

John S. Cleaves on Hypocrisy

"They [*La Prensa*] accused us of suppressing freedom of expression. This was a lie and we could not let them print it."

-Capt. Nelba Blandon,
Nicaraguan Ministry of Interior.

California Review

Volume VII, Number 2
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La Jolla, Ca 92037

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Douglas Jamieson contemplates Gore
William Eggers condemns Public Education
Mike Testa probes Animal Research
Brandon Crocker on the Crash

CONTRA Leo Lacayo



Albert Gore and the Democratic Nomination

by Douglas Jamieson

The November 1986 issue of *The Washington Monthly* came out with a story, *The Longest Shot: Measuring Al Gore Jr. for the White House*, that seemed optimistic that the Senator from Tennessee would win the Democratic nomination for the presidency in 1988. Al Gore Jr. may be a long shot; however, he has several qualities and political positions that the Democrats are desperately seeking in order to regain the White House. Gore, one of six Democrats seeking the presidency, has emerged with political positions that are making his liberal contenders cringe with fear. They blast Gore for threatening the "unity" so characteristic of the Democratic Party. Can Gore distinguish himself from the other contenders, yet also retain a liberal enough stance to win the nomination? Recent evidence shows he can; thus so far Gore's strategy is working.

In the upcoming 1988 elections the Democratic Party finds themselves in a Catch-22 situation. They ask themselves: "What can we do 'conservatively' to regain the White House, yet not lose our liberal values?" Five of the Democratic contenders are still pondering over the question; however, Gore seems to have some definite answers. The questions can be answered by reflecting back to the presidential elections of 1980 and 1984. In both elections Ronald Reagan stressed the need for a strong national defense. The United States defense needed to be restored again, and the majority of Americans were in favor of this. In particular, southern white males were characteristically patriotic. In turn, hordes of them sided with the Republican Party in 1980 and 1984. Gore has the advantage that he is the only southern Democrat in the race, and if any of the Democrats are going to recapture the South it most likely will be him. Gore realizes this and in formulizing his strategy of a strong national defense, he hopes to regain the vote of the South.

In a recent debate on October 7, 1987 held in Washington, D.C. Gore was berated by four Democratic presidential contenders who disagreed with Gore's views on defense. The four included: Missouri Representative Richard Gephardt, Illinois Senator Paul Simon, The Reverend Jesse Jackson, and former Arizona Governor Bruce Babbitt. Massachusetts governor Michael S. Dukakis was present, but avoided confronting Gore directly. The debate reinforced the fact that all five candidates are worried about Gore's image of being the Democrat strongest on defense. *The Los Angeles Times* reports: "Gore, asserting there are 'sharp disagreements' between him and the other candidates, said Demo-

crats had been losing presidential elections 'rather consistently' because their candidates failed to advocate a willingness 'to defend our vital interests in the world when they are challenged.'" Gore continues: "retreat, complacency and doubt are labels that I believe characterize a view in part of the Democrat Party that all five of my opponents have come close to subscribing to." The other Democratic candidates, in an attempt not to appear as spineless as Gore suggests they are, tried to outline some of their own defense initiatives. For example, when Gore asserts that his Democratic contenders are practicing retreat in trying to limit United States involvement of escorting Kuwaiti tankers in the Persian Gulf, Paul Simon answers: "There's not a single candidate here who says we ought to retreat." Richard Gephardt also retorts: "Everybody agrees we ought to be there. The issue is how to do it... I believe we ought to have a multilateral force."

At the time Gephardt made this statement there were two onslaughts that, while obviously overdrawn, were favorites of liberal Democrats in Congress. These included: what was U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf and how were we going to carry out this policy? Certainly Gephardt and "Associates" had not been keeping up on the latest news because not only did we have a well defined policy in the Gulf, but the Navy was carrying out the mission rather well.

First, even before we sent additional Navy ships to the Gulf, Ronald Reagan made his policy perfectly clear. The primary reason for our presence in the Gulf was to ensure that international waters remained open for shipping. Since Kuwait is an ally of Iraq in the Iran/Iraq War their tankers have been repeatedly attacked by Iran's Revolutionary Guards; consequently, the Kuwaiti tankers needed an escort.

Second, with ally nations such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Brunei; it is of utmost importance that the Soviet Union's presence in that region of the world be limited as much as possible. Furthermore, the question of how the U.S. is going to carry out this policy has been answered. The U.S. reflagged eleven Kuwaiti tankers and has been escorting them safely through the Gulf since August. President Reagan also make it clear that if any Kuwaiti tanker was attacked while under American flags the result would be retaliation. A recent incident in which an Iranian launched Chinese Silkworm missile hit a docked tanker resulted in a mild U.S. retaliation. Nevertheless, defending against the Silkworm missile is possible, and for this reason former Defense Secre-

tary Casper Weinberger sent a tactical team that is currently aiding Kuwait in such a defense. In the meantime the United States, Great Britain, and Saudi Arabia will continue to keep the Gulf lanes open. Albert Gore supports the escorting which shows his shrewdness in foreign policy matters. However, whether Gephardt and "Associates" will ever fully understand how to conduct foreign policy for protecting American interests overseas is an enigma in itself.

The United States defense posture is an aspect that Albert Gore has definitely taken an active role in. The November 1986 issue of *The Washington Monthly* describes: "On defense, Gore has voted for... deployment of the powerful Trident D-5 missile. He is one of three Democratic congressmen responsible for saving the MX. When it looked like the House was going to kill the controversial weapons system in 1984, Gore teamed with Aspin and Norman Dicks to keep the MX alive." Although Gore succeeded in passing the ten or more warhead MX missile, he may have done it for all the wrong reasons. What Gore wanted was to use the MX as a bargaining chip. In other words, use the MX to get the President to formulate an arms control treaty with the Soviet Union, while retaining Gore's favored Midgetman missile. The midgetman is a single warhead missile that could be deployed on mobile launchers. However, ten MX missiles have since been deployed while there is little movement toward the deployment of the Midgetman. "Gore and the others tried to outsmart the president," says one arms control observer. "They took a lot of bows at the time, but the fact is they got snookered." There are practical reasons why Gore did not get what he wanted. Politically, but more important defensively, the Midgetman missile is an impractical weapon. *The Washington Monthly*, though, describes Gore's good intentions: "By way of example, imagine that the Soviets and the United States have two missiles each and that both are equipped with two warheads. By launching a single missile, we could knock out the Soviets' entire arsenal and still have 50 percent of our missiles left. Gore proposed that both sides move from multiple warhead missiles to Midgetmen... To guarantee knocking out a two of its own. If the superpowers stockpiled only this type of missile, it would take one side's entire arsenal to knock out just 50 percent of the other's missiles." Gore's proposal shows a true concern to maintain a strong U.S. defense posture, setting him aside from his fellow Democratic contenders. However, the Midgetman missile is probably not the answer to our

problems.

First, the political aspects of the Midgetman missile are very unfavorable. Ronald Reagan has no problem in convincing the American public that we must maintain a strong America defensively. Ironically the MX passed with much opposition, especially from Congressmen who thought the money could be better spent elsewhere. Imagine then the political feasibility of getting the Midgetman passed. The proposition dismantles our silo based missiles in favor of exposed mobile launchers. The public has a hard enough time dealing with missiles they cannot see, let alone ones they can. Furthermore, the MX missile is definitely more cost efficient to build and deploy in existing Minuteman silos than it is to build hundreds and hundreds of single warhead missiles on individual launchers.

Second, the defensive practicality of the Midgetman is not as good as it sounds. Silo based ICBM's are much less vulnerable to damage in a first strike than mobile launchers are. More importantly, though, is that one MX missile has the same capability than ten or more Midgetman missiles have. This is because each of the ten or more warheads of the MX missile is individual targeted. So why build ten exposed missiles that have the same capability as one well protected missile?

Third, getting the Soviet Union to dismantle any of its ICBM's and replace them with single warhead ICBM's is wishful thinking. The Soviet Union has been steadily stockpiling missile upon missile since the middle sixties. Additionally, the Soviet ten or more warhead SS-18 ICBM suits them just fine. They are not about to dismantle this missile even in the wake of the MX deployment. The real reason for the deployment of the MX missile is because enough people in Congress realized that the United States needs to confront the Soviet threat circumventing their massive arms buildup. Arms control should never be a prerequisite to building a strong national defense. This is why the "bargaining chip" policy is a wrong policy. The key is to first build a strong defense, and then deal with the Soviets from a position of strength. We see this with the upcoming summit meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev in which a treaty will be signed eliminating all intermediate range missile from Europe. In the past, nuclear weapons treaties have been signed that enabled the Soviets to work their way around the regulations and embark upon the largest military buildup in history. This will be the first treaty actually reducing nuclear weapons. Al Gore should be proud of the fact that in keeping keeping the MX

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Dear Editor,
It's hard to believe that CR is in its seventh year. Hopefully there will be many more to come. Please keep up the fight.

Very truly yours,
Charles Purdy IV

Dear Editor,
I'm glad to see CR is keeping up the grand ole tradition!

Sincerely,
Kurt A. Schlichter
Fort Sill, Ok.

Dear Editor,

I am writing in regard to an article, "Worst Professor on Campus Award" which appeared in your June issue. I can understand why the author of this article requested his/her name be withheld. To call attention to poor teaching on this campus is certainly your right but to criticize someone on the basis of his accent seems a very low blow. This same faculty member was voted "Outstanding Teacher" for the 1985/86 year by Revelle Col-

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the value to us of other cultures. Obviously, this has not occurred to "name withheld by request". I hope that this author will soon learn that we in this country can no longer assume to know it all, that we have much to learn from others, and that a small amount of effort on behalf of those for whom our language is a second tongue will be greatly rewarded.

Sincerely,
F. Thomas Bond,
Provost, Revelle College

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Dear Editor,

"In Review" cites the judge who thought he was creating a new word and properly scolds him. Unfortunately, his knowledge of English is shy of completeness. "Conclusory" is an old, well established word.

The *Oxford English Dictionary* gives its first use as 1846. It is defined there as "relating or tending to a conclusion; conclusive."

Considering the members of the judiciary at the top levels, we can console ourselves that this goof wasn't as bad as some of the decisions rendered.

All the best,
William S. Penn, Jr.
Vice President, SPELL

the value to us of other cultures. Obviously, this has not occurred to "name withheld by request". I hope that this author will soon learn that we in this country can no longer assume to know it all, that we have much to learn from others, and that a small amount of effort on behalf of those for whom our language is a second tongue will be greatly rewarded.

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In Review

- In some judicial news, Judge Jim Carrigan of U.S. District Court for Colorado, has dismissed charges of slander against a man who called the former coach of the USFL's Denver Gold football team a "sleaze bag" who "slimed up the bayou." The Judge ruled that the term "sleaze bag" was too imprecise to constitute slander, and that "the mere description of one's means of locomotion as 'sliming' [does not] rise to the legal status of slander; for the term is too slippery to grasp."

- So far, a plagiarist, a philosopher, two poseurs, a braggart, two liars, two moral flunk-outs, a vindictive ideologue, and an academic ninny have dropped out of the presidential race from the party of 'new ideas'. And that's just the first two guys to go.

- A former FBI agent reported in *The Nation* that the FBI had 1,500 informers in the Communist Party; one for every 5.7 party members. The dues that the agents were paying made the FBI the largest single financial contributor to the Communist Party.

- CBS only touched the tip of the iceberg during a recent Evening News segment on American students' geographical illiteracy. One high schooler was asked by the correspondent to locate Ethiopia. Puzzled, she turned to her companion and inquired "Where be Ethiopia?"

- *CR* deplores the rising level of ignorance among the youth of America. Most of the kids today probably think that Contra Aid is a big benefit concert where Led Zeppelin is getting together again to help the starving in Ethiopia. (Wherever that be.)

- Bad day for a bad man. William Waddel Wray, 25, was wanted for violating his parole, and when a couple of sheriff deputies spotted him, he took off in his car. He blew a turn, then rolled his car twice. Then his pistol jammed. He and his dog took off running, going about 100 yards before being tackled. At that point he "sicked" his pit bull on the officers. The pooch took off into a nearby apple grove. Mr. Wray is on ice in the county lock-up. The dog is still on the lam.

- Burglars usually clean out a house. When one man came home he found his place cleaned up. Someone did his dishes, folded his clothes, took out the trash, and replaced his old drapes with new ones. The intruder left a note asserting, among other things, that his father was a Duke in Spain so that he would not take anything. The note was signed "Prince Eddie". The police are understandably confused, and unsure about the charge that would be filed in the

off chance they ever find His Royal Highness Eddie.

- We always said that shrill leftists sound like children in a tantrum. This selection from Tony Kushner's play "A Bright Room Called Day" kind of reinforces the image.

"I have been accused of being too free with the word 'Nazi'. It's true. I have a generous nature. The President (sic) is a Nazi. Nazi, Nazi, Nazi. Nazi Nancy. Nazi Bork. Nazi Oliver North. I mean of course they don't walk around in black leather- not in public anyway- but why MUST we be so literal?"
And why must you be so stupid?

- Interior Secretary Donald Hodel must have rethought his position on draining Northern California's Hetch Hetchy reservoir when at a speech at the dam he found the only ones supporting his idea were the chanting people who were dressed as trees. The singing shrubs belonged to a radical environmentalist cult called Earth First!

- Those fascist imperialist pigs are at it again! A Washington D.C. cop recently gave the lovely and talented Fawn Hall a ticket for eating a banana at a subway station.

- A recent study showed that the old stereotype about people with glasses being smart is true. The research covered students in Israel and found that nearsighted students are 27 percent more likely to be highly intelligent as their 20/20 classmates.

- Satan: The Prince of Darkness or merely a fashion statement?

During a recent talk program on Satanists, one avowed devil worshipper insisted that the worship of Mephistopheles was merely a "rejection of the clothes fashion designers try to force on us" and that it embraced "a new ideal of beauty in which a woman tries to gain weight instead of lose it". From the look of her, she is quite devout.

- Here's a cheery thought to brighten your afternoon. The Afghan Freedom Fighters, using American Stinger missiles, shoot down an average of one communist aircraft every day.

- In the wake of Judge Ginsburg's disclosure of pot smoking back in ancient times, Al Gore and Bruce Babbitt revealed that they too had tried the weed. *CR* wonders what the rest of the Democratic candidates are going to use as an excuse for their ideas.

- Everone's favorite anti-nuclear nitwit Helen Caldicott's latest blatherings include the assertion that the CIA toppled a recent Australian government.

- Joan Rivers on why she is a Republican: "Because I work."

- A recent survey in the USA Today Sunday magazine asked men who they would rather go out with: Fawn Hall, Jessica Hahn, or Donna Rice. Fawn came in first with 45 percent of the men proving their good taste by choosing her. Bimbettes Rice and Hahn came in next with 31 percent and 24 percent respectively.

- And now a couple of old jokes distributed by the American

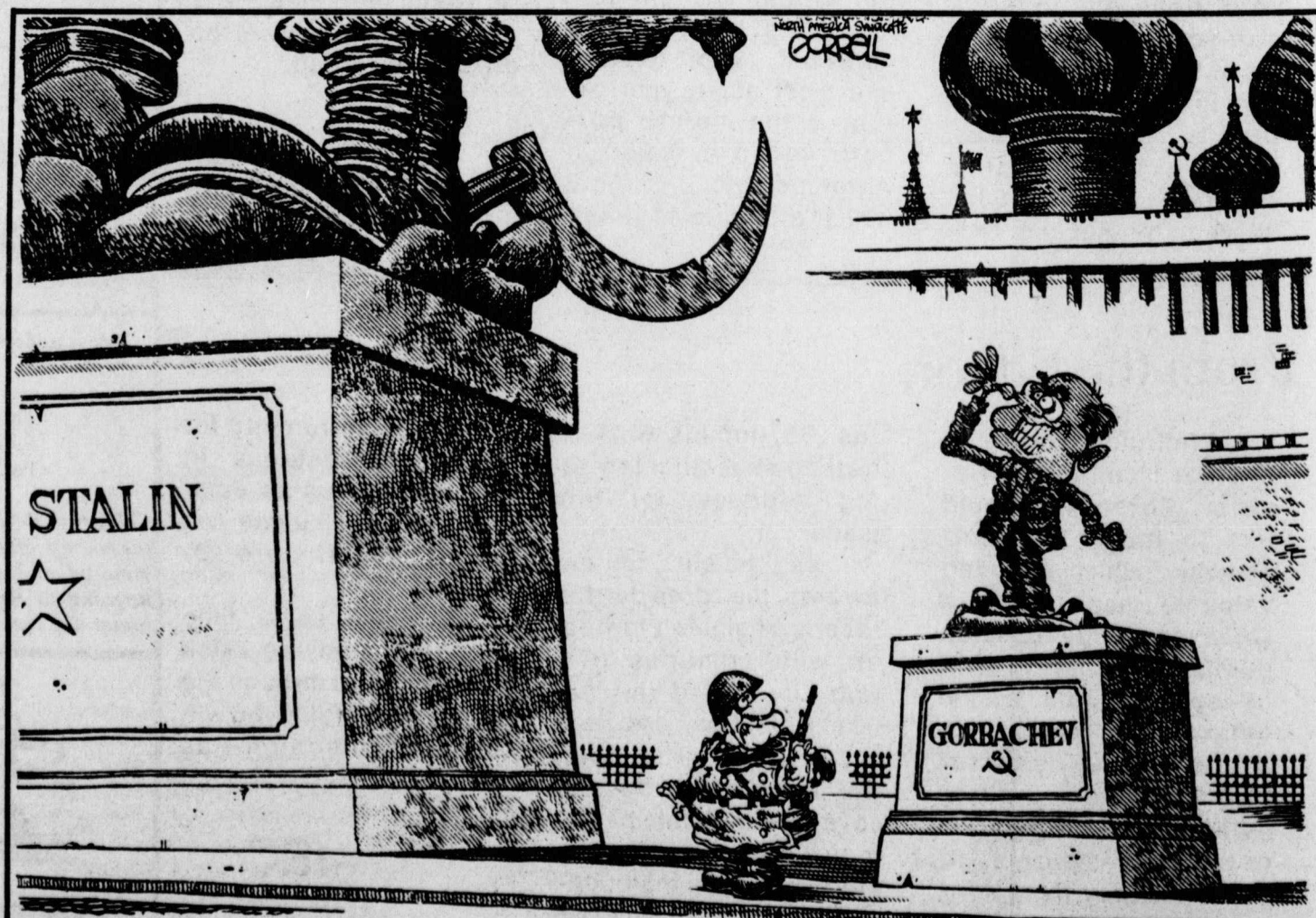
Press Syndicate. A Soviet delegate to an American political conference earnestly explaining why his nation's system is superior to that of the United States: "Under capitalism man exploits man. Under communism the reverse is true."

Ivan: "Comes the Revolution, comrade, and we'll all eat strawberries!"
Ilya: "But I don't like strawberries."

Ivan: "Comes the Revolution, comrade, and you'll like strawberries."

- To our own "Leftists" here at UCSD: At the recent speech by the Contra Leo Lacayo, Mr. Lacayo asked the audience if anyone could imagine something bad enough to cause 25 percent of the U.S. population to flee the country as has happened in Nicaragua. When someone from the back of the room yelled "the Reagan Administration", Mr. Lacayo responded "So why haven't you left yet?", for which he received a hearty round of applause from the audience.

- In an effort to save spawning salmon and steelhead trout from hungry sea lions, wildlife officials in Seattle, Washington, have resorted to playing tapes of rock band Motley Crue and Libyan "leader" Moammar Kadafi. *CR* feels very sorry for those poor sea lions.



Wright is Wrong

by John S. Cleaves

There is a certain natural level of hypocrisy to be found in our federal government. Politicians from one side of the ideological spectrum attack the other side for fiscal irresponsibility, pork barrelling, patronage, assorted conspiracies, sellouts, et cetera. Yet the accusers then go off and do the very same things they had condemned when done by others. Everyone familiar with the American political scene has come to allow for this, not condoning but not necessarily condemning such activities.

Recently, however, the hypocrisy has become so outrageous as to be ridiculous. Speaker of the House Jim Wright (D.-Texas) and a number of others attacked the President, alleging that he had overstepped the constitutionally defined limits to his power during the Iran-Contra affair. They said they were worried that the Constitution was no longer protecting the people, that the Executive branch was working its way around the separation of powers to get more authority for itself. They puzzled at the integrity of anyone who would try to grab more power for themselves than that which they were legally granted.

Then Speaker Wright went out and did the exact same thing. Twice.

ings, Speaker Wright did a great deal of damage to his own government, to the chances for peace in Central America, as well as to his own political career.

The Speaker introduced a great deal of confusion into the negotiations by meeting with Ortega and making his own peace proposals as if they were sanctioned by the government. The Nicaraguans were hearing different, perhaps contradictory, proposals from the 'same' government.

Wright's actions were also extra-constitutional, and they seemed to be an effort to grab more power for himself and to steal it away from the Executive (something he had earlier accused the Executive of doing). He was, in effect, trying to make U.S. foreign policy, something he, in his role as House Speaker, is not allowed to do.

Members of government were just as outraged at Wright's announcement that Gorbachev would address a joint session of Congress. How he could allow the world's most powerful communist leader, an avowed enemy of democracy, to stand before and address the representatives of the United States of America was beyond the comprehension of most Congressmen and Senators. It was a blatant attempt to gain influence

Though the House of Representatives has the ultimate foreign policy power in being able to declare war, the Executive branch is in charge of much of U.S. foreign policy. The President is supposed to guide the nation in its foreign contact, instigating treaties, helping allies, restraining adversaries. This authority was given to the President by the Constitution.

Speaker Wright arbitrarily decided to involve himself directly in American foreign policy, to take actions he might have felt were appropriate, but which were wrong as defined both by law and by practice. The first instance of this was when Wright met with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega. The second was when he announced that Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev would address a joint session of Congress.

In the case of the meeting with the Nicaraguan Dictator, Wright said that he was seeking peace in Central America. He moved behind the back of the Reagan Administration, causing an explosion of protest throughout the government when this was learned. The Reagan Administration was trying to achieve peace in the region, albeit through different means than the Speaker approved of, and Secretary of State Schultz was participating in negotia-

tions with the Nicaraguans at the time.

By involving himself in the Nicaraguan peace proceed- and recognition in the foreign policy front.

House Speaker Wright has proven to the American public that he has learned the hypocrisy of government quite well. He strenuously attacked others for actions he felt to be illegal or inappropriate, but he then conducted activities just as bad, if not worse. Wright went beyond his authority to interfere in foreign affairs. He harmed the chances for peace in Central America by introducing confusion into the negotiations and by making the government appear disarrayed. He hurt the integrity of the government by asking a communist leader to address a joint session. Finally, in his efforts to gain power, he harmed his own reputation within the government and with the American public.

John S. Cleaves is a senior at UCSD and editor for *CR*.

Reagan to O.A.S., Media: Watch the Sandinistas

by Alfred G. Cuzan

In one of the finest speeches of his career, President Ronald Reagan told the Organization of American States that it has "a particular responsibility to take the lead in verification of the Guatemala peace accord", insuring that the Sandinistas "give peace a chance by truly opening up" Nicaraguan society. The O.A.S.'s responsibility to bring peace and democracy to Nicaragua stems from the part it played in putting the Sandinistas in power. In 1979, "in an unprecedented action", the organization removed recognition from the government of Anastasio Somoza as part of a negotiated settlement in which the Sandinistas "agreed to implement genuine democracy with free elections and full civil liberties". "Each nation here, as a member of the Organization of American States, is a party to that negotiated settlement", Reagan reminded his listeners.

The Sandinistas, as everyone now knows, never delivered on their promises to the O.A.S. Since 1979, the Nicaraguan people "have known only tyranny, the steadily-growing

stranglehold of the new dictators on their society. They have seen their freedoms choked off, one by one, their farms confiscated, their priests harassed. They have seen arbitrary arrests, beatings and official murder become the order of the day. They have seen young Nicaraguans drafted to serve under Soviet and Cuban so-called 'advisors', pawns in their war to impose a foreign tyranny on the American mainland.

Having seen one dictator fall only to be replaced by nine commandantes who are far worse, Nicaraguans have rebelled. Well over 15,000 freedom fighters "operating throughout the entire length of Nicaragua" with the help of their countrymen "have prevented the consolidation" of the Sandinistas' Communist regime. The President pointed out that it is the "blood and courage" of the freedom fighters, "most of them poor farmers fighting against overwhelming odds in the jungles of Nicaragua" which have "stemmed the tide of Communist expansion in Central America. Without the freedom

fighters, the Sandinistas would never have signed the Guatemala accord."

Now the Sandinistas are making new promises of peace and democracy to their Central American neighbors even as the old pledges to the O.A.S. remain unfulfilled. "This is why", the President said, "as we press on toward negotiations, we must remain steadfast in our commitment to bring true democracy to Nicaragua and clear-eyed and realistic about who and what the Sandinistas are." It is imperative that the Communist commandantes come to "understand that they do not have the option of being dictators."

In his speech to the O.A.S., the President called on another party, "the ladies and gentlemen of the press," to assume their professional responsibility "to see that the terms of the peace process are fully carried out and democracy finds a permanent home in Nicaragua." Reagan urged the media to train "all your investigatory abilities, all your skepticism, on the Sandinista government. Demand full disclosure. See that they live up

to their promises. This could be one of journalism's finest hours, when with the truth you help set a people free."

It is too early to tell whether the O.A.S. will take up the President's challenge and live up to its responsibilities to the Nicaraguan people for having helped put the Sandinistas in power over them. As for the press assuming its responsibility, the initial reaction was discouraging: neither THE NEW YORK TIMES nor THE WASHINGTON POST reported Reagan's plea to the media to keep watch on the Sandinistas. It may have fallen on deaf ears.

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

Interview with Leo Lacayo, Freedom Fighter

On Tuesday, November 17, CR staffers John S. Cleaves and Douglas Jamieson met with Mr. Leo Lacayo, a Contra Freedom Fighter. Mr. Lacayo was born in Nicaragua in 1952. As a student and a member of the Catholic church he participated in demonstrations against the corrupt Somoza dictatorship. In 1978 he joined the Sandinistas to fight against Somoza. Over the next few years he was instrumental in getting humanitarian aid to the people hurt in the uprising. However, after the Sandinistas had come to power he saw the human rights abuses continue as they had been under Somoza. He therefore turned to the Contras in early 1983.

CR: Mr. Lacayo, what is your role with the 'Contra' freedom fighters in Nicaragua?

LL: I was a Sandinista supporter until 1982. I defected to the Contras then because of the human rights violations the Sandinistas were committing on the Nicaraguan people. I am the West Coast Representative for the Nicaraguan Resistance. I am also the president of the Nicaraguan Relief Fund and I organize humanitarian aid to refugees in camps in Central America. I have in my care over 7,000 amputees who have lost extremities to Soviet landmines in Nicaragua. I'm Northern Director of International Assistance, and I'm education coordinator for a private non-profit corporation that teaches english, vocational skills, and employment to legalized immigrants. I travel frequently to Nicaragua, inside Nicaragua, in the camps, and I stay in constant touch with the troops in the grassroots bases to know what their opinions are. I don't belong to any 'political' party in Nicaragua.

CR: What did you do while a member of the Sandinistas?

LL: I participated heavily before the revolution, providing safe-havens to the people persecuted by Somoza's secret police. I transported communications, information, medical supplies, and fostered assistance for rebels. During the insurrection I was in charge of supplying assistance to the 5,000 refugees in the Capitol. I would go out to reconnoiter, to find the bodies of the young people killed by the government, photograph them, bury them, locate the parents and tell them of the death of their children.

CR: At this time, did you know that Ortega was planning a Marxist philosophy?

LL: What prevailed at the time was a commitment to oust Somoza. We saw Somoza as the breeder of all ills and as a person to be eliminated, he and his government. We understood that what was taking power in 1979 was a coalition of all the opposition, with both the moderates and the liberals, including the Sandinistas. We viewed them as

one part of the insurrection and as such they were definitely in the forefront propaganda-wise because they were the military. We did not view the Sandinistas as being entirely Marxist. Mr. Ortega did not appear until July 19-no one thought any one of them would have the power they have today. We didn't think they would get anywhere. We thought the more moderate powers in the

To date, one quarter of Nicaragua's population has left the country

government would prevail as a result of the elections. But the elections were never held and the Sandinistas proceeded to consolidate political power and concentrate their own people in the army. They did away with the moderates and in effect turned the Sandinistas into a dictatorship. They did away with the communications system, and ultimately the entire government over to one party. As a result, our disenchantment grew. Their violations on the population's rights- the repression, the murder, the human rights violations, along with many other political aspects, especially the lack of compliance with the treaty signed on July 10, 1979 in Costa Rica, angered us. We became critics of them and ultimately I was jailed, beaten tortured- steel plating is in parts of my mouth and jaw- kidnapped, threatened by death squads, interrogated, detained, you name it. Until April 12, 1982, when it all came to a maximum point. They sent some people to kill me, but I managed to evade them and so I left the country.

CR: Do the Freedom Fighters want the negotiated peace of the Arias plan?

LL: The Contras have proposed peace to the Sandinistas 22 times over the past three or four years. These are registered with the Organization of American States and the United Nations. We do not only accept but endorse the Arias peace plan just as it is written. But we see today that the Sandinistas have not complied with it and have in effect violated article 11 of the plan and are trying to change things now, implying they no longer want Cardinal Urbando to mediate or lead the commission. The primary goal of the Contras is democracy in Nicaragua. We believe in order to achieve that democracy we must meet face to face with the Sandinistas. We know that they would fear coming to Contra camps or other locations. We are willing to send four civilian directors, unarmed, unescorted, to Managua, the seat of power of the Sandinista regime, and discuss face to face with them the terms of the cease fire. They have rejected. We would like to see people who

have said they want peace in Nicaragua to write to Daniel Ortega, Presidential Palace, Managua, Nicaragua and ask him to speak with the Contras.

CR: It is interesting that you accept the Arias peace plan. Doesn't it allow Ortega to remain in power?

LL: Many of the peace proposals the Contras have put forward have accepted the presence of Daniel Ortega in the presidency, and with the Sandinista government in power. As long as we clean period of campaigning where we could campaign freely, and as long as the elections were undertaken, implemented, executed by a group formed by the United Nations, the Organization of American States, and representatives of the Western democracies. Obviously if they control the elections they could fix them, and if we controlled them we could be accused of rigging them.

CR: Has the recent 'relaxation' of control by the Sandinistas, such as the return of *La Prensa* and so-called 'freedom of speech' been due to efforts by the Contras, because of the peace plan, or just propaganda by the regime?

LL: Without a doubt, had it not been for the Freedom Fighters the Sandinistas would not be in the position today of publicly acknowledging the need to negotiate, number one. Number two, the cosmetic return of freedom of speech in Nicaragua through the opening of *La Prensa* is not freedom of speech. It is simply a gesture given by the masters of the country as an example of what they could do if they wanted to. Freedom of speech is when you may exercise it without fear of the government, and that fear still exists in Nicaragua. At the same time the Sandinistas did this, they declared a unilateral cease fire in some of the free territories in Nicaragua. I received information this morning that one of these territories was bombed with cluster bombs by the Sandinistas, and that civilian casualties are countless. Photographs of many of the children who are victims of these

We endorse the Arias peace plan

cluster bombs are on there way to Washington, D.C. So as you can see, while the Sandinistas promise one thing they continue their old trend of promising anything and complying with nothing. CR: Perhaps you could give as a general idea of what it would be like for someone of our age [college age] in Nicaragua at this time?

LL: Well, I'll tell you, to date 25 percent of Nicaragua's population has left the country. 200,000 to 250,000 of them are in Costa Rica along the southern border, and 160,000 to 190,000 of them are in Honduras to the north. To be a young person today in Nicaragua under the Sandinista regime you probably would already have gone to battle and most likely would be dead. The draft age there has gone as low as 14 years old, and now they are calling up the reserves up to 40 years old, so the majority of the youth has been decimated. When they started the draft they would go to movie theaters, wait outside, pick the kids right up, put them in a truck and send them off. Today they still do that. Two Saturdays ago, a convoy of trucks was transporting 1,000 Nicaraguans to the Honduran border to visit with their families in exile. They were detained by a Sandinista patrol which asked to see everyone's documents. A 17 year old man jumped off a truck and started running through a field. He immediately received a discharge of Sandinista fire. He was cut in half and killed by the bullets. Another young person was stopped at a border point in Costa Rica the Sunday before last and was attacked by a Sandinista attack dog which had no muzzle guard. The dog broke off a leash and was in the process of destroying the boy when he grabbed a rock and killed the dog. The Sandinista border patrol immediately came around, used machine gun fire, killing the boy instantly. So probably the age of a college student, a teenager, or a young adult in Nicaragua is a very sad age. Whether people support the Contras or they support the Sandinistas, the fact is that it is necessary to look for peace in Nicaragua, and without that peace there can be no peace in Central America. The only way to establish it, as Nobel peace prize winning, chief architect, President of Costa Rica Arias has said, is that the Sandinistas sit down and talk to the Contras face to face.

Young people are faced with a dilemma. In the Contras the average age is 19. So many kids, who have lost an arm or a leg or their sight, gave up their youth to fighting the Sandinistas for five years. It's a deep age of commitment. Here in this society young people are more apathetic, they don't want to get involved in politics. They look to other things—entertainment, distractions, studies, and more serious ones, but to be committed to their country is something very remote today in the United States, to find young people who are interested in fostering freedom and democracy for another generation, of seeking truth not in the empty words of a teacher or a professor, which can be slanted, but in the reality of studying and observing. Nicaraguan children cannot play with toys, cannot enjoy a normal childhood. Young Nicaraguans can look forward to nothing but death until peace is attained.

CR: How supportive are the neighboring countries?

LL: Costa Rica, whose president started the peace plan, is the most undeniably democratic nation in America. Incredibly democratic. Until the Sandinistas came to power their police didn't even carry guns. They carried screwdrivers to take your license plate away for parking illegally, and today 8 percent of their population is Nicaraguan and they have heavy economic problems. These problems have not been created by Nicaraguan refugees, but certainly enhanced by them. Their president has said there is no peace in Central America until there is peace in Nicaragua. There is no peace in Nicaragua until the Sandinistas talk with the Contras. The president of Honduras has said the doors to Honduras will be open to the Contras until the Sandinistas talk to them. The Gallup polls in Central America show that on overwhelming 70 percent of Central Americans believe in Contra aid, except in Nicaragua, where it is illegal to undertake surveys. So I think the picture is that they are highly supportive of us, they've helped us and they continue to do so. Regardless of what's said in diplomatic circles for political consumption internally or externally, the Nicaraguan people owe a great deal to Central American countries who have fostered us, helped us and continue to do so in the spirit of Central American unity. They are threatened by the military performance of the Sandinistas. It's not easy to have your enemy a walking distance away from you. They want that threat taken away.

CR: How long should we give Ortega until we go to Congress again to ask for more aid?

LL: The deadlines are set for December so I believe the members of your Congress and this administration will pursue Contra aid somewhere near January. CR: So we should just watch Ortega for now? LL: I think that what people have to do is put pressure on Ortega. Write Ortega in Nicaragua and tell him to talk to us. Tell him to stop pulling silly lines like "I will go talk to Reagan about this." Nobody can be taken in by this. CR: What do you think of House Speaker Jim Wright (D-Texas)? LL: Well, there are two different agendas on the Nicaraguan situation. One thing is the American agenda and another thing is the Nicaraguan agenda. I exclusively represent Nicaraguans, and our agenda is to provide for our country a supreme measure of democracy and freedom, to comply with all promises of the treaty of July 12, 1979 as signed by the Sandinistas and the opposition. Mr. Wright, the



Speaker of the House, is part of the legislature of this country and any comments about him would be comments about internal affairs.

CR: What do you see as the future for Nicaragua and its role with the United States?

LL: If the Contras fail to receive additional aid that would allow them to keep pressure on the Sandinistas until they renegotiate and if we are abandoned, if there is an accommodation between this government and the Sandinistas, which could also happen, we could be sold down the river, it is not doubted by anyone in Central America that there will ultimately be a U.S. intervention. You would have Americans fighting in Nicaragua.

CR: A serious intervention?

LL: Definitely! You see, the point is that the Sandinistas have said

publicly and repeatedly and as recently as last week that they are avowed Marxist-Leninists, that they are Communists. Now what they contend is that the government is not. But yet they are the government.

CR: But the 1988 presidential elections are coming up, and politicians are loathe to do something so politically dangerous in an election year.

The Sandinistas have said that they are Communists

LL: War doesn't depend on one party but two: those who cause it and those who struggle against it. But in any case, in Nicaragua the situation is so delicate that if the Contras were to fail, and recall that the Contras have been the only containment barrier to Soviet expansion in Central America, without that containment barrier the marxists would continue their route. This isn't rhetoric, this isn't fantasy, these are the plans laid out by international communism. They are public, they are well known, you can study them anywhere. Their objective is to take over the world! And until there is a communist movement around the world they can't proceed with the revolution. So obviously they want to have revolution in Central America and they want it to reach Mexico; the national security interests of your country cannot allow this. The most rabid opponents of Contra aid in your Congress say repeatedly that when the communists hit the borders of Mexico they will be the first to take up arms and go defend this country. Yet they criticize us for doing precisely the same thing. Communism has taken over our country and we want to fight it. We're doing what they would do. The problem is that the rabid supporters of the Sandinistas don't have to look for any aid. We do. Soviets pour \$8 billion military aid to this small country. People here get all heated up about \$100 million. Yet even with so little we've gone so far. It's mostly due to the fact that although this country, this Congress has provided us with these funds, money is nothing unless you have manpower. What the Nicaraguans have invested in this is their lives and their blood. You see, dollars don't bleed and they don't die. So, in essence, the United States has gotten off cheap in the whole deal. Whether you believe in the Contras or not is irrelevant, all you have to do is know Marxism-Leninism. Anybody who tells you that these are sweet and kind people who do all these things, you should be suspicious of. In our country they have proven it and we intend to fight it as long as

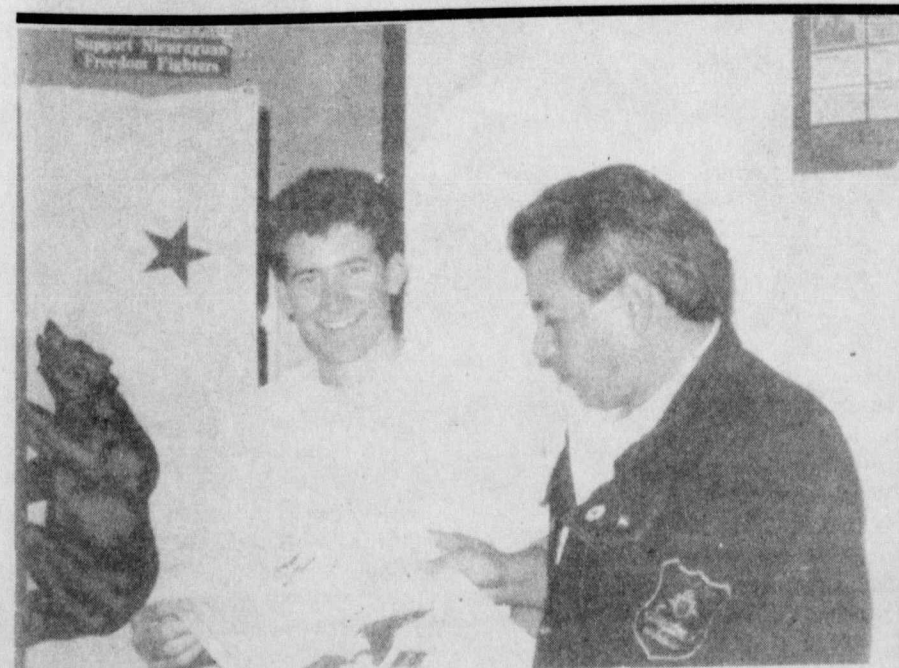
there is a breath of air in the lungs of any Freedom Fighters.

Now, let's say there is peace all over Latin America tomorrow. Economic forecasters of both the Right and the Left concur that the economy is so bad in Latin America that the U.S. can expect a barrage of about 30 million economic refugees by the end of the century. And your infrastructure and your economy cannot withstand that weight. So there is imminent collapse for the economy of the U.S. within your lifetime. It will all be gone. Right now you don't see it, and we talk about budget deficits and domestic spending, and yet they are there, they are real. We need peace and economic development in Latin America. That's what the Contras want, that's what everybody says they want, so why not sit down and do it? We're willing to sit down, they have to be willing to sit down.

There's something going around called the 'Ortega peace plan', and what they tell us is to put down our weapons, concentrate ourselves on 220 square miles, turn ourselves over to the government, apply for amnesty, and then they will consider our propositions. Forget it! Peace is not surrender. Peace can only be attained through democracy, and that's what we want.

CR: Thank you very much.

LL: Thank you.



The Animal Hating Left

by Mike Testa

Modern medicine has achieved such incredible technological advances that doctors often look like miracle workers. They can transplant organs, re-attach severed limbs, and immunize the public against deadly diseases such as polio and measles. Such medical technology has saved thousands of lives and improved the quality of life for thousands of people. But none of these medicines, vaccines, or surgical techniques would be available without the extensive research and experimentation which has resulted in the development of safe and effective treatments for injury and disease.

The doctors and scientists involved in medical research have always depended on laboratory animals on which to test experimental treatments. Such animals as rats, dogs, and monkeys are used as test specimens because their anatomies are similar to that of humans. Without these specimens research could not go on. But this research faces a threat posed by groups of hopelessly ignorant animal lovers who protest the use of animals in the lab.

Animal-rights protesters are responsible for countless acts of violence against research laboratories, including costly vandalism at a lab at Stanford University and an act of arson which leveled a lab at U.C. Davis. Most animal-rights demonstrations consist simply of the inane chanting and banner-waving characteristics of protesting liberals. These protests are distracting and disruptive to research. With such maladies as A.I.D.S. and most cancers still incurable, the importance of medical research has not diminished.

Locally, an article by Cris Waller in the Guardian (October 26) alerted the liberal community to the fact that unclaimed animals were being purchased from local pounds for use in medical research here at U.C.S.D. This biased and erroneous report misled the gullible left and strengthened anti-research sentiment on campus. Waller and the animal-rights groups she represents have stated that their goal "is the abolition of all animal-related research", not just the use of pound animals. This truth was revealed in a commentary written by Dr. Stuart Zola-Morgan, chairman of the U.C.S.D. Animal Subjects Committee (Guardian, November 9). This commentary was necessary to dispel the myths created by Waller's article.

Cris Waller and her liberal cronies throughout the nation hope to propagate ignorance and convince us that animals are not necessary for research. Some groups have, in their adolescent mentality, gone so far as to suggest using plants in place of lab

animals. A plant will certainly react differently to chemotherapy than a mammal will. What will they propose next? Prayer healing at trauma centers? The left may preach from its soapbox the evils of animal research, but it's a certainty that every bleeding heart from Berkeley to the Big Apple has received some treatment derived from this research. You don't see many protestors refusing treatment when they lose their legs trying to stop a train.

Animal-rights activists have chosen to ignore the fact that human life outweighs that of

lesser species without exception. Animals have their place on Earth and they should not be abused. But if millions of men, women, and children can live longer, healthier lives at the expense of a few thousand animals, far be it from any man, conservative or liberal, to interfere with this research.

Millions of homeless animals and stray pets are destroyed annually (Dr. Zola-Morgan states that less than three percent of these animals are used for research). If some of these animals can make contributions to medicine, isn't their death less

of a waste? The left chooses to ignore this logic and shows little concern for animals killed directly at the pound. In the arson at the Davis lab, the very animals the protestors claimed to be protecting perished in the blaze. This indicates that these activists, as with most liberals, are not particularly interested in the issue at hand but are protesting for the sake of rebelling against the establishment. A noble crusade? Hardly.

Mike Testa is a freshman at UCSD.

Examining the Debris: Why the Market Crashed

by C. Brandon Crocker

A lot of people have put forth a lot of ideas on why the stock market crashed on October 19. Many of these ideas, however, are well off the mark. This is because most of the people making them are politicians and TV commentators who know very little about the stock market.

Stockprices change because of changes in expectations. When the stock market is driven by underlying economic factors, rather than hysteria or liquidity, these changes of expectations have to do with future cash flows. For instance, the proper way to determine the value of a share of a company's stock is to estimate the company's residual cash flow (what's left after paying bond holders their due) for current year and for as many years into the future as possible (the standard is three to five) and then to assume some constant, sustainable growth rate. These figures are then discounted by some appropriate factor (determined by expected interest rates and the risk of the company's projects.) This gives the value of the company's equity. Divided by the number of shares outstanding gives the appropriate price per share. People's assumptions, and therefore calculations, differ explaining why shares are traded.

1987, however, has not been a year in which the market has been driven by underlying economic factors. The Bull Market, up until October, had been fueled not by corporate earnings, but by liquidity. The Federal Reserve has engaged in an accommodating monetary policy, pushing money into the system to help keep interest rates low, and Japanese investors, who have discovered U.S. securities over the past few years, had begun to pour money into U.S. stocks, which, compared to incredibly inflated Japanese stocks, were bargains. This is no secret on Wall Street. Everybody knew it. U.S. stock prices were well above those justified by discount cash flow analysis.

Greed kept people in the market. It just kept going up, and the economy was showing no signs of faltering. Money managers did not want to have to explain to their clients why they pulled out of the market and missed out on big profits. So, coming into October we had a situation in which stocks were heavily overbought, everybody knew it, and everyone was on the lookout for any signal that the party might end.

A chronology of events is now in order.

October 14: Before the market opens, the Commerce Department announces the August merchandise trade deficit fell almost \$800 million from July, to \$15.68 billion. Analysts, however, had been expecting a greater improvement—to around \$15 bil-

lion. The Dow Jones Industrial Average ends the day down 95 points.

October 15: Around noon, Treasury Secretary James Baker announces that the Louvre Accords "will accommodate further adjustments." The Louvre Accords were negotiated in February by the "Group of Seven (G-7)" industrialized nations. The aim of the accords had been to support the value of the dollar so that it would trade within some secret specified range. The West Germans, however, had angered Baker by going back on a pledge to stimulate their economy, and had instead raised short-term interest rates. Baker's comment was interpreted to mean that the U.S. was going to retaliate by letting the value of the dollar fall.

A falling dollar is bad news for the stock market for two reasons. Though a lower dollar means U.S. products are cheaper and more competitive abroad, it also means that foreign goods in this country are more expensive. Therefore, the price level rises, putting pressure on the Fed to tighten money to control inflation. Secondly, a falling dollar means that Japanese investors incur losses on dollar denominated investments, such as U.S. stocks, and will flee such investments if they believe the dollar will continue to fall.

About the same time as Baker's comment, Chemical Bank announces a one-half percent increase in its prime rate to 9 3/4 percent.

In currency markets, the dollar tumbles 1.1 percent against the German Mark (DM) and 1.1 percent against the Yen.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average, after a moderate rally lasting into the late afternoon, drops 59 points in the final hour of trading, ending the day down 39 points.

October 16: Marine Midland Bank follows Chemical Bank's prime rate rise. Secretary Baker on "Meet the Press" again announces that the U.S. may let the dollar fall to punish West Germany. The Dow falls 108 points in record volume.

October 19: After closing for the weekend, the Dow reopens. The DM closed just under 1.80 to the dollar on Friday the 16th. Many analysts believed this to be the point at which the G-7 would support the dollar. Instead, the dollar plummets 1.4 percent against the DM and 0.8 percent against the Yen in early trading. The Dow crashes 508 points, 200 points in the first two hours, and 220 points in the final hour of trading. Volume is again a record.

At 4 pm EDT, after the close of the NYSE, it is announced that Secretary Baker has met with German monetary authorities to work out disagreements. The dollar rebounds sharply

between 4 pm and 6 pm.

The 20th saw a sharp 102 point rebound in the Dow, but the broader market was again brutalized. Finally, on the 21st, both the Dow and the broader market came roaring back to life (the Dow increasing a record 10.2 percent). Since then the market's volatility has eased substantially.

In the wake of the market crash, various commentators have been trying to figure out why it happened. Two of the most frequently aired views, especially among politicians, have been the trade and budget deficits. The chronology just laid out, however, does not support either theory.

Nothing occurred in regard to the nation's budget deficit. Investors did not just suddenly realize "My gosh, we have a huge budget deficit!" and start selling. The market is, of course, concerned with the deficit. But nothing happened to increase the market's anxiety (nor had the market been expecting any positive developments which failed to materialize). Certainly, the action taken by Congress to "calm" the financial markets—proposing increased taxes—has not improved the investment outlook.

Unexpected bad news about the trade deficit did come out shortly before the big plunge, but this is an inconceivable cause; the number was only moderately worse than expected. Obviously, any unexpected bad news will have a negative impact on stock prices, and the trade deficit news was a contributing factor to the beginning of the slide. The importance of the trade deficit news was far overshadowed by the evidence of a strong break in the spirit of economic cooperation among the G-7 nations. Concern over the dollar was the spark that set off the fuse leading to the dynamite of panic.

Clearly, the most important news hitting the market from October 14th through the 20th was Secretary Baker's none-too-subtle hint that the U.S. was going to allow the dollar

to fall. Institutional investors, aware that stock prices were not justified by economic factors, saw this as the beginning of the end. They feared Japanese and other foreign investors would pull their money out of U.S. denominated investments (and, in fact, this happened) and higher interest rates (which had already started to rise) would attract dollars away from the stock market and into bonds and money market funds. The liquidity which had fueled the market's historic rise, at least through the past year, would suddenly disappear.

Baker's first announcement caused an immediate reversal of a moderate upturn in share prices. The second, confirming statement was greeted with a short-lived record point drop, on short-lived record volume. On the next trading day the bottom fell out.

Psychology is, has been, and always will be a major factor in the stock market. Traders are constantly trying to anticipate the actions of others in the market. On October 16 and 19 major investors were all expecting each other to do the same thing—sell. Contention ran so deep the share prices plummeted, and then computerized "portfolio insurance" schemes kicked in to push the market down further with amazing speed. By the 20th, the institutional traders regained their composure, realized an overreaction had occurred due to panic and computer driven selling, and heartened by the late rebound of the dollar, bought heavily, causing the Dow to rally strongly. Smaller investors, however, lagged in becoming panicked. Seeing the incredible Dow plunge of the previous day, they sold off on the 20th, causing the broader market of issues, which has less institutional following than does the Dow, to continue its free fall. By the 21st, as investors were reassured by the Dow rally, secondary issues also turned sharply upward. The panic was over.



Breaking the Public School Monopoly

by William D. Eggers

Education is emerging as a major issue in the 1988 Presidential Campaign. This is primarily due to the rather dismal state of America's public schools. Our students are consistently scoring lower in achievement tests than students in other countries. In the inner cities, the public schools are turning out armies of illiterates. Typically, the six "dwarfs", as they are commonly called, vying for the Democratic nomination are offering no real solutions. Their answer to this, or almost any other problem, is to spend, spend, spend without any regard to results. Some of the Republicans have come up with innovative proposals (namely Du Pont's voucher plan), yet Bush and Dole, the two frontrunners, seem unwilling to advance any proposals which might upset the entrenched, liberal educational establishment.

This is unfortunate because the political mood is ripe for wholesale changes in America's educational system. The public schools are an inefficient government monopoly which has failed. This is because in a non-competitive environment there is no incentive for a monopoly to provide quality services for its customers (in this case, America's children) in a non-competitive environment. Thus the government schools are second-rate, at best.

Billions of dollars a year are poured into this black hole of mediocrity and waste. In California, nearly 60 percent of the state budget is spent to feed this inefficient bureaucracy. Each student that attends a public school costs taxpayers \$4,354 per year. Compare this with private schools, which have to compete against other private schools, the average tuition is less than half the amount it costs to send a child to the usually inferior public schools. Yet Superintendent Honig and the rest of the liberal education establishment refuse to support any proposals for choice in education.

However, in California, and throughout the United States, there is an ever growing movement among scholars, free-marketeers, business leaders (such as David T. Kearns, Chairman of Xerox Corp., who urges states to "fund students, not schools"), educators, and parents to improve education by forcing the government schools to compete fairly with private schools, and to allow for choice in education.

Recently an initiative measure was filed with the Secretary of State in California which is sponsored by Californians for Quality Education. Titled **The Education Tax Credit Initiative**, the measure is designed to break the government school monopoly. It will strengthen the power of the individuals and parents to choose the best education for themselves and their children. Currently, parents who choose to send their kids to private schools must pay twice for education. The first payment is the tuition to support the school of their choice. The second payment is to the government schools.

The **Education Tax Credit Initiative** would end this unfair socialistic system by providing a credit on state income taxes for all money spent on education, by any taxpayer, including corporate taxpayers, on behalf of any number of eligible students. It would provide parents and students, rich and poor, with the freedom to choose which kind of education they want. It is an issue which conservatives should rally around in 1988 in order to help defeat Honig and the rest of the educational establishment.

Californians for Quality Education (CQE) Article

Opponents of education tax credits claim such an initiative would raise the amount of money people without children in private school would pay, since only parents who have children in private schools would benefit. They also claim education tax

credits would force the state government to pay for private as well as public schools, which would mean an increase in taxes, the burden of which would lie with people without children in private schools. While all of these arguments sound good and appear true, they can be proven false. Education tax credits will save all taxpayers money, and the state money also.

Before we can prove how tax credits will save money, we must make certain assumptions based on real world figures. We know that there are 585,000 students enrolled in private schools in the state of California, and that all 585,000 students qualify for the maximum credit, which is \$1000.00. There are a total of 4,500,000 students enrolled in public school throughout the state. In a recent Gallup poll, 27 percent of the people polled stated that they would transfer their children to a private school if they received \$600.00 in some form of aid. We will take that number and make the following assumptions: 1) That all 27 percent had only one child of school age. 2) That the same number of people would transfer if offered a \$1000.00 tax credit. 3) That all the people who are transferring their children are eligible for the full \$1000.00 credit. Recent figures place the cost of education at over \$4000.00. We will use that figure as the cost of education for our model.

Based on the number of students currently in private schools, the state of California is looking at an initial loss of revenue of \$585,000,000 (585,000 students x \$1000.00). This loss of revenue is not offset by an immediate gain as is the case with students who are transferring in. Based on our assumptions, we can expect 1,215,000 students (4,500,000 students x 27 percent) to transfer to private schools. This creates a loss of revenue to the state of California of \$1,215,000,000 (\$1,000 x 1,215,000 students). When added to the amount of revenue already being lost, we see that

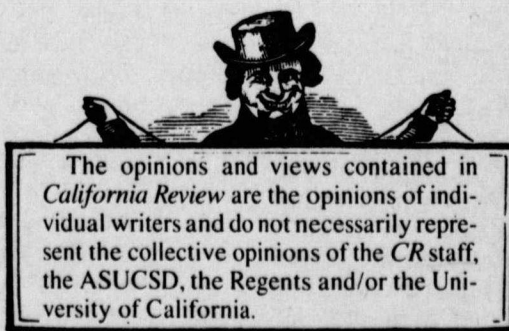
the total loss of revenue is \$1,800,000,000. This loss is offset though by a gross savings of \$4,860,000,000 (1,215,000 students x \$4000) which translates out to a net savings of \$3,060,000,000 (subtracting loss of revenue from gross savings) to the taxpayers!

Of course, we can't expect such savings in the first few years after the implementation of the initiative. But if a little less than 5 percent of the students transfer from public to private school, then the tax credit will pay for itself. That is not an unreasonable expectation for the first year. Remember also that these figures assume everyone takes full allowable credit, which is highly improbable. The less credit that is taken, the greater the savings to the taxpayers.

The tax credit would be the first step in gradually replacing the public schools with private schools. Parents will have the opportunity to "shop around" for the best schools, and the education children receive will improve dramatically. America's future lies with the children of today. Presently we are not providing an adequate education to the majority of these children. In order to secure our future, conservatives should rally around the tax credit in 1988 and defeat Superintendent Honig and the rest of the liberal education establishment.



William Eggers is a junior Political Science major at UCSD and the Research Coordinator for Californians for Quality Education (CQE), a Political Action Committee located in Encinitas, California. Contributing to the article is Michael Sterling, a senior at UCSD and a fellow researcher for CQE.



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alive, America is stronger. Consequently, the United States can conduct foreign policy from a position of strength, and will be better able to negotiate peace.

Nonetheless, Albert Gore's "middle-of-the-road policies" has appealed to conservatives; yet he has not strayed from the Democratic Party as his contenders accuse him of. Who says a Democrat can not be strong on defense? In the months ahead Gore will use his stance on de-

fense to try and regain the South that voted solidly for Ronald Reagan in 1980 and 1984. As the 1988 election draws near, the Democrats will want to nominate a strong leader who can assume the leadership role that President Reagan has provided us for the past seven years. Albert Gore Jr. hopes to be that person.

Douglas Jamieson is a sophomore at UCSD.

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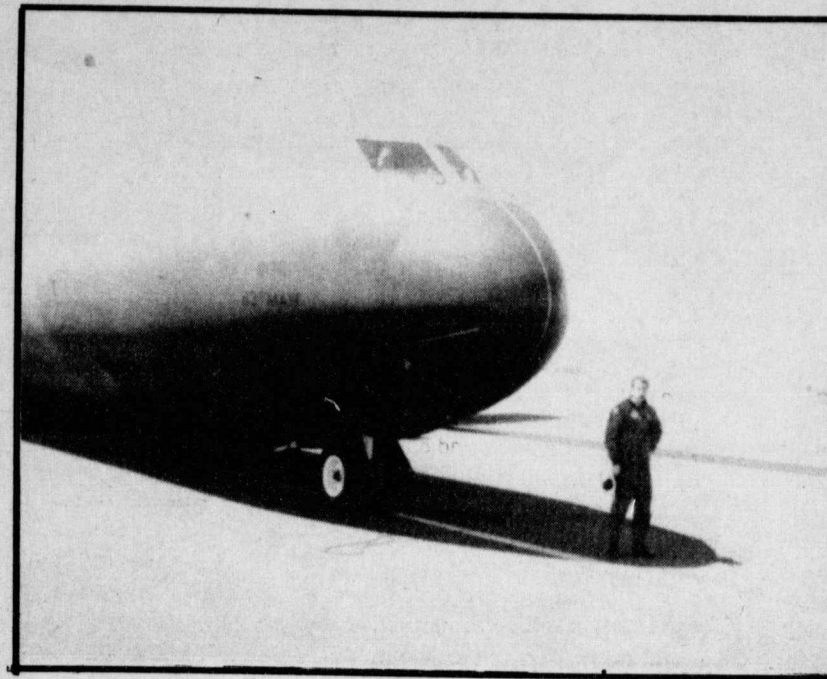
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Comparisons between the events of October 1987 with those of October 1929 are inevitable. The prophets of doom who foresee another Great Depression, however, demonstrate great ignorance about both the cause of the Great Depression and of today's economy.

Probably the three main causes of the Great Depression will not happen now. First, there will not be a run on banks. Runs on banks are caused by panics. Federal insurance on deposits, though far from enough to cover all deposits, is sufficient to stop isolated failures from eroding public confidence and from causing a scare that deposits are not safe. If people believe their money is safe, they won't rush to pull it out.

Second, the Federal Reserve has learned a little bit about monetary policy since 1929, and now it knows it is not a smart idea to let the money supply quickly contract by one-third.

Third, though there is pressure in the United States to pass protectionist trade legislation, the atmosphere of world trade is freer now than it has ever been. Even if some protectionist bills do pass in the near future, they are likely to be of significantly lesser magnitude than the stuff being passed world-wide in the early 1930's.

The bottom line is that the stock market crash has reduced individual wealth and may reduce consumer confidence which

would lead to less spending and slower growth. But that is not all bad news. A gradual increase in the savings rate in this country would, in the long run, be quite a positive development. Spending may drop enough to cause a mild recession, or spending may not drop at all. In any event, there are a host of other economic variables at work as well, and despite problems with debt, the economy is not in bad shape. The stock market crash was not a signal that bad times are just around the corner, nor will that be its effect.

C. Brandon Crocker is CR's Emperor Emeritus.



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