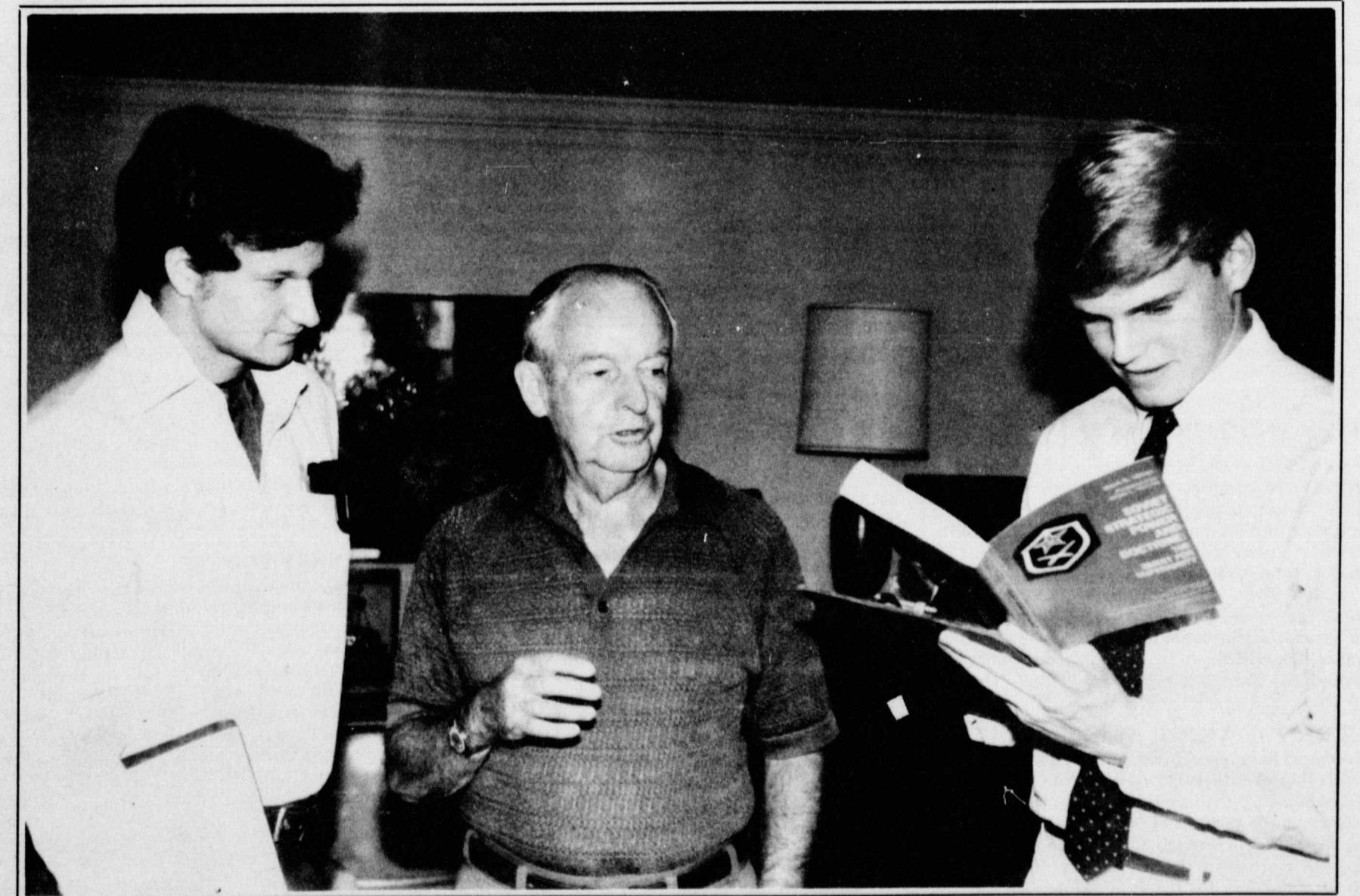
The following is an excerpt from Admiral Sharp's book, *Strategy for Defeat: Vietnam in Retrospect*.

The application of military, war-making power is an ugly thing—stark, harsh and demanding—and it cannot be made nicer by pussy-footing around with it.

On a wider screen, I view with chilling concern the weaknesses which this laid open with respect to the American public's will to support U.S. foreign policy objectives. We went into this era on a positive note with the altruistic intention to do what was necessary to help South Vietnam remain free and hopefully non-Communist, believing that unless we did so virtually all of Southeast Asia would fall under Communist domination. We also recognized that the rest of the world would regard the Vietnam conflict as a test of the U.S. ability to aid a nation victimized by Communist "Wars of National Liberation." The stakes were high and we knew it. We have always been blessed with public support for our armed forces in any war we got into for good and apparent reasons, providing we prosecuted the war in the approved American manner, i.e., to proceed

towards victory posthaste and all-out. Americans traditionally have not put much stock in the no-win approach. For example, we became disenchanted with the Korean War when we settled for less than clear-cut victory. But in this war Americans not only accommodated to the no-win approach, they acquiesced to defeat.

What happened? Was our will eroded solely because those "good and apparent reasons" were not emphatically delineated by our political leadership? Or was it because we were subjected to a skillfully waged subversive propaganda campaign, aided and abetted by the media's bombardment of sensationalism, rumors and half-truths about the Vietnam affair—a campaign that destroyed our national unity? Or has there been a fundamental change in the attitude of Americans toward world affairs, marked by a lack of national will to continue our role of Free World leadership? When we accepted defeat after losing 55,000 American dead and another 300,000 wounded, with 150 billion dollars spent on a lost cause, we seemed to be clearly saying to the world that what we had ultimately lost was our concern for the responsibilities, indeed the honor, that goes with a leadership role. If this is true, I fear for the peace of the world.



Brigadier Editor Harry W. Crocker III, Admiral Sharp, and CR President E. Clasen Young

(continued from p. 9)

**SHARP:** We're short in many of the essential logistical items—spare parts, ammunition, missiles—and we need to build up. You don't have time once the whistle blows. In the Navy, we need three more carrier battle groups. The army is short of a modern tank. We don't have a very good chemical warfare ability; actually, we really don't have one at all. The Soviets do, and they are planning to use chemical warfare...

**CR:** They're using it right now in Afghanistan.  
**SHARP:** Yes. So, we have to go ahead with a chemical warfare program because the only thing that will deter them from using chemical warfare is our ability to do so also.

**CR:** Do you support the creation of a civil defense system?

**SHARP:** Yes. The civil defense system is useful. But, I don't see it as being an urgent thing as a missile defense system. Civil defense is sort of a last ditch thing.

**CR:** Do you think we have a bright future in the technology that is leading to the deployment of a satellite-based ABM system.

**SHARP:** That concept is a great one. But, it's A) expensive, and B) we don't have the technology yet. We might be able to do that by 1995.

**CR:** Are the Soviets ahead of us in that area as well?

**SHARP:** They have an anti-satellite system which we don't have, although we have the technology. We should have one in case they decide to use theirs. The trouble with this whole structure of defense is that when the other side builds something, you'd better get the same thing to hold them off—deter them from using it. Deterrence is very expensive.

**CR:** Are there similarities between our strategy now, or the lack thereof, and that of the Vietnam era.

**SHARP:** I don't believe either one of them is any good. The strategy for Vietnam was a sad thing. We failed to use our power forcefully. Our strategy for deterrence is really based on the Mutually Assured Destruction theory—MAD. The idea is that you leave your population and industry undefended so that the population is held hostage to destruction. That's supposed to deter them from initiating an exchange because they know the population will be destroyed. Unfortunately, the Soviets don't go along with that theory, and they never have. We've used that Mutually Assured Destruction theory as a means of slighting our build-up of strategic nuclear forces. It's been a way to avoid spending money on the military. That strategy is no better than our Vietnam strategy.

**CR:** Do you have any idea how we can go about buoying the spirits of the American people, strengthening their resolve so that they will see the need for

increasing military spending, especially in the strategic area, and wouldn't support things like "nuclear freeze" buffoonery?

**SHARP:** You have to educate the American people and that's a very difficult job. And, you have to shock 'em a little bit to get them to listen. When the Reagan Administration went in, they had the idea that they were going to inform the American people exactly where we stood so that they would understand exactly why we have to build up. They've done a fairly good job with that, I believe, though their rhetoric has become just a touch too strident, and they're not really putting over to the American people the reasons for the strident declarations. The Reagan administration needs to do that, but it's very difficult especially when you can't get the media to pick up the things that you tell them. The media, generally speaking, are liberal. Walter Cronkite, for example, has said a good many times that "I'm just not going to put out the word that we're inferior; I just won't do it." And, he never did. So, it's difficult to get the word out. But, we have to keep on working at it, and we do it in the face of a very skillful, psychological warfare that the Soviets are waging. To counter that, we have a big job.

**CR:** Are you related to Ulysses S. Grant?

**SHARP:** My grandmother on my father's side was U.S. Grant's sister. Am I related? No I'm not.

## The Competitive Spirit Pervades Academe

Theodore Roosevelt gives us a cogent case for athletics in academe—"as a group, students who are athletic have a higher scholastic average than a group of non-athletes ... sports, like lectures and recitations, have a positive indirect effect on a boy's character."

Physical competition has its roots in ancient Greece, where gymnastics and philosophy ran parallel with stronger minds and more serviceable bodies. The building of a Greek stadium was second only to the building of a temple. In Western Europe, the Renaissance brought recognition to these classical ideals of dexterity, prowess, honor, and spirit, which combined with the noble behavior of the Teutonic and Celtic leaders and begat what we know as chivalry.

If modern education's purpose is to instill character and honor by way of study and discipline, then modern education must mix athletic endeavor with the pursuits of the library. Sports and studies should go hand in hand. Yet the university is crawling with crusty Ph. D. offal who will tell you, as Professor Neil Isaacs does, that "capitalism uses sports to perpetuate the rigid class structure and keep the masses down and entertained at the same time." The professor who can't make a living outside of the ivory tower would have you hate everything that he hates. Though this buffoonery is prevalent, it may be on the decline soon.

Spirit among students is being reinstated, whilst competition is being cheered on—and signs of possible character development from a UCSD education are on the horizon. A substantial move in this direction is the birth of a UCSD Cheerleading Squad—real women who hold the American spirit of competition in reverence. Last May, about forty women competed for a tight, eight spots on the Squad.

The eight who now demonstrate their gymnastic competence are Lisa Catlin, Lori Griudas, Alison Jamieson, Denise Schmutz, Valeri Anders, Kathy Berman, Melissa Vilas, and Kindra Zieber.

The group's aspirations extend further than dance routines. They intend, as Kathy Berman tells us, "to change the image of this school." With all their youthful enthusiasm in gear, they look ahead anxiously to a busy basketball season this winter. "The reception so far has been very positive," says Lisa



## ECONOMICS IN AND OUT OF TOWN

by Michael C. Litt

### OF TIME AND THE BUDGET

The Social Security Reform Commission announced recently that the program will need between \$150 and \$200 billion in new income, or benefit cuts, between now and the end of the decade. Up until now Social Security recipients as well as taxpayers have had to listen to both parties using the issue as fuel for their fires. (Recall Jerry Brown's recent senatorial campaign.) But when the post war "baby boom" generation begins to reach retirement age at the end of this millennium, today's political parties could produce "2001; a taxpayers headache."

### COULDN'T IMAGINE

Liquidators have recently been selected to investigate the collapse of the De Lorean Motor Company located in Belfast, Northern Ireland. The investigation comes at the request of Regie Nationale des Usines Renault. The French auto maker was owed roughly \$18.5 million at the time of the collapse last month. A spokesman for the liquidators said they would be "investigating the failure in depth" of De Lorean, "and the directors will be called upon to explain where the money has gone."

### SUDS OVER MIAMI

Adolph Coors Co., a brewing concern operating out of Golden, Colorado, said it will begin marketing its beer in Florida in the first half of 1983, bringing to 21 the number of states in which it distributes its beer.

### TED WILLIAMS BEST

The recent drop in interest rates had little effect on consumer spending. But the consumer credit business has benefited greatly because of the decreased costs of carrying short term debts. Sears, the largest merchandiser, recently reported that the company's merchandise group showed a 52% profit increase from a year earlier despite sales being up only 16%. This was largely due to a three to four percentage point drop on its roughly \$5 billion dollar consumer debt. "All of them (consumer creditors) will likely benefit from this", says consultant and former chief economist at Sears, Roebuck and Co., Jay Levine.

### PLANNING AHEAD

The Brown administration has announced that California will have a \$1.12 billion dollar deficit for fiscal 1983, ending June 30, unless the legislature can head it off at the pass. The fiscal 1983 budget was

Catlin.

The women see themselves as the catalyst between student apathy and student participation. Involvement in athletics is down they say and, by interacting with the students, the ladies hope to close the gap between the athlete and the academic. "And maybe even help people's grades," as Miss Berman asserts.

Of any at UCSD, I know that Teddy Roosevelt would encourage these young women.

—ECY



## How I Spent My Summer Vacation— In the Soviet Union

By Janet Baird

Participation in the Council on International Educational Exchange (CIEE) program at Leningrad State University is a fabulous way to learn about Russia and the Russians. Student status gains one relative freedom of movement—within certain geographical and time limits, of course.

What struck me first upon arriving in Leningrad were the huge volumes of propaganda evident on almost every street corner and on the tops of buildings, big and small. Gargantuan slogans everywhere proclaim such things as "Glory to the Workers," "Glory to the Eleventh Five-Year Plan," and, one of the most ubiquitous, "Peace to the World." The latter creates an interesting effect at first glance as, in Russian, the words for "peace" and "world" are one and the same. Huge billboards of a very young and handsome-looking Brezhnev confront one with a curious force, while underneath his smiling face is always a quote proclaiming "To defend peace—there is now no more important task" or the like. These will soon, no doubt, be replaced with Andropov's smiling countenance, or perhaps simply more of Lenin.

Propaganda is not limited to such blatant forms, but is even more prevalent in couched terms in the press. After I'd been in Leningrad long enough to make some close friends and sit down and drink and talk with them, I was amazed at what the people did and did not know, due to the shielding or invention by the Soviet press. On one hand, some are even unaware that the Soviet Union imports grain from the United States, while on the other hand everyone "knows" that hundreds of Americans drop dead almost daily of starvation in the city streets. One of the most amusing questions put to me by an information-starved young Russian was whether "Rollerball" was a popular sport in America. This is an example of what Russians see of Western culture. The government can protest accusations of blanketing its people from Western influence by enumerating the occasional American films shown in Soviet theatres. Only examples showing the negative trends in Western society are available to Soviet scrutiny.



The foreigner in Russia is first approached by mobs of blackmarketees wanting to buy anything American (but chiefly jeans). However, if you won't sell anything, they still want to talk - if they can't have the American goods, at least they want to know about them.

One of the major divergences between our two societies, besides the purely economic ones, is the concept of religion. Though not as severely repressed as it has been in the past, religion is still not endorsed by the government, and for the most part the only churchgoers are old women.

When discussing religion, my friend was fascinated that I believed in God, and responded, "I knew a believer once." Even if the younger generation isn't strictly forbidden to attend church services, there doesn't seem to them to be much point in doing so. They are continually reminded that "there is no God." This is a little hypocritical, though, as the Soviets have a God and his name is Lenin.

While the government doesn't support religion, it does claim to place a great emphasis on education. All schooling in the Soviet Union is free, even at the university level. During a lecture on this subject, an American student asked how the State could afford to subsidize higher education and received the acrid reply that, unlike the United States, the Soviet Union doesn't spend great sums of money on military affairs, so it can direct its resources to more important areas.

One problem the government doesn't seem to be able to control, despite a host of laws, is alcoholism. Although both liquor stores and bars close early, it is simple to flag down a taxi and buy a bottle of vodka from the driver after hours. The only thing there is to do in Russia is drink—and everyone does. The State doesn't realize that the drinking problem wouldn't be so severe if conditions weren't so bad and the people didn't have to sedate themselves to forget about them. Unfortunately, it seems unlikely that Andropov and the new Government will be any more sympathetic to this problem. The Soviet Union is doomed to social stagnation for some time to come.

Janet Baird is a Dartmouth senior on exchange at UCSD.

## The Appreciation of Leftist Wit

By Emmeline de Pillis

Aside from steady employment, a sense of humor is probably the last thing one would suspect a Leftist of possessing. One observes these relentlessly grim souls at UCSD—wandering through the Food Cop, distractedly pocketing Cashew Sandcastles, and fretting about UC-CIA ties; sitting alone at the outdoor terrace of the Che Cafe, gazing Guevara-like at some point on the distant horizon, and dreaming of a bright totalitarian future; or, darting to and fro in the cold early dawn, depositing large stacks of *California Review* in the trash out of the firm conviction that pigdog imperialist multinational trilateral capitalist swines shouldn't be permitted to publish their vitriolic anti-people propaganda.

"How earnest!" The casual observer cannot help thinking. "What blind dedication! What unthinking idealism! But what do they do for laughs?" At least, that is what this casual observer couldn't help thinking. In fact, I almost pitied these determined creatures in their mirthless single-mindedness.

And one day I picked up a copy of a publication

called the *new indicator*. What caught my eye was not the cover story linking the new head cook of the Muir dining commons to the CIA. Nor was it the Fall Protest Calendar for the San Diego area; it was a hastily-rendered cartoon, incorporating a man in military garb, Uncle Sam, and an unidentified gentleman with a dollar sign on his lapel. (As far as I can recall, it might have been Ronald Reagan instead of Uncle Sam, or maybe Jerry Falwell, or Al Haig.) All three are singing, out of the respective corners of their mouths: "What the world needs now is weapons weapons weapons..." I was astounded. Here was actual, genuine Leftist humor. "So that's it," I thought. "Leftist humor is not communicated verbally—instead, it manifests itself in easy-to-comprehend pictorial form!"

Since that day of revelation, I have become quite an aficionado of Leftist wit, and with little or no effort, you can too. This type of humor is accessible to all—sort of a People's Humor, as it were. Anyone, of

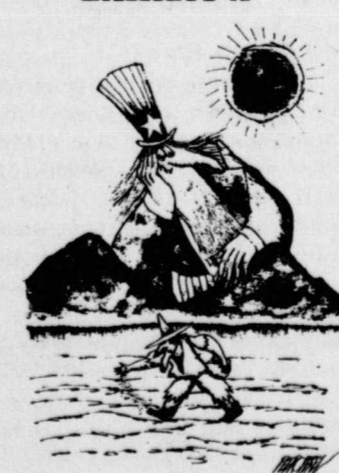
any mental capacity, can catch on right away, just by learning a few simple basics:

- 1) Leftists wish to Save The World, which is a good thing, because Big Business wants to destroy it, starting with the underdeveloped countries.
- 1a) Ronald Reagan really wants to destroy the world, preferably by blowing it up.
- 2) Ronald Reagan and Uncle Sam are peculiar-looking and frequently sport pointy teeth.
- 3) American currency is intrinsically evil and, in some vague way, responsible for untold deaths.

Now study the following cartoons carefully and see if you can find what is funny about them. Don't look at the answers until you've made a good effort. Now that you know how to appreciate Leftist wit, try your hand at some Left-wing Levity of your own!

Emmeline de Pillis is a senior at UCSD

### EXHIBIT A



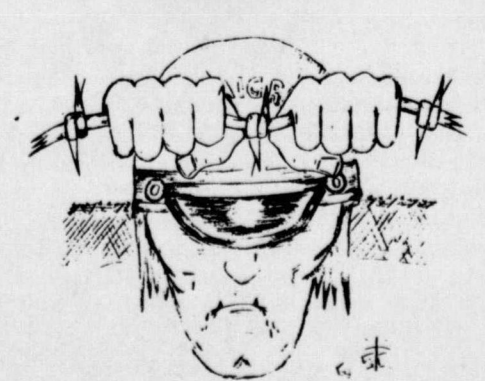
Uncle Sam watches you grease the imperialist cogs of corporate greed with your sweat and honest toil.

### EXHIBIT B



The dollar sign leads a relatively solitary existence in the wild, and prefers to find a pile of human skulls where it can perch and hum quietly to itself.

### EXHIBIT C



The United States is so oppressive and authoritarian that they put their best fighting men (the ones with the pointiest teeth) at the borders to tyrannically and unjustly keep people out.



## Bird Season in Court

University of California law enforcement officials are not what one might call complainers, yet we keep hearing the same—"we can't do our job because of that damn Rose Bird."

If there was an election to pick the most powerful judicial position in one of the nation's foremost crime-ridden states, would you cast your ballot for a candidate who drew analogies between the locking up of criminals in the state of California and the apartheid form of government in South Africa? Of course you wouldn't. Then again, the one who holds the most powerful judicial spot in California—that of the Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court—was not elected. The job is an appointed position, and in 1977, the appointment went to Rose Elizabeth Bird, an ideological ally of Governor Moonbeam himself.



The mouthy justice Bird could be described as the Jane Fonda of the bench. She has made manifest her compassion for criminals, expressed her disdain for the taxpayer, and shown us an incredible will to spite the constitutional system. Unfortunately for this wine-and-cheese radical, the same system that allows her to politicize the courtroom and ideologically interpret the law, also provides concerned Californians with the power of Recall.

## E. Clasen Young

Justice Bird's claim to competence is experience with the Santa Clara Public Defender's Office—jobs often left for the bottom of the graduating law class. Then, Governor Brown, in one of his more derisive appointments, put Bird at the helm of the Agricultural and Services Agency. The California farmers were hoodwinked. "The governor originally wanted me to be secretary of the Resources Agency," says Bird, "because he thought that women were sort of the symbol of Mother Earth, and to have a woman head up that agency would be a symbolic recognition of that. Mother Earth now sits on the most powerful judicial position in the state, with zero previous judicial experience. Ah, the fruits of affirmative action for nimwitted ideologues."

When Rose Bird took the bench, she told us that she planned to "make a dent, and then get out." Promises should be kept—i.e. the time is ripe for Rose Bird to be *disemployed* by the people, and for the people.

Commisseration for criminals has become a common affair for the Bird Court. In *People v. Thompson*, the Chief Justice overturned a ruling for a combined robbery and murder case—*murder with special circumstances*. In writing the opinion of the court, Bird reasoned that because the defendant intended to kill his victims, and his intent to steal from them was only secondary, the special circumstances of robbery-murder could not stand. The death penalty as a possible sentence was thrown out and the murderer received a life-term with the possibility of parole after only seven years. In a childbeating case, Bird challenged the majority of the State Supreme Court by attempting to send the victim "home"—back to the scene of the crime. Bird supported the defendant's "problems as a poor working woman." She was callous toward the battered baby but said of those who disagreed with her, that they were "lacking in sensitivity." The Honorable Ms. Bird does not understand that the law is designed to protect victims and potential victims of wrongdoings—not *wrongdoers*.

Rose Bird has been rewriting the law—her "opinions of the court"—and labeling everything that doesn't pass the egalitarian litmus as "unconstitutional." We should consider ourselves lucky that this "Public Defender" didn't pen the Constitution or we might all be in straight jackets.



The Return to Camelot: Chivalry and the English Gentleman, by Mark Girouard Yale University Press 312 pp., \$35.00

## Notes from the Brigadier

H. W. Crocker III



First there was Captain Robert Falcon Scott who set off to explore Antarctica only to find out the Norwegians had beaten him to it. On the disastrous eight hundred mile return to their base camp, Captain Scott and his four fellows died. Scott did not face death bitterly: "After all we are setting a good example to our countrymen, if not by getting in a hard place, by facing it like men when we were there. We could have come through had we neglected the sick." But of course, gentlemen never do such things. The second example is the 1912 sinking of the *Titanic*. Although a few men panicked, the majority, if the eyewitnesses can be believed, did not. They did, in fact, dress in their Sunday best, help the women and children into the lifeboats, and carried on. Today we have lootings during blackouts, youths trampling each other to death in order to get seats at a WHO concert, and other WHO concert goers who after they have their seats proceed to watch a man raping a girl screaming for help, with the newspapers tell us, jokes and approbation. We've come a long way, baby.

"The Young Knights of the Empire" were taught to honor God and King; to be pure, thrifty, obedient, kind, courteous, loyal, and courageous; and to do a good turn to somebody every day. They learned to "play the game," and to care not for the winning, but for the sport. Men sought to elevate their passions, to do the right thing, and if they couldn't always do that, they at least encouraged and applauded others who did. It was a society, unlike ours, which intended to engender, and was not afraid of heroes.

For an entire century, chivalry dominated the English consciousness. It died in the trenches of the First World War. Chivalry, which tried to tame the base passions of war and which certainly did not flinch at the prospect of fighting, did not encourage the war. What it did was to send an enthusiastic generation into hell. Between August 1914 and January 1916, 2,467,000 men volunteered to fight for their country. They kept coming even when it was evident that the war was a meat grinder. The boys still played the game.

The book is filled with profuse and absolutely marvelous illustrations. The text is witty and frequently incisive. A good deal of it is told in anecdote. We learn of Charles Lamb, who wrote the chivalric *History of Winnipeg* about his guinea-pigs who performed acts of derring-do in the miniature town he made for them; of Edward Henage Dering, who wanted to marry Rebecca Dulcibella Orpen but who married her aunt because the aunt supposed it was she he wanted to marry and he was too chivalrous to deny it; and of Captain P. Nevill whose football was dribbled into the German trenches by "B" Company of the 8th Service Battalion.

This is a stupendously enjoyable work. Its copious and exquisite pictures combined with its meaty text make it an intellectual's coffee table book. There is, of course, one problem and that is its price. Still, if you break it down, it comes to eleven cents a page and the book is well worth that. If you want this book why don't you DYB, DYB, DYB at work, practice proper thrift, and buy it. That's how this frustrated knight got his.

(continued from p. 2)

Of course, many of the complaints of Vietnam veterans at least *sound* genuine. Agent Orange, for instance. This term, which is now taking its place in the lexicon of knee-jerk buzz-words that includes Jonestown, Watergate, Spiro Agnew, Kent State, and Cambodia, describes a herbicide that was used in Vietnam to defoliate areas of surreptitious enemy activity. According to Mr. Timothy Noah, writing last August in the *New Republic*, the government has determined that, at most, 1,220 veterans were exposed to Agent Orange. Mr. Noah points out that the National Academy of Sciences and the VA have studied the effects of Agent Orange and are unable to show that it causes anything more severe than chloracne—a fairly aggravated form of the adolescent skin condition. Yet the VA has examined 63,000 veterans for possible exposure and effect, and is presently processing 5,000 disability claims from individuals claiming permanent harm from contact with the chemical (a recent issue of the *Army Times* puts the present disability claim total at 12,000).

Mr. Noah examined some other interesting statistics and concluded: The median income of Vietnam veterans is slightly higher than that of non-veterans;

the unemployment rate for the two groups is virtually identical, and a higher proportion of Vietnam veterans are using their much maligned (as inadequate) educational benefits than did veterans of either Korea or World War II. Mr. Noah goes on to point out—and on this matter, too, I think the facts are with him—that Vietnam was a war fought primarily by lower-income group individuals, minorities, and the uneducated. The conclusions he draws from these facts are obvious, though not widely considered: The problems that Vietnam veterans are having do not seem to turn on whether they served in Vietnam, but rather on whether they are poor or well off, black or white, educated or dropouts. In other words, they are having many of the same problems shared by their economic, racial, and educational counterparts in the control group of non-veterans. Now the unrefined statistical printout will show these veterans as problem veterans; in fact, they are problem Americans. The lesson that needs to be learned here is not about Vietnam, or why we fought there, but how we fought, and whom we sent to fight. Where were you in 1968...?

Still, most of us aren't Frank; we haven't the time for morbid navel-gazing. We're too busy selling you

your appliances, fixing your cars, writing your wills, manning your assembly lines and offices, and teaching your children. To those of our brothers who came back whole and today suffer from little more than their own effete self-consciousness and a juvenile craving for attention, who lost nothing more than 12 months "back in the world," I say it is time to put Vietnam not out of your minds, but where it belongs; behind you, and in perspective. It is time—past time—for all of us to remember that we are a nation of veterans, of citizen soldiers, and that thinking of ourselves as a special, discrete group will in time lead to eccentricity at least, and to bitter isolation from our fellow citizens at worst. Vietnam was the common experience of our generation; men of other times have found ways of drawing strength and spiritual unity from shared sacrifice. The youngest of us are no longer very young, and most of us are in our thirties and forties; we are running out of excuses. If the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial in Washington turns out to be a travesty—and it looks as if it might—let's build another. For starters, we can get to work on the nation our children will be inheriting and may be called upon to defend, sooner than we think.

## CALIFORNIA REVIEW Special Intellectual's Rate Only \$10 for the Academic Year

Gentlemen: Please send me *California Review* for the full academic year (10 issues) for the new low intellectual price of just \$10.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ (please print)

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

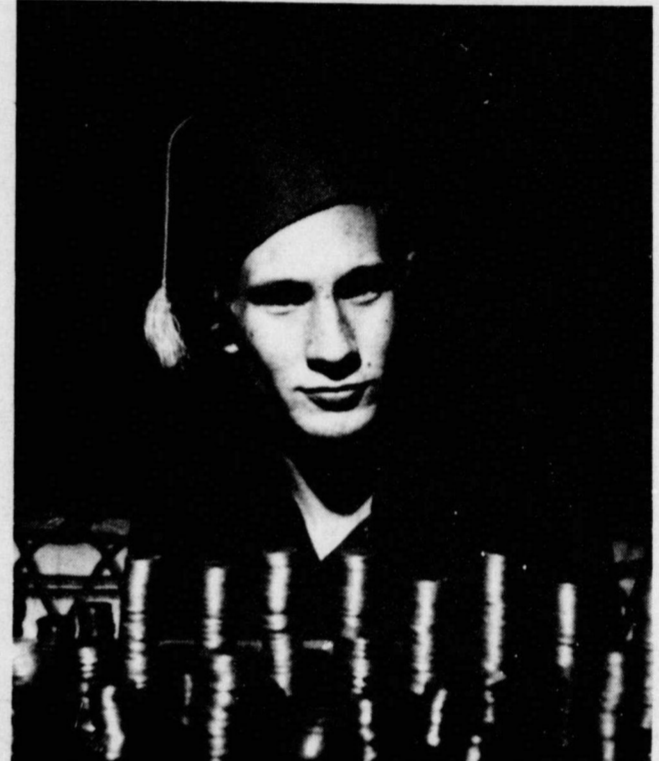
**IF THIS IS A GIFT, PLEASE ADD THE FOLLOWING:**

Donor's name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

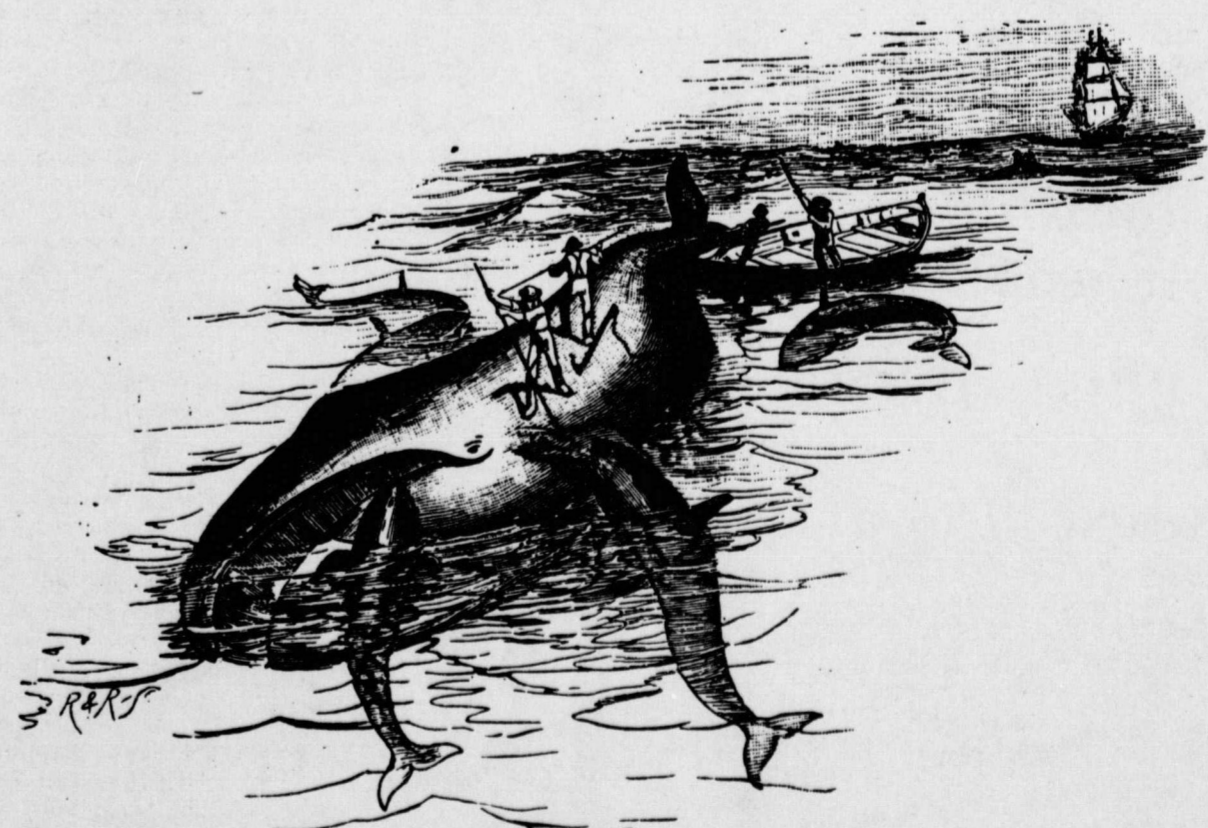
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Payment must accompany order  
**FILL OUT AND MAIL THIS CARD TODAY** *California Review* 4846 Rancho Grande Del Mar, CA 92014



California Review Business Manager C. Brandon Crocker and Friends— Defenders of Freedom

## Don't Miss Out



## Collector's Edition Volume I, number one

Remember the spring of '82, when the little birdies twirped in the trees and the local featherbrains played dead during Ground Zero Week? Shortly thereafter, spirited students begat *California Review* at the looney campus hitherto famous for Herbert Marcuse and Angela Davis, of course triggering a major left-wing tantrum. *The Los Angeles Times* said many people were "shocked and outraged." *The La Jolla Light* claimed that *California Review* had a "stance so conservative that it has enraged the university's liberals, homosexuals, and feminists." William F. Buckley, Jr. said it was "lively, literate, and fun to read."

Well lucky for you, we have a few issues left of this most controversial of newspapers to hit the college campus in years. Yes, you too can share in the fun by sending \$1.50 and receiving the Collector's First-edition of *California Review*. You be the judge, but act fast, supplies are limited.

Send \$1.50 to *California Review* 4846 Rancho Grande Del Mar, CA 92014

Gentlemen: I want to share in the fun. Enclosed is my \$1.50. Please send me the Collector's Edition of *California Review*, vol. I, no. one.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

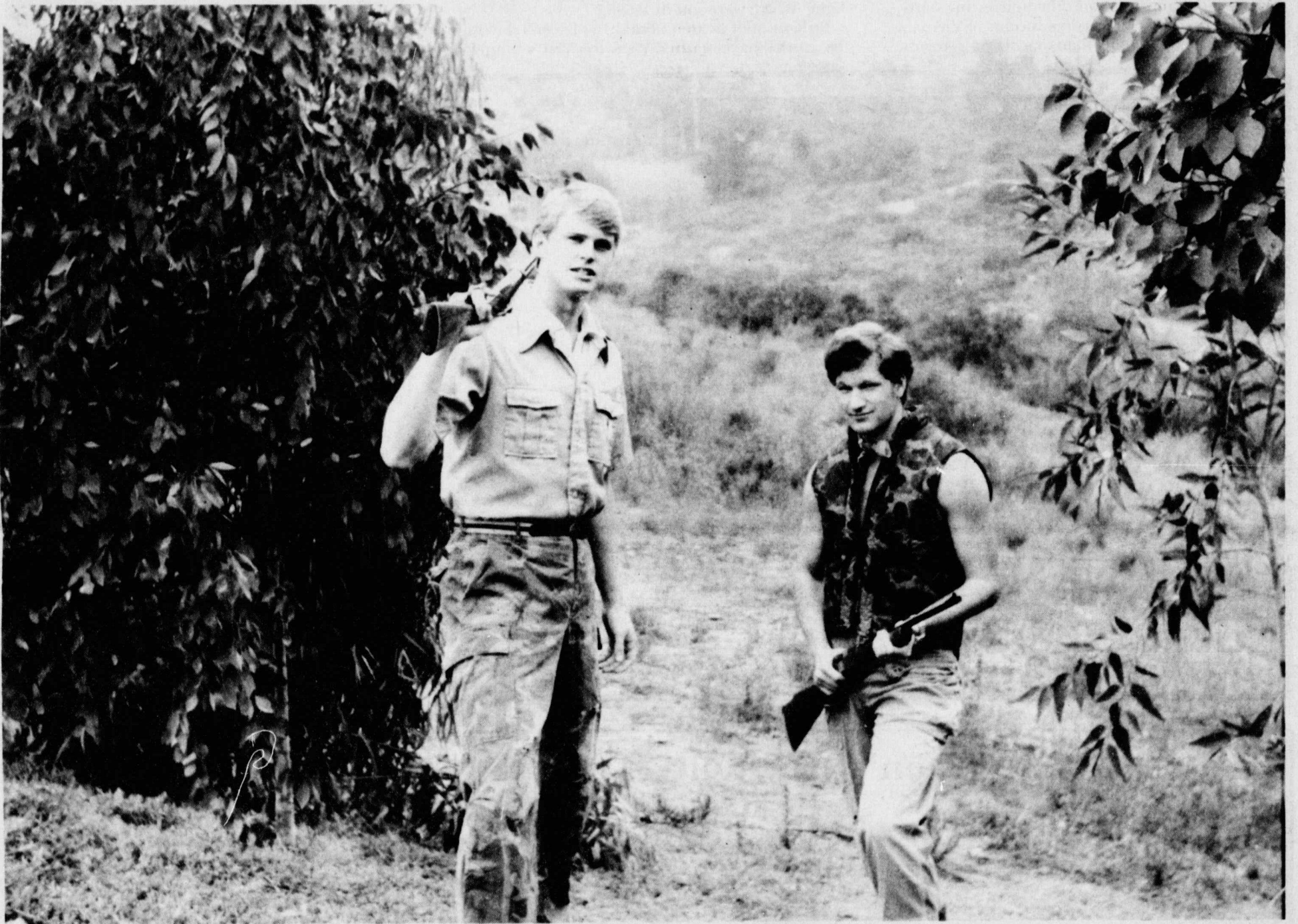
Zip \_\_\_\_\_

*CR* is a not-for-profit organization.



No we haven't come for your daughters.

We're the editors of *California Review*—  
and we're thinking of your future.



Do you want your children to grow up thinking  
that intelligent people are necessarily liberal?

College professors do.

And that's why *California Review* is here—  
to offer the intelligent alternative to the liberal establishment.

We depend on your subscriptions and donations to survive.

So, When you think of giving this Christmas,  
think of giving to *California Review*.

---