

There are only two places where
communism works: in heaven,
where they don't need it, and in
hell where they've already got it.

President Ronald Reagan

The New Improved

California Review

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Jeanne Hammons Zaps the Tax Man
Rory Cheeney on Freedom of Expression
William D. Eggers
on Strategic Trade Policy



photo Bryan Bilyeu/Guardian

George Bush Speaks At Scripps

Dukakis' Dismal Attempt At New Deal Politics

by Jeanne Hammons

I had a particularly fascinating dream the other night, one involving a current "presidential" candidate whom I, along with millions of other patriotic Americans, affectionately refer to as "Tax-Hike Mike." In my reverie, he joined fellow Massachusetts Liberal (and beloved legislator) Ted Kennedy on a life-long mission to Afghanistan, each with a different plan to benefit the underprivileged citizens of the war-torn country. Kennedy headed an intensive anti-drunk driving campaign, while Dukakis strived to ensure that the Soviet-backed Afghan government provided universal health care for all Afghan citizens. What the heck, they're already communist, right?

Sound a bit senseless? Well so does Tax-Hike Mike's "American" health insurance proposal. Clearly an election-oriented appeal to the less affluent segments of the American community, Dukakis' universal health care program has generated nowhere near universal support. The plan's lack of substance was exemplified by Dukakis himself during the first debate between himself and Vice-president George Bush on September 25th. The heart-wrenching story that Dukakis told about the unemployed father who didn't have health insurance and hence couldn't let his son participate in Little



League for fear that the child would injure himself was moving indeed. The gist of the story can be expressed in a simple cause-and-effect relationship:

CAUSE: Concerned father is unemployed. He cannot afford, and thus does not have, health insurance to protect himself and his family in the event of a medical emergency.

EFFECT: He cannot let his son play baseball for fear that the kid will hurt

himself, resulting in unaffordable medical bills. The child is hence "deprived."

This appeal to one's sense of compassion was designed to evoke so much emotion that we, the voters, would unquestioningly accept Dukakis' health care plan in the noble belief that it would help kids like this one all over America. There existed one flaw in your sappy emotional appeal, Mike. As astutely noted in the October 3rd issue of *Newsweek*, the unemployed father would remain uninsured

under your health care plan. The program you proposed mandates business owners to provide health insurance for all of their employees. This would apply to and hence benefit only employed members of society. Therefore, your "universal" health care program would not even affect the family you spoke of. The CAUSE, as well as the EFFECT, would remain exactly the same. If this is the best example you and your vast advisory staff could produce to support your health care proposal, then the very nature of the flawed anecdote reflects upon the validity and substance of your plan.

It is interesting to note that universal health care is the only provision of the Great Depression-era New Deal of the late 1930s that - to this day - has not been implemented in America.

Could this be because it's a bad idea?

Well, one thing's for sure: Quayle may not be JFK, but Dukakis sure as hell isn't FDR!

Jeanne Hammons is a freshman at Fifth College and CR's resident A's fan.

From the Editor

VOTE

If you do nothing else for the rest of the year, please go out and vote for the candidate of your choice on November 8th.

Your vote does count. JFK defeated Richard Nixon by less than one vote per district.

Voting is what separates us from the oppressed people of the world. There is nothing more disgraceful than failing to exercise your right to vote.

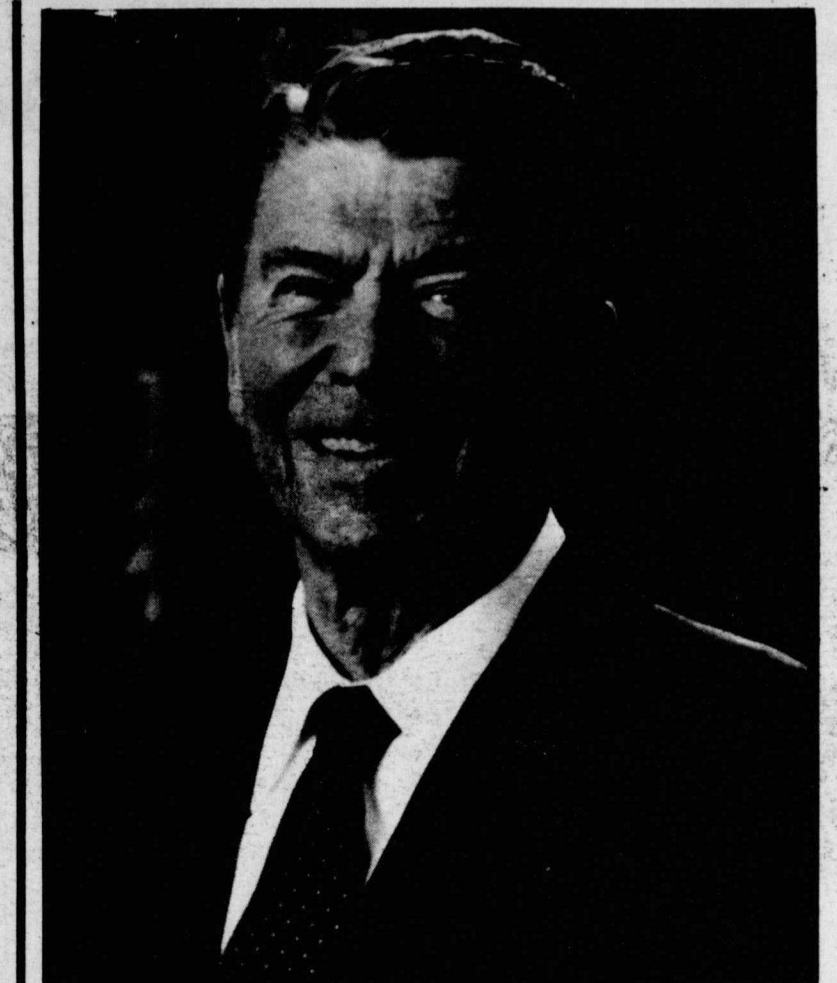
If you don't like something about the way this country is being run, make a change by voting for some-

one who will correct the problem. Nonvoters who complain about the policies of elected officials are lower than pond scum. If you don't vote, don't bitch.

It is your duty and privilege as an American to vote. Failing to vote makes you something less than an American, it makes you part of the uncounted mass whose opinions matter to no one.

Get out and vote on November 8th. Stand up and be counted as an American.

-RFT



Nov. 8th or Die

Letters to the Editor

Letters should be addressed to the editor, typed double-spaced, and either dropped off at our office, Room 212, Student Center, or sent through intra-campus mail: B-023-005.

It bothers me that certain members of our political spectrum would spit on a military (wo)man before shaking her/his hand. These members of society take freedom for granted. Freedom is not free; it is paid for by the blood of those individuals who gave their lives to win it and protect it.

Think of all the freedoms that we as Americans take for granted; e.g. freedom of the press, speech, and assembly. The U.S. did not just declare its independence from England and stay content; it had to fight for and win its independence.

What does today's military have to do with the one that established this country? It's quite simple, the people in our military are ready to defend our country and our way of life from our adversaries. These individuals are the ones who are

willing to pay the Ultimate Price to keep our nation free.

Why does our country allow a domestic communist party? Why are these ungrateful people who hate our military people's gut allowed to protest against the very hand that protects them? The answer is simple: This is affree country.

I am not asking you to join the military or even to love its members. I am merely asking that you as rational citizens acknowledge that our military is responsible for preserving all of our freedoms.

So the next time you see a man or woman in the military uniform of any color -- blue, white, green, or khaki -- remember: (s)he is on your side.

-Miguel A. Moreno

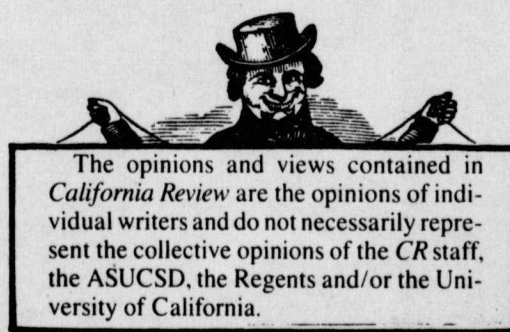


California Review (Restitutor Orbis) was founded on the sunny afternoon of seven, January, nineteenth hundred and eighty-two, by discipuli cum civitas listening to Respighi and engaging in discourse on preserving the American Way.

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A Real Geography Quiz

by Ken Erhardt

1] Name 5 countries that have coastlines on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

2] Which is the driest desert in the world:
a) Mojave
b) Sahara
c) Atacama
d) Kalahari

3] Name five landlocked nations from this list:
a) Ethiopia f) Angola
b) Bolivia g) Cameroon
c) Paraguay h) Czechoslovakia
d) Uruguay i) Turkey
e) Chad j) Afghanistan

4] For Nicaragua to invade Costa Rica they would have to cross through Honduras? True or False

5] For the Soviet Union to invade Iran they would have to cross through Afghanistan? True or False

6] Nation that has invaded more of its neighbors since 1950 than any other:
a) China
b) U.S.A.
c) Iran
d) Soviet Union

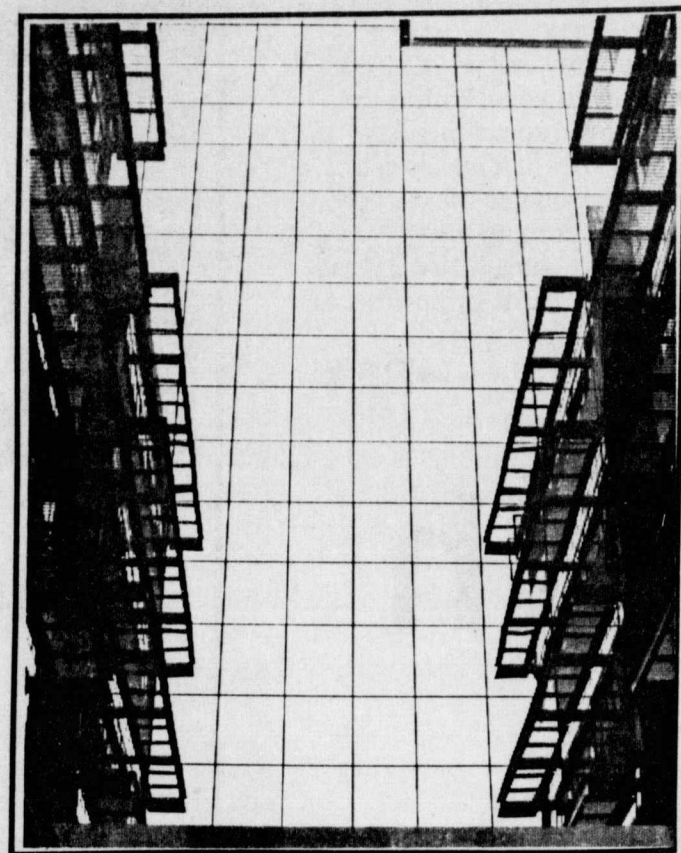
7] Nation that has offered its soldiers as worldwide mercenaries for Marxist and Communist regimes during the past 15 years, the "Hessians of the 20th Century."
a) South Africa
b) Cuba
c) China
d) Taiwan

8] Percentage of the population of Nicaragua that has fled their Communist government since 1981?
a) 10%
b) 20%
c) 35%
d) 85%

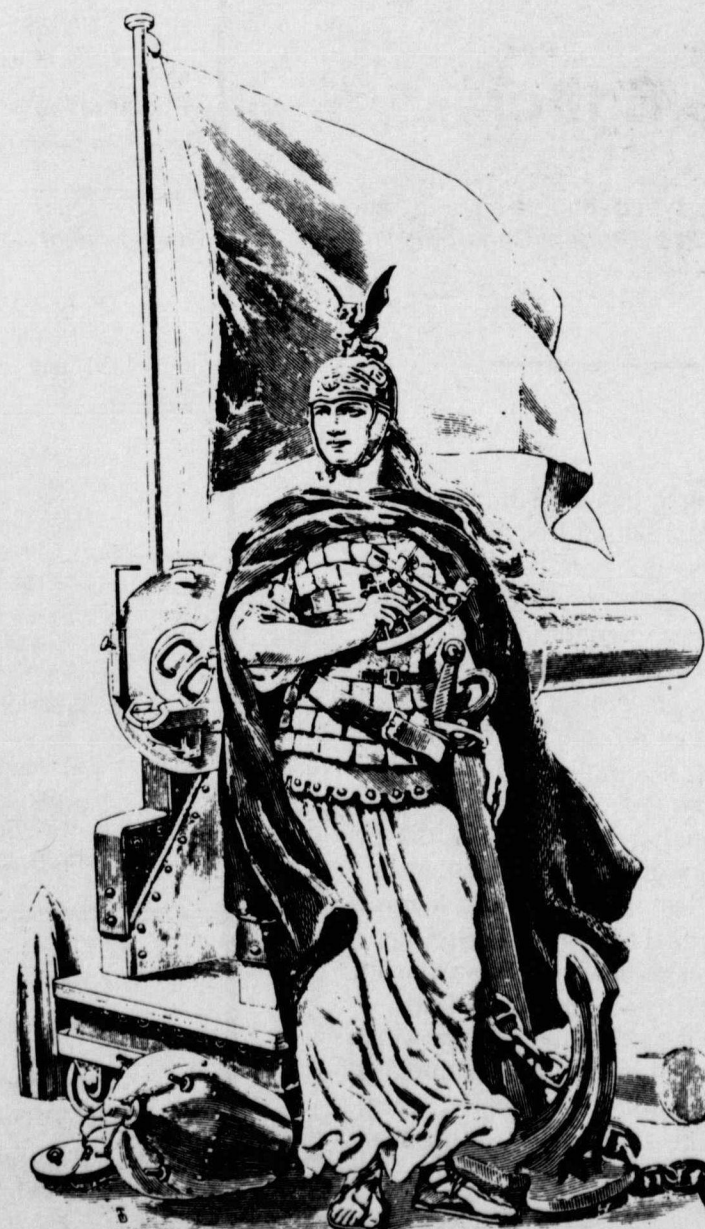
9] Match capitals with nations
a Tegucigalpa I Angola
b Rangoon II Libya
c Kabul III Honduras
d Luanda IV Burma
e Tripoli V Afghanistan

10] Match capitals with States.
a) Raleigh 1) Kansas
b) Springfield 2) California
c) Carson City 3) Illinois
d) Topeka 4) North Carolina
e) Sacramento 5) Nevada

12] Largest nation in Africa. (pop.)
a) South Africa
b) Egypt
c) Ethiopia
d) Nigeria



11] Where was this picture taken?



13] Sources of aid for the Sandinista government in Nicaragua.
a) Libya
b) Iran
c) China
d) PLO
e) Soviet Union
f) Cuba
g) South Africa
h) Saudi Arabia

14] Second largest country in population in the Western Hemisphere and sixth in world.
a) Argentina
b) Mexico
c) Brazil
d) U.S.A.

15] In area, largest nation in Africa
a) Egypt
b) Sudan
c) Algeria
d) Zaire

16] Largest city in these 5 states all start with "C":
a) Illinois
b) Ohio
c) North Carolina
d) South Carolina
e) Wyoming

17] Largest city in these 4 states all start with "L":
a) Arkansas
b) California
c) Kentucky
d) Nevada

18] Ten largest cities in the U.S.A.?

19] Only nation bordering on 3 of the world's 4 oceans?

20] The only nation with 11 time zones.

21] Which is closer to Washington, D.C.; San Diego, California or Mangua, Nicaragua?

22] Which is further south, Australia, South Africa, Chile, or New Zealand?

23] Can you walk from the U.S.A. to the Soviet Union.

Ken Erhardt is a legal analyst for a geological exploration company.

answers on page 13

Freedom of Expression?

"I disagree with your opinion, but will fight to the death to protect your right to express it." Voltaire



By Rory Cheeney

To be sure, America has its problems. Ours is a country in the midst of a change that most of the world is now experiencing to one degree or another. In the opinion of many, however, our system does possess a few advantages over some of the countries of the world: to name a few:

The artificial social divisions known as class, caste, or social strata are relatively blurred in the United States. If you have had the opportunity to do some travelling abroad, you know what I'm talking about; if not, ask your friends who have. In many places, social stratification is legislated and much more inflexible. I believe that most Americans have learned the hard way that artificial barriers based on the background and birthright have little value here. If, for instance, a woman with a higher degree of education decided to marry a man who is not so well educated; so be it. In many countries, however, this would be socially unacceptable. Often, one's academic background and social status are much more closely related.

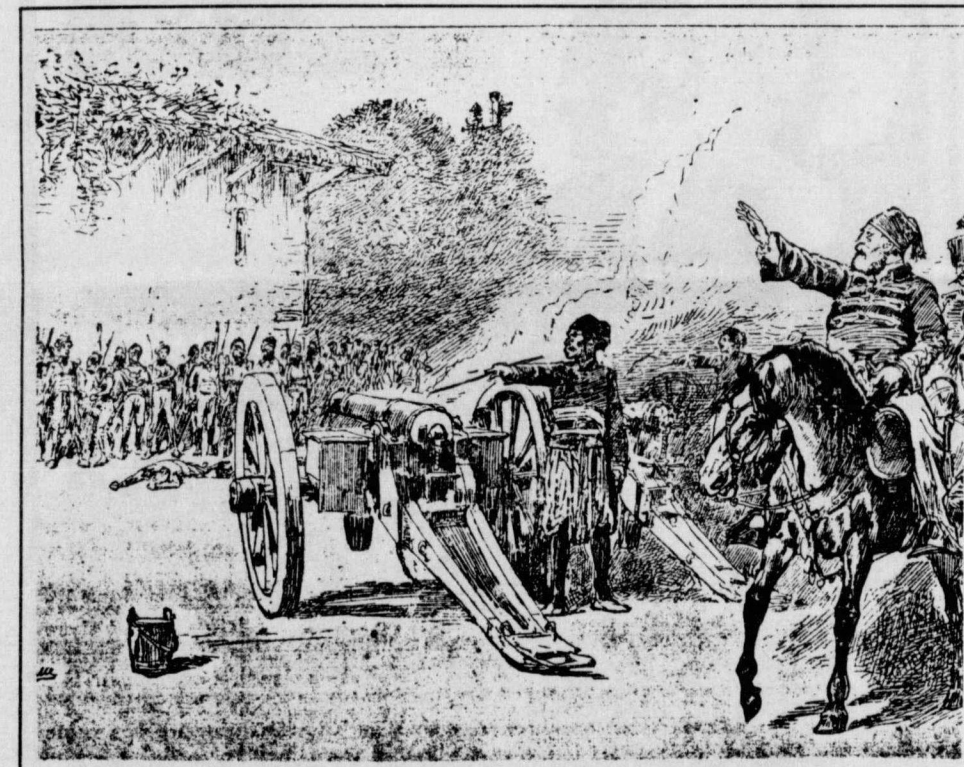
Speaking of education, our higher education system ranks somewhere near the top. Students and business people from all over the world come here to study. Some reasons for this are: a uniformly high level of instruction in our universities and colleges; the freedom to choose a series of classes, rather than taking the same source as everyone else in one's particular area of study; the sheer number of colleges available that a student has to choose from; and the vast amounts of research that take place in our institutes of learning -- whereas a good deal of such research is co-opted by the government in many nations.

One of the strong points the American government has going for it is its smooth transition of power every time a new president is elected -- elected being the key word here. The assurance of a smooth changing of the guard as it were, makes for a more stable business and political environment, as well as letting one's friends and adversaries know where one stands. Those governments or

individuals who are interested in producing hardware, technology, or investment opportunities (more on that later) are confident that ten of fifteen years down the line we will still be here -- whether the need is for spare parts is additional investments. In contrast in some countries the government in power could very well not be the same one next year. My country of origin is in this sort of predicament and suffers a slight lack of confidence because of it. A government in turmoil, or one at least lacking a coherent economic policy, can scare away potential investors and exporters. It is not conducive to long-term planning like that found in Japan, the United States, Sweden, and elsewhere.

The lower rates of import and tariffs in the U.S. have contributed to our trade debt -- they are also a harbinger of the future. The new free-trade pact linking the U.S. and Canada is a good example

statement. Look around the world and pick out the countries where freedom of expression is denied or repressed. Though this list has shortened a bit lately, the litany of non-free states show how lucky those of us born into freedom really are. And yet it is ironic how often, many of these same fortunate ones jump at the chance to denigrate the system that has given them such self-determination. How many unchallenged marches were there on the capital last year? In Havana? Santiago? Moscow? Vientiane ...? I have read that many leaders of "Blame the U.S. First" type movements came from families that were well-off financially. Could an awry sense of guilt have anything to do with their actions? I am not saying that these noisy factions should somehow be silenced, or that their rights should be diminished; on the contrary, I agree unreservedly with President Kennedy's assertion. It does bother



of this. The new European Economic Community Agreement that goes into effect in 1992 is another. A great majority of economists agree that the exorbitant tariffs and miles of red tape that many nations have put into place will be very unpopular ten to twenty years hence. It is patently unfair that a foreign-made automobile costing \$5,000 - \$6,000 to produce can be sold for \$8,000 - \$10,000 here, while a comparable domestic vehicle selling for \$10,000 stateside goes for \$25,000 to \$40,000 elsewhere. This sort of inequality between two economic powers will fall by the wayside in the twenty-first century. In the long run, freer trade can only benefit all of the parties concerned.

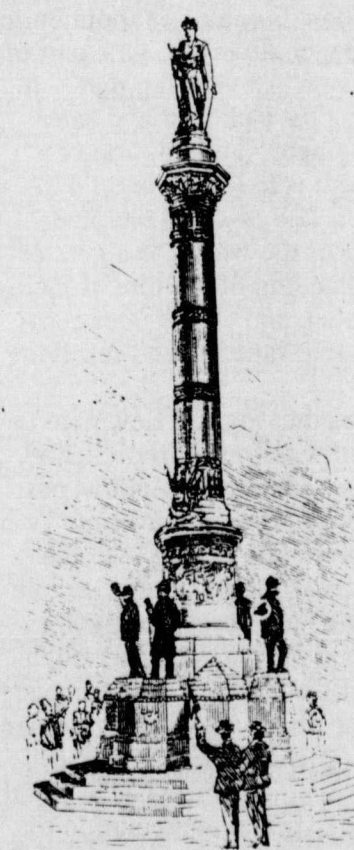
President John F. Kennedy once said something to the effect that a nation's greatness can be measured by how free its people are to criticize their government. An incisive

me though, that the faults of our (America's) opponents are ignored or glossed over while our own strengths are given short shrift at best. John F. Kennedy had another statement concerning the subject between two conflicting ideologies: "Freedom under God versus ruthless, Godless tyranny."

Along the same lines are the presence of an independent pervasive media free from capricious government intervention and censorship. "What's right with America is a willingness to discuss what's wrong with America," said one prominent critic. When the Constitution was written, it was noted that the existence of a system of checks and balances would be a good thing to have; to keep the leadership from overstepping its bounds. Little did our predecessors realize the power that the written and spoken word would come to have. The media have made the

leaders of the free world much more accountable for their actions. It has been said that the price of freedom is eternal vigilance. Perhaps our own leaders are included among those entities that need to be watched over. Look around at the world today and focus on the regimes that dictate to their media. See the newspapers and television stations that are controlled by those in power -- there is a direct correlation between that on the amount of freedom enjoyed by the average citizen on the street. For example, the official press in the Soviet Union is under the direct control of the communist party. In a one-party state, this makes it difficult for most of the people to come to an informed decision.

The incessant digging-for-a-story by the media can get on one's nerves: Senator Bentsen's "millionaire breakfasts" and Senator Quayle's "golfing weekend" would rather be swept under the rug and forgotten by the men concerned, but the voter has the right to know any pertinent facts related to the campaign. Unlike many of those on the left end of the political spectrum, I do not support the marxist / socialist / nice-guy-people's democratic-republics of the world. Show me one of these states that allows true freedom of the press or freedom of expression. Though the democracies of the world are far from ideal, the alternatives pale in comparison.



Rory Cheeney is a Senior at Warren College and an Assistant Editor of the Review.

George Bush At Scripps

by Luis E. Santaella

Friday October 14 will long be remembered by the UCSD community, but not for its beautiful weather, which was exceptionally good that day, or the dedication of the new engineering building. Instead, the 14th will be remembered as the day that Vice President and presidential candidate George Bush came to UCSD.

I was one of the lucky few who managed to obtain a ticket to hear the Vice President's roughly half hour address at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. The crowd was about equally divided between Scripps' personnel and Republican faithful from throughout the county. The audience was augmented by a swarm of reporters and cameramen. The security surrounding the event was impressive, UCSD Police and Secret Service

agents provided the bulk of security personnel, but were also supplemented by San Diego SWAT officers, Sheriff Department bomb squad officers, military, and Coast Guard personnel. Throughout the event military helicopters flew overhead and a Coast Guard cutter sat just off shore.

I had the misfortune of being seated amongst some of the more liberal members of the Scripps community. Other than these few dissenters, the audience was largely supportive throughout the Vice President's speech. Several noted personages were also present in the audience. Seated on the Vice President's podium were UCSD's Chancellor Atkinson, SIO Director Dr. Niernberg, and Dr. Roger Revelle the founder of Scripps. Also seated on the podium were

Governor Dukemjian and County Supervisor Susan Golding. Following a brief introduction by Governor Dukemjian, Vice President George Bush began his speech.

The Vice President's address centered on his vision of Federal policy towards the environment. He stated that he would like to see increased expenditures on parks, especially on urban parks. He pledged to increase National Park Service expenditures dramatically, if he is elected President. He also stated his love of the outdoors, especially the ocean. He pledged as President that he would put a stop to ocean dumping and would use whatever means to do so, including the use of the Coast Guard and the FBI against ocean dumpers. He especially empha-

sized his opposition to the dumping of sewage into the ocean. However, Bush reversed himself somewhat, on the question of offshore drilling. He stated that the United States must limit its dependency on foreign oil by developing alternative fuels.

Overall, Bush's speech was upbeat and optimistic. It ended as it had begun with a standing ovation from the audience.

Luis Santaella is a Third College junior and vice president of College Republicans.



photo Bryan Bilyeu/Guardian

Excerpts of remarks by Vice President George Bush - Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, San Diego - Friday, October 14, 1988

I don't know how many of you saw the debate last night; but if you did, you saw two men with two distinct -- and I believe different -- visions of how to lead America into the next decade and prepare America for the next century.

I'd like to talk to you today about my vision for this country; about how I would set about building a better America. One part of that vision -- a very big part -- is working for a cleaner and safer environment. The mission of a President is to lead -- and I'd like to lead this country, and the other nations of the world, to a greater understanding of the threats facing our planet, and to a greater commitment to meeting and resolving them.

The other night, I flew here to southern California from Seattle. As I looked out the window, past the silvery wing of Air Force Two, I could see sun setting over the Pacific, casting its orange, purple and pink hues across the sky. I could see the dark, jagged mountains of the Coastal Range, draped in white mist. And in that moment, I knew once again why you in California -- with its special beauty -- have a special appreciation for the environment which surrounds you.

I spent my life enjoying what nature has to offer, whether fishing or camping or enjoying the open sea. I've worked -- as a Congressman, and since -- to protect that natural beauty, whether by creating a national park in my

home state of Texas, or pushing last year for a worldwide agreement to cut CFC production and protect the ozone layer.

So I say this from the bottom of my heart: in George Bush, you will have a President who is committed to conservation. As I've said before in this campaign, I am an environmentalist. The kind of beauty I spied through that small window on the plane the other night must be preserved.

A better America is a cleaner America.

Building a cleaner America won't always be easy. Here in California -- a state adding 680,000 new residents a year -- you know the strains which rapid growth can place on the environment. But if we don't see the need to act clearly, future generations will not only see it dramatically in retrospect, they'll have to live with the consequences

of our inaction. After all, it's no mistake that Jackson, Wyoming, the second director of the National Park Service -- Horace Albright -- was hailed as a savior by the grandchildren of the people who hung him in effigy in the town square.

The fact is that, ultimately, the goal of a clean and healthy environment is not in conflict with the need to create jobs in a growing economy. Quite the contrary: in the long run, successful environmental protection is a prerequisite to solid, sustainable economic growth.

There is another truth -- and that is that we Americans cannot protect our environment alone.

You at Scripps recognize that fact better than most. I read just this week of your Collaborative Research program, under which your scientists will team up to

study those global processes which are contributing to a warming in the earth's climate.

The point is that many of the major environmental problems we face -- warming, acid rain, the deterioration of the oceans, tropical deforestation -- are truly international in nature. Their solution will require a President who is adept at negotiating with friend and foe alike -- a President who is willing to lead on a global scale and who has the experience and knowledge to do so. Frankly, I believe this is one strength I possess that my opponent may well lack.

And that is why I have pledged that in my first year in office, I will convene a global conference on the environment, at the White House, to address global warming, acid rain, and the full range of challenges before us.

Here in southern California, perhaps the most pressing environmental concern is air quality. Your growth, not only here in San Diego but especially up in Los Angeles, has not come without a price -- a price commonly described with four letters: s-m-o-g.

I believe that we can take immediate steps to make our air healthier to breathe, beyond those we're already taking. One of the little-known successes of this Administration has been to eliminate the overwhelming majority of airborne lead. Levels of ambient lead in the air have declined by nearly 90% in the last ten years; and one of the key accomplishments of the task force on Regulatory Relief which I headed was to accelerate this reduction.

But there is still much to be done -- as the quality of the air this summer proved beyond doubt. The most pressing need is to reduce

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levels of ambient ozone, which contributes to smog and has too often made the air dangerous to breathe.

One of my priorities as Vice President has been to lead the search for alternative fuels -- so-called "clean fuels" such as methanol made from remote natural gas and ethanol made from grain -- and to promote their use. I am proud to report that progress is on the horizon.

Already, four western cities -- Los Angeles, Denver, Albuquerque, and Phoenix -- have initiated alternative fuel programs to clean up their air.

And today in Washington, President Reagan signed a bill -- the Alternative Motor Fuels Act of 1988 -- that will encourage the production of cars, trucks, and buses that can run exclusively on these fuels, and of "dual-fuel" vehicles that can run on any combination of gasoline and alternative fuels.

That bill was one of the principal goals of the Task Force I mentioned; it was pushed through Congress with the strong support of Congressman Lowery and his colleagues Carlos Moorehead and Bill Dannemeyer in the House, and your own great Senator Pete Wilson; and, most importantly, it will help lead to cleaner air for southern California.

A "dual-fuel" car using methanol emits only half as much ozone as a regular car. The goal is to have several million clean-fuel vehicles operating in southern California by the year 2000. And that will lead to cleaner, safer air.

There is another step that's needed -- and that is reauthorization of the Clean Air Act. Frankly, I am disappointed that the Congress is now set to adjourn without passing clean air legislation in this session. So let me say today that, next January, if I am sworn in as your President, one of my first priorities will be to win passage of clean air legislation, one that will help not only with the solution to problems here in southern California, but one that will provide for reductions in those substances that contribute to acid rain. The time for action, on clean air and for acid rain, is now.

Here in San Diego, on this beautiful coast, you have another special concern -- one that this Institution has taken a leadership role in addressing -- and that is the protection of the ocean.

I have to confess that I've spent more hours than perhaps a hard-working man should enjoying the fruits of that ocean -- and if Izaak Walton is correct that God does not deduct from time on earth spent fishing, I've got a long life still

Bush, continued

ahead of me.

But there are threats to that ocean, and one of my priorities as President will be to address them. One is the dumping of barely treated sewage and sludge from sewage plants in the ocean.

Here in California, we've made some progress. Our EPA has required Los Angeles, for example, to stop dumping sludge in the ocean. And San Diego is now close to an agreement with EPA on a schedule to achieve secondary treatment of its sewage.

On the East Coast, the problems that arise from neglect of the ocean have been especially apparent this summer. Closed beaches. Medical waste washing up on the shores. It would serve as a warning to all of us.

I'm for taking strong steps --



photo Bryan Bilyeu/Guardian

immediately -- to protect our oceans. Many months ago, I called for the enactment of legislation which would ban the practice of dumping sewage sludge in the ocean. I am happy to report that now the Congress has taken action on that legislation. It has passed both houses, and may be sent to the President shortly. I believe he should sign it.

But I believe we can do even more. We should work with the states to track the disposal of medical wastes, in order to prevent them from washing up on our beaches. And when someone is caught dumping such wastes illegally, we should throw the book at them.

I favor beefing up the Coast Guard, and, if need be, the FBI, to help track down and crack down on those who dump illegally.

Let me say a word about my position on offshore drilling. I do

believe that development of our most promising oil and gas reserves is called for, because continued domestic production of oil and gas is essential to the national security of the United States.

At the same time, I oppose drilling in those environmentally sensitive areas where the risk of damage is too great. I have said that I would delay any drilling under Lease Sale 91 in northern California pending resolution of these environmental concerns.

And let me add today that we should take a very close look at those environmentally sensitive areas which would be available for development under Lease Sale 95 here in southern California before proceeding with that sale. Senator Pete Wilson has proposed protecting Santa Monica Bay and the near

tried. After adjusting for inflation, our Administration has increased the budget for the operation and maintenance of our parks by almost 30 percent. We've asked visitors to chip in their fair share, and the expanded fee program we've enacted will add some 500 million dollars to the budget for maintaining our parks over the next ten years. And volunteers have chipped in as well -- last year alone, some 42,000 Americans came forward to help us manage our parks better.

But more can be done, and I'd like to be known as a President who strengthened our park system and passed it on to the next generation of Americans in better shape than we found it.

I followed closely the work of the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors, and I support many of the recommendations it produced. I believe we should create "greenways," using such areas as abandoned railroad corridors, to connect parks in different parts of the country. I believe we should continue the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which funds the acquisition of new parklands and wildlife refuges. I think we can reconstitute it as a National Endowment of the Environment, and, using a portion of our non-renewable oil and gas revenues, allow it to continue to give Americans the chance to enjoy our land and water resources.

There was one recommendation of the Commission which I believe was especially important -- and that was to pay greater attention to urban parks. Parks are for people, and we should take the greatest care to enhance and protect those parks which are near enough for people to enjoy.

I know that Congress has authorized further acquisitions in the Santa Monica Mountains Recreation Area, and I would like to announce today that, as President, I would pursue such acquisitions. Parks near our urban centers should be our highest priority; and this park would be one of mine.

Just last week, I talked about another idea I have for this country that can help with brushing up our parks. It's called YES -- Young Enterprising Service to America. I'd like to see legions of our young people volunteer to keep our parks in shape -- the way many already do here in California.

You know, last summer, we took my oldest grandson to Grand Teton National Park. We hiked, fished, rafted, and watched wildlife. It was a marvelous experience for all of us, but especially for Barbara and me. We watched

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Liberalism And Rationality:

by Horatio Galba

In the longstanding war between liberals and conservatives I hope that I am not the only one to have noticed that in recent years liberals have placed themselves not only *contra* conservatism, but also *contra* reason. Just as Norman Podhoretz believes that if George Orwell were alive today he'd be a neo-conservative, so am I convinced that if Aristotle were alive today he'd vote a straight Republican ticket. Here's why:

FOREIGN POLICY

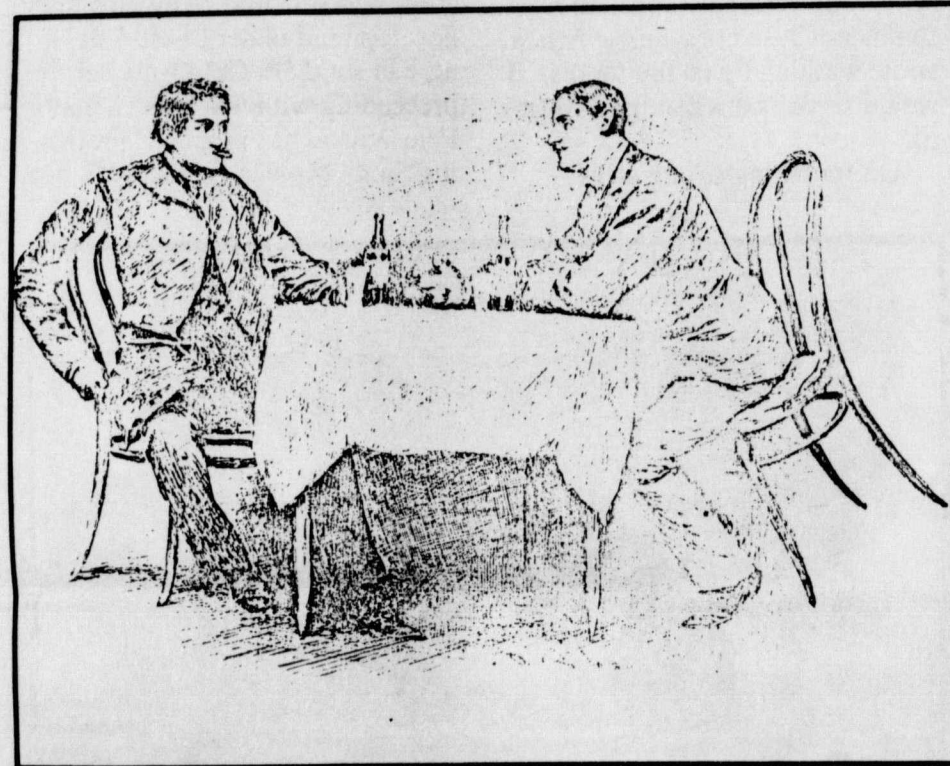
Though an internationalist in theory, the liberal's heart lies in social and economic reform at home -- and indeed, when he turns his attention to foreign affairs, his foreign policy, when it is interventionist, tends toward an attempt to export American social programs abroad: Tennessee Valley Authority Projects for South Vietnam, desegregation for South Africa, welfare for Central America.

The defense budget is, for the liberal, a burden on the coffers of the federal government that would be better spent on the homeless, the poor, and other domestic groups worthy, to his mind, of support.

And though the liberal believes in international law and the existence of some sort of international morality on whose side we should be, defense spending worries him, because deep down the liberal distrusts the use of American power as much, if not more than, the aggressiveness of America's enemies. So while the liberal will pronounce himself opposed to Communist expansionism, he will at the same time believe that the use, size, and capabilities of American power must also be constrained lest we be tempted, by having power, into using it unwisely, provoking our enemies by standing up to them with more than mere words (though even words can heighten tensions), and diverting money from necessary domestic programs supporting day care for the children of working mothers. Thus the foreign policy of the liberal runs the risk of servility to interest groups at home and powerful enemies abroad.

It also sets traditional wisdom on its ear by setting "low politics" above "high politics" -- baldly, economics above diplomacy. It is an obvious lesson of history that it is in the conduct of international affairs that countries either ensure their survival or perish. It has always been and will always be the main purpose of government to secure the nation from its enemies foreign and domestic. It is difficult, if not impossible, to believe

that the liberal is capable of dealing with foreign enemies or of recognizing domestic ones. For deep in the insular liberal heart is his not so secret fear that Ronald Reagan and "the radical right" are as much, if not greater a threat to peace than are the Soviets and their minions. For example, when the Sandinistas raided the Contra camps in Honduras in March of 1988, Democratic Congressmen did not leap to rhetorically denounce the Sandinistas, but attacked the Reagan administration for engi-



neering an excuse to send more troops to Honduras. And what can one say of an ideology that believes in upholding arms limitation agreements with the Soviets even when the Soviets are violating them, and believes itself in violating treaty obligations to America's allies when it is inconvenient to act on them and the Democratic Congress did to South Vietnam in 1975.

Historically, liberals have fought many wars, but nowadays they tend to limit themselves to wars on poverty (which they never seem to win and which reason and empirical data suggest they are attacking in the wrong way -- so much the worse for reason and empirical data), wars on our allies (trade wars), and wars on drug exporting countries (except Castro's Cuba and the Communist bloc, because they are our enemies and we don't want to antagonize them).

It would strike the rationalist that a liberal policy is opposed to history, to tradition, and to reason. A country that thinks its enemies are just misunderstood friends; whose diplomacy is conducted openly in international forum where posture-striking is *de rigueur*;

rather than among professional, cosmopolitan, realist, diplomatists; and whose intellectual interests are parochial and whose foreign policy consists of exporting that parochialism abroad and enforcing it on our allies while we try to pacify our enemies as we pacify the poor -- with money and words of encouragement (they have a great deal to teach us); is a country that will help mightily in its own extinction. This is a policy rather at odds with reason.



ECONOMIC POLICY

Socialists in France are doing it, Communists in China are doing it, and even Ronald Reagan is doing it. What they are all doing is promoting free market, *laissez-faire*, capitalism. And liberals? Well, money is the root of all evil, so we should give more of it to the poor and keep it out of the hands of the rich. Liberals like capitalism okay if it is well-regulated, state-directed, and if profits don't go to producers but are given to the underclass to spend on cholesterol-induced diseases.

Liberals introduced the world to the free market and free trade, but they have turned their backs on their own legacy -- presumably because it has succeeded in creating the wealthiest societies in history and a broad middle class that left-wing intellectuals sneer at. And because it succeeded, it left liberals with precious little to do except to reform it to death.

Having become economic interventionists at home, they have turned towards protectionism abroad. Liberals, though soft-hearted to the Third World, are willing to hang tough against Third World countries that are actually improving themselves and doing

well economically. Liberals are nationalists when it comes to protecting the people who elect them from economic competition.

But they show the same split personality -- or incoherence -- when it comes to foreign trade that they do when it comes to foreign policy. They are in favor of expanding trade and loans to Communist countries because they threaten us and we want them to like us, and they erect sanctions against South Africa because it doesn't threaten us, has been our ally in two world wars, and is reforming. And they push for further sanctions because the original sanctions put blacks out of work, put more business in the hands of Afrikaners, added fuel to an already tense situation, undercut the most liberal segment of South African society, led to the growth of the really radical right, diminished American influence in the country, and now, of course, because the government is trying to liberalize itself again with a Great Indaba. Does that make sense?

Does the answer to the non-problem of Reagonomics that has cured the previously seemingly incurable dual-headed disease of inflation and unemployment lie in the *dirigiste* economics of John Kenneth Galbraith, Felix Rohatyn, and Lester Thurow who believe that bureaucrats are better investors than businessmen? And if the budget deficit is a problem, who is more likely to curse it: those oh-so-hard-hearted Republicans or those compassionate, caring, bleeding-heart liberals?

The liberal position on economics is staunchly irrational because it is not based on the logical end of economics -- economic growth. It is based on redistribution, on pacifying interest groups, and, inevitably, on helping our foes and hurting our friends -- one of liberalism's constant and most irrational goals.

SOCIAL POLICY

The parochialism that short-circuits liberal foreign policy is what also destroys liberal social policy -- which is largely a policy in support of irresponsibility. Just as the liberal believes that the United States will always be powerful no matter how weak it becomes in relation to its enemies, and that will always be wealthy no matter how much we rob from the productive to give to the unproductive, so too does he believe that social and cultural conservatism is a given, something that one can always return to, but that is restrictive of human freedom. Liberals, therefore, tend to

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An Ideological Checklist

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give a wink and a nod to movement of artistic, social, and personal "liberation." "If it feels good, do it," (though this has of necessity been amended recently to "If it feels good, do it, but use a condom and a sterilized needle, both which will be provided by taxpayers and be available in handy dispensers at college dormitory restrooms").

This is an especially touchy field for liberals because though free love and drug-induced euphoria have their attractions, many Americans have come to feel that American productivity should make it in fields other than teenage pregnancies, illegitimacy, abortion, and drug-related violence and death. Liberals pawned it to mercenaries in league with the Contras; and as for teenage pregnancies, illegitimacy, and abortion, the answer, of course, is more sex education -- despite the fact that all these banes have risen as sex education has spread. (Ed. Note: Galba is a virgin)

One wonders whether liberals have any idea what true education really is. Liberals believe in spending more money on education because parents, who vote, want their children well educated. But it does not cost a great deal of money to assign students books of enduring worth and hold them accountable for mastering them. It does cost a lot of money to turn schools into audio-visual amusement parks complete with Mustangs for driver's training, counsellors and emporia for sex education and contraception, and video equipment for courses in creative film-making.

In education, as in everything else, liberals are wedded to interest groups. They are in favor of select interest groups in education not excellence in education. Excellence is elitist and therefore anti-egalitarian and anti-democratic. It is elitist to study academic subjects at the expense of those subjects that are more practical to the average person -- typing, home economics for boys (to break down stereotype), and wood shop for girls. In the academic subjects themselves, history becomes ethno-history, sex-based history, and class struggle history; English becomes popular culture as philosophy, science fiction as literature, and creative writing as therapy; soon, no doubt, mathematics will be turned into a science with no wrong answers.

That, at least is the direction of all social policy, and others are asked to foot the bill for results of venereal diseases which we know

how to control but refuse to do so because it would be discriminatory and mean-spirited to warn that sodomy might be dangerous to your health.

But then, most of liberal social policy is dangerous to your health. Having left a trail of broken lives and broken marriages in the wake of its approval of self-indulgence and adolescent rebellion, it has

nant. Once they are, the fetus -- if it is a woman -- has no right to control her own body by choosing to live if her mother decides against it. Though abortion is a "woman's issue," female fetuses have no rights at all and presumably will have none until they start taking an active part in Democratic Party caucuses. Because they have no way of defending themselves,

dichotomy doesn't bother liberals because they don't let it bother them. Liberalism doesn't have to make sense. It just has to be progressive. But where exactly is it progressing to, no one knows, except that it is always pointed left. Liberalism is no longer -- if it ever was -- the party of reason, it is the party of revelation. Unfortunately, Jesse Jackson is its prophet.

This is both good news and bad news for conservatives. It is good news insofar as conservatives can make an issue of liberal irrationality and appeal to the residual common sense of the electorate. It is bad news in that it means that liberal institutions are in the hands of people with whom reasoned discussion is impossible. This is why liberals respond to conservative criticism not with rational arguments but with epithets -- racist, sexist, elitist, McCarthyist, and so on. It is also why liberal institutions are so intolerant. If they cannot understand what they themselves believe, how can they possibly understand other viewpoints? Thus the liberal is left with but one method of promoting his ideology, which is coercion -- his raison to support public education, economic intervention, and social programs that enshrine and defend his interest groups. Opposed to liberty, excellence, and law at home and accommodating to our enemies abroad, there comes a point when one must be held morally culpable for one's liberalism. Conservatives should start encouraging the electorate to take an accounting as soon as possible.



debased and vulgarized our culture, while at the same time liberals continue to posture as our moral instructors, praising the "idealistic" youth of the sixties who dodged the draft, brought barbarism into fashion, and put personal hygiene into a mind-expanding Third World perspective, and criticize the "materialistic" youth of the eighties who want to make money, look after their families, and be productive members of society.

Liberals are also keen to defend the morality of what was formally considered immoral and a crime -- namely, abortion, which one must suppose is yet another triumph -- like dodging the draft -- of idealism over selfishness. Abortion is an issue we are told, about a woman's right to control her own body. By all accounts a great many women are having trouble controlling their own bodies before they get preg-

fetuses try to pass themselves off as handicapped, and therefore subject to non-discrimination laws, but that hasn't worked in the past, and unless they commit first-degree murder, no self-respecting liberal would consider delaying their execution by their mothers -- though, consolingly, the liberal might himself be personally opposed to abortion.

And it is indeed passing strange that liberals who find themselves personally opposed to abortion are humble enough not to seek to impose their personal anti-abortion morality on others, while at the same time they have no problem enforcing their personal readings of the Constitution on the public, no matter how little that reading had to do with the original intent of the framers of the Constitution or what the Constitution actually says. This



Horatio Galba is *California Review's* European Literary Correspondent.

Thoughts On The Homeless

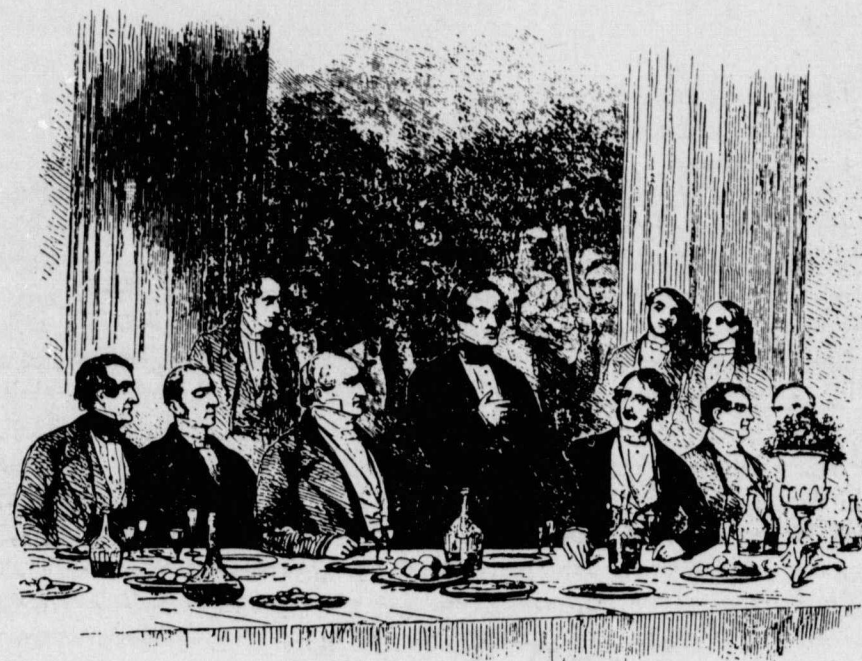
by Brandon Crocker

An acquaintance of mine, who is an animal rights advocate, recently put forth the proposition to me that the problem of the homeless can be solved by substituting the homeless for animals in laboratory experiments. An interesting suggestion, but one that I had to reject. Perhaps I read too much Locke in my formative years.

Any serious proposal to alleviate the homeless problem must be based on the facts of the situation. First we have to answer the question, what is the magnitude of the problem? How many homeless are there? Then we have to explore the question of who are the homeless. Only then can we start to determine what effectiveness certain proposals might have.

The question of the number of homeless in this country is very difficult to answer. Most of the numbers batted around have absolutely no factual support. The only meaning these numbers have, therefore, is to tell you the political persuasion of the people using them. For instance, in 1984 the Department of Housing and Urban Development released a flimsy study estimating the homeless population at 250,000 to 350,000. On the other hand, left-wing activists use a figure of 2 to 3 million (or about 1% of the population).

Without a much more complete survey, one really can not make any judgement on the accuracy of HUD's estimate (except to say that it is suspect). One can, however, determine that the 2 to 3 million figure is a vastly inflated one. This figure comes from adding estimates made by leftist oriented groups of the number of homeless in the nation's metropolitan areas. In Washington, D.C. the generally used estimate is 6,500 (though some say more than twice that). But an actual physical count was conducted in Washington, and it found only 2,500. The difference is made up by two groups, the "hidden homeless" and the "borderline homeless." The "hidden homeless" are, as the name implies, the homeless that can't be found (outside of some leftists' imaginations, one might argue). The "borderline homeless" are not really homeless at all (in the sense of being on the street) but people who



share space with friends and relatives. Therefore, the best realistic estimate of the homeless in Washington, D.C. should be 2,500 -- only 38.5% of the figure used by left-wing activists. As far as being able to pin an exact number on the homeless, we will have to admit defeat, except to say that the number is not insignificant.

Now, from where do these not insignificant figures come? According to Robert Hayes, Executive Director of the National Coalition for the Homeless, the homeless phenomenon is the result of "a cruel economy, an unresponsive government, [and] a festering value system." A lot of people who hate the current Republican administration, and others who hate Capitalism in general, agree. These people are holding up the homeless as victims of elements beyond their control, but within the control of the government.

One dramatic use of the homeless as an instrument for political leverage was demonstrated this spring during the presidential primaries. Militant political activists bused in the homeless from more than 50 cities to Atlanta, where the Democratic presidential hopefuls took part in demonstrations to "help" the homeless. The objectives of the organizers became clear after Senator Paul Simon outlined his sketchy proposals for increased funding for low-income housing and for aid for the mentally ill. "Not enough!" the gathered homeless yelled. In response, Senator Simon demonstrated what a great, tough, decisive, President he would have made by blurting out "I agree!" A coalition of Leftist groups and liberal Democrats are using the homeless issue and the homeless themselves, in a lobbying effort to achieve one of their shared goals -- changing our "national economic priorities" (i.e. slashing defense spending and raising taxes on the "rich" and cor-

porations to fund a massive expansion of social programs).

The facts, however, do not support the view that a "cruel" economy is the "cause" of homelessness (or in Jesse Jackson's words "economic violence" perpetrated by the Reagan administration). For six years the economy has been expanding, with 17 million jobs created since 1983 (paying on



average \$22,000). Unemployment is at its lowest since 1974. Furthermore, a recent University of Michigan study has demolished the charge that the poor keep getting poorer and the rich even richer due to a rigid and unfair economic system. On the contrary, the study shows the U.S. economy to be healthily endowed with that virtue of Capitalism -- economic mobility.

So what has caused the homeless problem? The homeless, like most any group, is varied, but beyond any doubt a large portion

(approximately 35% by most respected observations) are the mentally ill, which have been turned out of mental institutions over the past two decades, mainly because the states did not want to pay for them anymore.

Of the homeless who are not mentally ill, many tell stories centering around the death or running away of their spouse, followed by depression and heavy use of alcohol, causing them to lose their job, and then falling into their current condition. These are unfortunate stories, indeed, but they don't tell of a "cruel economy." Many others have been jobless most or all of their adult lives and do not actively seek full-time employment. Some of the homeless have been recently laid off and are in search of new jobs and low income housing. But those in this last category, for the most part, appear to be homeless for only short periods of time and do not keep reappearing at shelters.

Furthermore, the conglomeration which makes up most of the chronically homeless -- the mentally ill and those who have with-

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through the Reagan years.) An expanded system will not help the homeless; it will only help current and would-be members of the welfare bureaucracy.

If more welfare is not the answer, what is? Obviously addressing the problem of the mentally ill would go a long way in shrinking the homeless problem. Certainly, many people with mental disabilities are able to care for themselves outside of institutions. But it is also obvious, however, that those mentally ill people who are unable to hold down a job, make use of government services, and are otherwise unable to look after normal day to day functions which would keep them off the street, do need to be institutionalized -- both for their own protection and for the protection of public health.

Few people would argue against the idea that the State should care for those people who cannot take care of themselves. Yet many so-called civil libertarians argue that institutionalization of a mentally disturbed person, without his consent, is a violation of his Constitutional rights. The question of the rights of the mentally ill, however, is a moot one when the public health or safety is jeopardized through unsanitary living conditions.



The big question on reinstitutionalizing the mentally ill, therefore, is not a civil rights issue, but one of financial responsibility -- should the federal government force the states to reinstitutionalize the mentally ill, and if so, should it help financially? This is an issue for further studies to address. Suffice it to say for our purpose that the mentally ill who have demonstrated an inability to manage their affairs to the point where they are living on city sidewalks and in public parks, should be institutionalized. Surely, this will not be inexpensive, but to the extent that the homeless are a "national scandal" throwing the mentally ill onto the street is. Institutionalization of the mentally ill will also effectively reduce the homeless problem by around one-third, and thus take a great burden

Homeless, continued

off the public and private agencies and organizations currently caring for the homeless.

As for the rest of the chronically homeless, the answer to their situation lies not in bringing them back into a larger welfare system than that which they have already foregone, where they develop a psychological dependence, but in bringing them back into society, and developing in them a feeling of self-worth. The first step in achieving this is recognizing as a society that the responsibility of caring for oneself lie with the individual. By convincing the homeless that they are victims of the economic system, they will in fact become victims of a welfare system which enslaves them to a life of public dependence and poverty. If those working with the homeless don't expect the population with which they deal to better their circumstances through their own diligence, the homeless will develop the same attitude.

In fact, there is growing evidence that this is happening. Says Mike Elias, a former member of the homeless who runs a shelter in Los Angeles, "I've got to brainwash [people who come from other shelters] to let them know that, hey, you can stand on your own two feet; you don't have to be standing around going from church to church, agency to agency, getting handouts."

This is the proper way to combat homelessness -- treat the homeless as responsible human beings who can change their situations, not as helpless victims who cannot be expected to help themselves. Mike Elias' philosophy, however, as he expressed it to a reporter at *Insight* magazine is not popular with his colleagues. "I'm saying 'Homeless people, you've got the power within yourselves to get on your feet and get going.' And my colleagues in the business are saying, 'No, it's because--' and they list them. They attack the states,

the counties, the cities, the federal government, whatever." He continues "When I talk about the dignity of the human being and getting up and working, I am booed out." As long as this remains a prevalent attitude among social workers, we will never solve the problem of chronic homelessness.

Wittingly or not, the road taken by Elias' antagonists, taking the primary responsibility of one's homelessness off of the individual, is helping to form a permanent class of homeless people, forever reliant on others and driven into hopelessness that robs them of their will to break the bonds of dependence. But, of course, they will always sound more compassionate than the Mike Elias' of the world.

C. Brandon Crocker is CR's *Imperator Emeritus*.

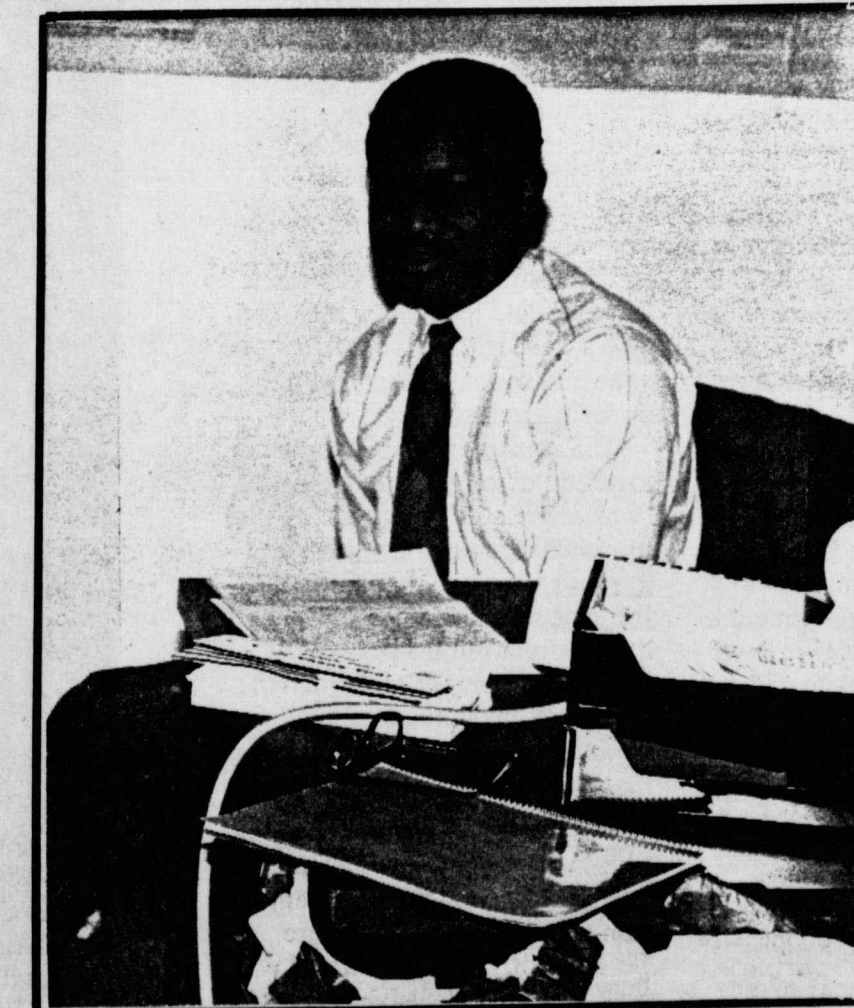


photo Layla Kashani

Bruce Williams, Precinct Coordinator for Republican Headquarters and former *Review* staffer.

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The Case Against A U.S. Strategic Trade Policy

Amidst the real or imagined decline of U.S. industry and the growing budget deficit, there have been increasing calls from sectors of the academic and business communities for selective government intervention in trade policy. The argument espoused being that the United States should conduct an industrial and/or strategic trade policy in order to promote certain sectors of the economy. Whether

political institution would allow a wide variety of interests to affect the outcome of the policy.

Congress, acting in its role as appropriator would be a significant player in the game. The modern Congress practices a form of subcommittee particularized government which has proved of late to be incompatible with coherent national policy. Its members are often heavily subject to the desires

selective targeting in the U.S. concerns the dynamics of the U.S. business community. Suppose, as is likely, that just one segment of an industry endorses the trade policy. In the U.S., there is no equivalent of the Keidanren to negotiate a settlement. There is no centralized decision-making structure in the business community with powerful connections to bureaucracy which is capable of working out acceptable compromises between the old, declining industries and the new, dynamic international industries. Without overwhelming support within an industry for the specific policy, the policies will tend to give way to uncoordinated outcomes based more on chance than economic logic. Even in Japan, the importance of industry consensus is represented by the failure of the Japanese state to consolidate the oil industry.

An additional obstacle to effi-

cient strategic trade policy in the U.S. is rather strict anti-trust laws and the lack of oligopolies. In Japan, the oligopolistic market structure encourages cooperative efforts between groups of large firms. Recession and rationalization cartels allow for collusion of trade policy by restricting the consolidation of firms in an industry, they lessen the ability of the government to induce rapid economic growth with a minimum of opposition (relatively).

In the United States, (where the majority of the industries are near the technological frontier) there seems little reason to believe that government bureaucrats can predict the technological breakthroughs and then effectively implement the appropriate strategic trade policies. The way our political system has evolved makes such targeted, politically impartial policy highly improbable.



by William D. Eggers

the U.S. government can carry out such a policy is another matter. It comes down to whether a centralized government allocation of capital can be more efficient than decentralized determinants of the market. This analysis argues that, while under ideal conditions this may promote growth, within the traditions of the U.S. political and administrative systems, a strategic trade policy would prove inefficient. Due to the nature of the U.S. system, sectors would inevitably be promoted which would be inconsistent with the economic/strategic base of the policy.

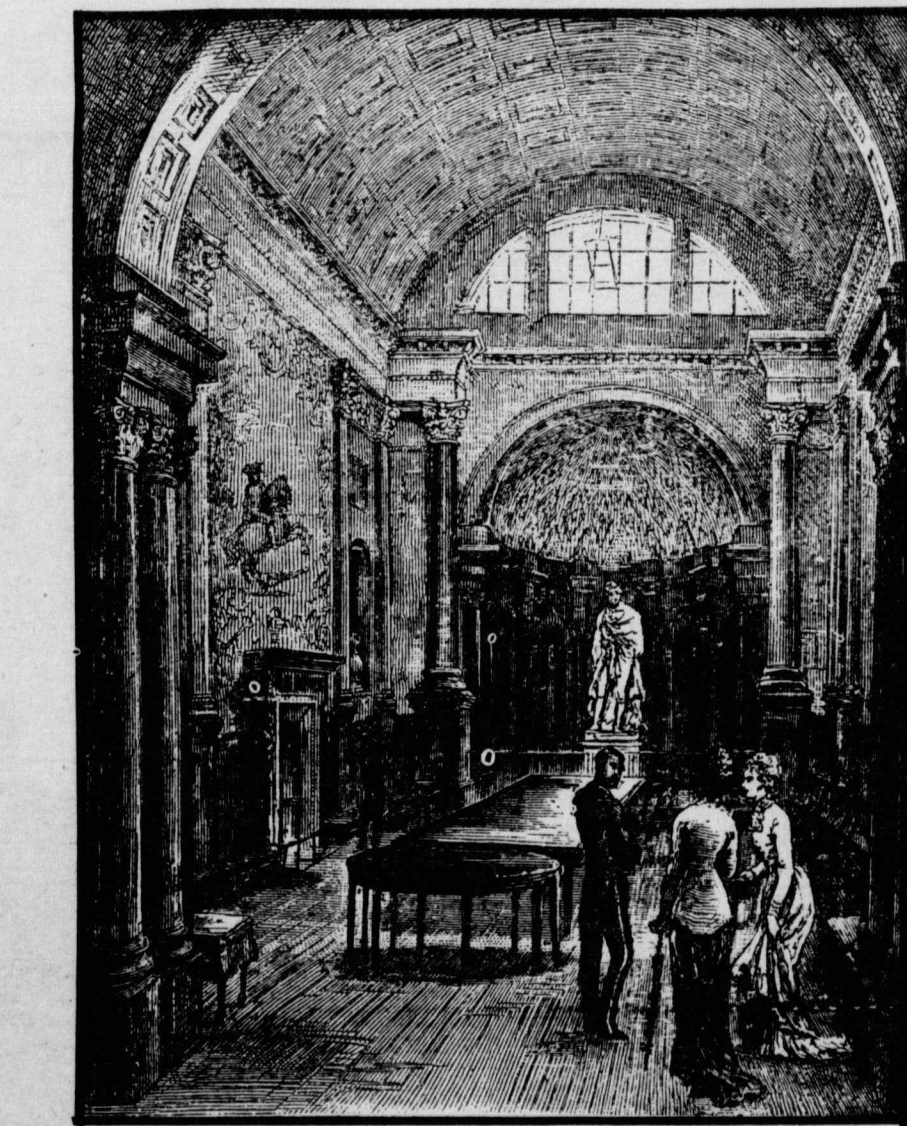
A basic and necessary condition of a strategic trade policy is strong executive branch leadership. It must seize the initiative from the legislature, which is typically beholden to particularized pressure groups. In the U.S., the executive branch has lost a great deal of control over the trade process in recent years. Members of Congress instead have "seized on" the issue, which has produced an increase in protectionist, product-specific legislation. Congressional representatives such as Dick Gephardt have been able to use trade legislation for a great deal of political advantage. This, in part makes it unlikely that the executive branch will be able to assert anywhere near the degree of political control which is necessary for the complicated business of strategic trade policy.

Even if one is inclined to look at the best of all worlds and assume reasonably strong executive branch leadership, the numerous checks and balances built in to the U.S.

of special interests which are prone to resist change in order to protect their stakes. It should come as no surprise that much of the support for strategic trade policy comes from entrenched business and organized labor because such policies supplant market selection with selection by the government. These are the groups most proficient at influencing political decision-making, thus they find these policies attractive. This is where the votes and the money are. The modern Congress would simply be unable to resist pressure from the declining industries.

U.S. history has not been kind to selective, targeted programs (which strategic policy is). In his illuminating book, *Congress and the Bureaucracy: A Theory of Influence*, R. Douglas Arnold notes that in order build a permanent base of support for a program in Congress, the bureaucrats "allocate benefits in a way calculated to maintain and increase the size of the program's supporting coalition." Thus, eligibility criteria is widened in order to increase the number of congressmen (and interest groups) who can share in the benefits of the program. The "model cities" and the water and sewer grant programs of the early seventies are representative of what happens to strategically targeted programs in the U.S. In both cases the programs were diluted to such a point that they were rendered virtually useless. Strategic trade policy would be prone to suffer a similar fate.

Another inherent problem with



pricing policies. Japan approaches the problem of declining industries by expressly forming cartels. In the U.S., the prevailing view seems to be that the significant market power posed by various major corporations is socially undesirable. Therefore we have extensive antitrust laws to inhibit the market power of large firms. These laws provide an impediment to strategic

William D. Eggers is a senior staff writer for California Review. He fears that if Dukakis is elected president, he will rush into an inevitably counter-productive industrial policy behind the urgings of his friends at Harvard's JFK school of government.

Sandinistas Repress Academics

by Alfred G. Cuzan

Four years ago, in a by now infamous report, a Latin American Studies Association (LASA) delegation sent to observe the Nicaraguan "elections" (which earlier that year comandante Bayardo Arce had called "a nuisance" demanded by the United States which the Sandinistas would turn into "one more weapon of the revolution to bring its historical objectives gradually into reality"), did its best to whitewash the Sandinistas regime and its policies, the good intentions of which were said to be matched only by the ideological hostility they induced within the Reagan administration.

The LASA report's abject apologies for Sandinista outrages against Arturo Cruz, the Catholic Church, the newspaper *La Prensa*, independent labor unions, and other targets of repression have long since been discredited. What concerns us here is the report's treatment of how Nicaraguan universities were faring after five years of Sandinista rule. On page 28, in a section that sought to dispel apprehensions about the climate fear and intimidation which the Sandinistas had imposed on Nicaragua, a single paragraph of the report conceded that "in recent years" "there seems to have been a significant deterioration" in the autonomy of Nicaraguan universities, and that "the activities of at least one other academic research center have been heavily politicized."

In what must rank as one of the most remarkable statements on



academic freedom ever penned by a group of academics, the paragraph's concluding sentence said that "It is not clear, however, whether reduced institutional autonomy has been translated into less freedom of expression for individual scholars."

Recently, however, Eric Chenoweth of American Federation of Teachers has made all too clear what "reduced institutional autonomy" has done to Nicaraguan academics. In "Nicaraguan Universities Betrayed" (*Freedom at Issue*, May-June 1988, pp. 11 - 16), Chenoweth describes in chilling detail the systematic repression of university faculty undertaken by the Sandinistas, a repression which began within six months of Somoza's ouster and which had been essentially completed by the

time the LASA delegation visited Nicaragua and issued its infamous report.

The first academics to come under Sandinista attacks were independent-minded Marxist who would not toe the Sandinista line, such as sociologist Gustavo Gutierrez and Rene Lacayo, a political scientist. Subject to Sandinista mob attacks and police beatings on the Managua campus of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua (UNAN), Lacayo, Gutierrez, "and several dozen other leftists resigned their university posts, usually to go into exile." After the independent left had been eliminated, the Sandinistas proceeded to purge professors of other political persuasions, including many respected academics, such as Dr. Adam

Fleites, who had courageously supported the Sandinistas during the years of struggle against the Somoza dynasty.

As a result of Sandinista repression and intimidation, "90 - 95 percent of faculty from 1979 have left the university and no longer teach." The university curriculum has been infused with courses on Marxism-Leninism, and student admission and graduation, as well as faculty and administrative appointments, are now contingent on ideological and political submission to the Sandinista comandantes.

Chenoweth's article makes absolutely clear what the LASA delegation, which included several members of the Association's "Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Nicaragua," was seemingly unable to discern: In Sandinista Nicaragua, the "universities are drained of trained and respected academics; pluralism of university life has been replaced by the dominance of a single political ideology; the new student-faculty are ill qualified to replace those who have left; and the quality of the students has deteriorated rapidly."

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

Quiz Answers

1] Canada, U.S.A., Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Columbia, Chile.

2] c) Atacama in Chile, is driest.

3] b) Bolivia
c) Paraguay
e) Chad
h) Czechoslovakia
j) Afghanistan

4] False

5] False

6] d) Soviet Union -- 5: South Korea, China, Afghanistan, Czechoslovakia, Hungary.

7] b) Cuba: in at least 4 nations currently, are paid \$800 million annually by Angolan government.

8] c) 35% --most to Honduras, Costa Rica.

9] a)3 b)4 c)5
d)1 e)2

10] a)4 b)3 c)5
d)1 e)2

11] UCSD's new Engineering building

12] d) Nigeria

13] a) Libya b) Iran d) PLO
e) Soviet Union f) Cuba

14] c) Brazil

15] b) Sudan

16] a) Chicago b) Cleveland
c) Charlotte d) Charleston
e) Cheyenne

17] a) Little Rock b) Los Angeles
c) Louisville d) Las Vegas

18] New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, Philadelphia, Detroit, Dallas, San Diego, San Antonio, Phoenix.

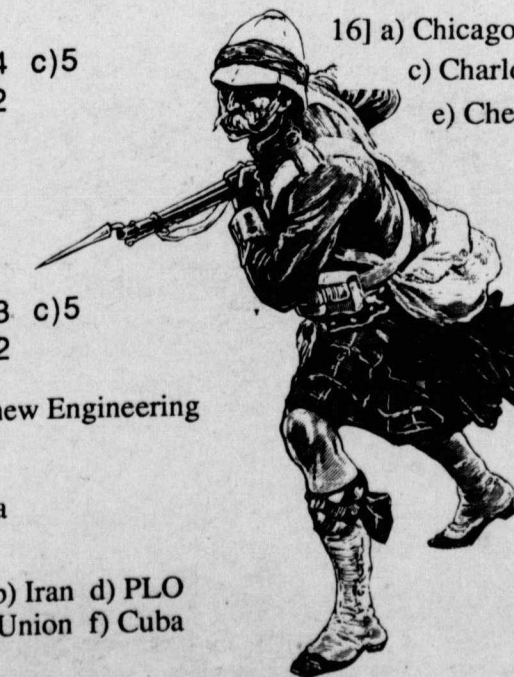
19] Canada (Atlantic, Pacific and Arctic Oceans). The Indian Ocean is the other one.

20] Soviet Union

21] Managua, Nicaragua

22] Chile

23] Yes. When the Bering Strait between Alaska and Siberia is frozen in the winter you can walk across.



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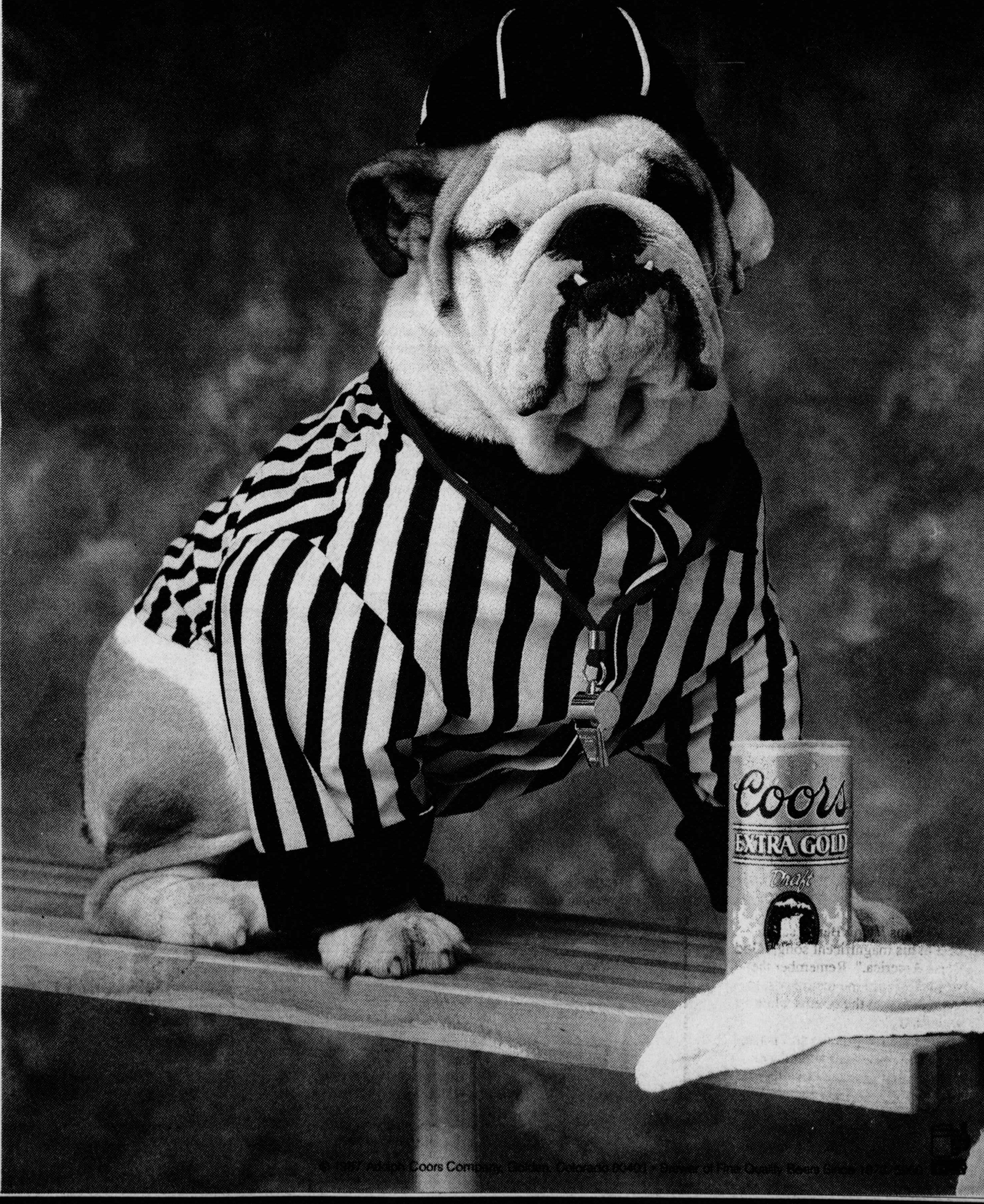


photo Layla Kashani



**William D. Eggers
-Defender of Freedom**



continued from page 7

the gleam in George P.'s eye as he saw those rugged and sparkling mountains for the first time.

I'm sure that many of you had similar experiences with your own kids -- in Yosemite, or King's Canyon, or elsewhere.

I knew then that this is one legacy which we must preserve for generations to come. So I have resolved that if I am elected President, I will undertake a program to strengthen and preserve exactly what this great country of ours is -- beautiful; beyond all comprehension.

Perhaps Irving Berlin said it best in his magnificent song, "God Bless America." Remember the words? "From the mountains, to the prairies, to the oceans white with foam."

He pictured pristine and majestic mountains, clean air and a clean ocean. That's the America I want God to bless, too. And that's the America I'm committed to fighting for as your President.

Thank you, and God bless you.

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<p><i>A government which robs Peter to pay Paul can always depend on the support of Paul.</i> George Bernard Shaw</p>	<p><i>The American worker is merely a capitalist without money.</i> George Sokolsky</p>	<p><i>To gain without another's loss is impossible.</i> Publilius Syrus</p>
<p><i>Moral indignation is jealousy with a halo.</i> H.G. Wells</p>	<p><i>Communism might be likened to a race in which all competitors come in first with no prizes.</i> Lord Inchcape</p>	<p><i>As a historian, you have to be conscious of the fact that every civilization that has ever existed has ultimately collapsed.</i> Henry Kissinger</p>
<p><i>I have two things to say about second guessers. First off, people who second-guess do it because they don't know enough to make a first guess. Secondly they do it because they need two guesses to get it right.</i> Tommy Lasorda</p>	<p><i>The female of the species is more deadly than the male.</i> Rudyard Kipling</p>	<p><i>To live is the rarest thing in the world. Most people exist, that is all.</i> Oscar Wilde</p>
<p><i>The class war is obsolete.</i> Harold MacMillan</p>	<p><i>To love money is to know and love the fact that money is the creation of the best power within you, and your passkey to trade your effort for the effort of the best among men. ... The lovers of money are willing to work for it. They know they are able to deserve it.</i> Ayn Rand</p>	<p><i>Private Property was the original source of freedom. It still is its main bulwark.</i> Walter Lippmann</p>
<p><i>When a government takes over a people's economic life it becomes absolute, and when it has become absolute it destroys the arts, the minds, the liberties and the meaning of the people it governs.</i> Maxwell Anderson "The Guaranteed Life"</p>	<p><i>Clint Eastwood's answer to violent crime is: "Go ahead, make my day." My opponent's answer is slightly different. His motto is "Go ahead, have a nice weekend."</i> George Bush</p>	<p><i>A human being is not, in any proper sense, a human being until he is educated.</i> Horace Mann</p> <p><i>To cure the soul by means of the senses, and the senses by means of the soul. Yes, that was the secret.</i> Oscar Wilde</p>

The Right Way of Thinking

<p><i>Books are the treasured wealth of the world and the fir inheritance of generations and nations.</i> Thoreau</p>	<p><i>The Democratic Party is like a man riding backward in a carriage. It never sees a thing until it has gone by.</i> Benjamin F. Butler</p>	<p><i>But you say that money is made by the strong at the expense of the weak? What strength do you mean? It is not the strength of guns or muscles. Wealth is a product of man's capacity to think. Theb is money made by the man who invents a motor at the expense of those who did not invent it? Is money made at the expense of the incompetent? By the ambitious at the expense of the lazy? Money is made - before it can be looted or mooched - made by the effort of every honest man, wach to the extent of his ability.</i> Ayn Rand</p>
<p><i>OK, OK I concede: the 49ers shouldn't trade Joe Montana. They'd better hang on to Jerry Rice too.</i> <i>San Francisco Chronicle</i> columnist Glenn Dickey after Montana delivered a 78-yard bomb to Rice with 42 seconds left in the game to stunningly defeat the N.Y. Giants.</p>	<p><i>Take no prisoners</i> Ronald Reagan's debating advice to Bush</p> <p><i>Among aristocratic nations money reaches only to a few points on that vast circle of man's desires; in democracies it seems to lead to all.</i> Alexis De Tocqueville</p>	
<p><i>Few trends could so thouroughly undermine the very foundation of our free society as the acceptance by corporate officials of a social responsibility other than to make as much money for their stockholders as possible.</i> Milton Friedman</p>	<p><i>You must obey this, now, for a law: that "he that will not work shall not eat."</i> John Smith, 1624</p>	<p><i>Don't condescend to unskilled labor. Try it for half a day first.</i> Brooks Atkinson</p>
<p><i>... if we listened to their inflated rhetoric [at the Democratic Convention] in Atlanta - and inflation is their specialty ...</i> Ronald Reagan, in his keynote adress at the 1988 Republican Convention</p>	<p><i>Contradictions do not exist. Check your premisies, and you will discover that one of them is wrong.</i> Ayn Rand</p>	<p><i>Will Rogers once said "I've never met a man I didn't like." The democrats say "I've never met a tax I didn't like. I've never met a tax I didn't like -- or hike."</i> Ronald Reagan, in his acceptance speech at the 1984 Republican Convention</p>
	<p><i>It is the nature of the poor to hate and envy men of poverty.</i> Platus, 200 b.c.</p>	<p><i>Conscience is the inner voice that warns us that someone may be looking.</i> H.L. Mencken</p>