

Joseph Rauh, the A-Number-One Blue-Ribbon Fully Certified Liberal of all time, for seeking to create a "poisonous atmosphere." In the end, after the smoke had cleared, the liberal banner was a thing of shreds and patches. Rehnquist was not only unbloodied and unbowed, but virtually untouched.

And now, as the battle switches to the

Senate floor, the liberals are hard-pressed. They are stuck with a battle-plan which proved useless in Committee but which cannot now be abandoned without revealing partisan or ideological motivation. The prospects are good-to-excellent that *both* Powell and Rehnquist will be confirmed. □

## Another Modest Proposal

Johnathan Quick

Almost every thinker on the subject agrees that the greatest problem facing the world today is the population explosion, which is more than apparent now and promises to be an ever increasing difficulty in the future. The predictions are for more wars, famines, social unrest, crime, poverty and the total destruction of the ecology of this planet. Clearly the world must take issue with the problem of overpopulation and do so now before it is too late. All this is accepted and the facts are well documented but still in dispute are the methods of controlling this population growth.

One of the methods for population control that would seem to hold the greatest promise is, of course, birth control. Newer methods, notably the pill and other contraceptive devices, have proven to be quite effective. Many of us would place our faith in them as the hope for the future, but more and more we are hearing that we must do more, namely legalize abortion at the will or whim of any pregnant girl or woman. They argue that contraception takes forethought, a characteristic rather lacking in today's society where one buys now and pays later, indulges tonight and takes headache pills tomorrow. Abortion, they correctly point out is tomorrow's remedy for today's mistakes, and eliminates the need for prudence and self-discipline. They say this is desirable and realistic.

There are, however, obstacles and objections to the dependence of our societies on abortion as the answer to the population explosion. For one, it isn't cheap; even with government sponsored free abortion clinics, the cost per operation and for the proper preoperative and post-operative care would, it is estimated, be at least two hundred dollars. Taxes levied on the self-supporting to care for the indigent would be high indeed. For another thing, abortion is distasteful to the conservative elements of society and it is unlikely that the Catholic Church will ever agree to it. In fact, a great many doctors abhor the idea and will refuse to perform abortions. It is a grisly, messy business at best. Therefore, before all legal restraints be discarded, ought we not to consider all other forms of population control? We should review what other societies in other times have done to curb their population problems.

Let us consider the ancient Greeks who exposed their defective and unwanted infants on the mountain tops. This method certainly had its merits, but in today's world it would have to be rejected without serious consideration. The sanitation officials would never put up with it, and in an ecologically minded world such littering of the countryside would be intolerable. Besides there are no convenient mountains near our great population centers such as New York, Chicago and Houston.

In the past, India always maintained a controllable population. Whenever things began to get out of hand they would manage to have a great cholera epidemic or similar catastrophe. The poor and unwanted generally got the worst of it, thus eliminating much hunger and poverty. We must regretfully dismiss this method too; the American Medical Association would be against it and would successfully oppose it with their powerful lobby in Washington.

The Chinese used to have splendid epidemics too, but they also worked out a convenient plan that could be applied on an individual family basis according to need. They sold their daughters into slavery, at once providing for their offsprings' futures while relieving the economic problem at home. This plan is so appealing to some of today's parents that it should get some prompt attention in Congress. However, Senator Walter Stich has already warned me that it would likely be opposed by the Women's Liberation movement. It does seem a shame.

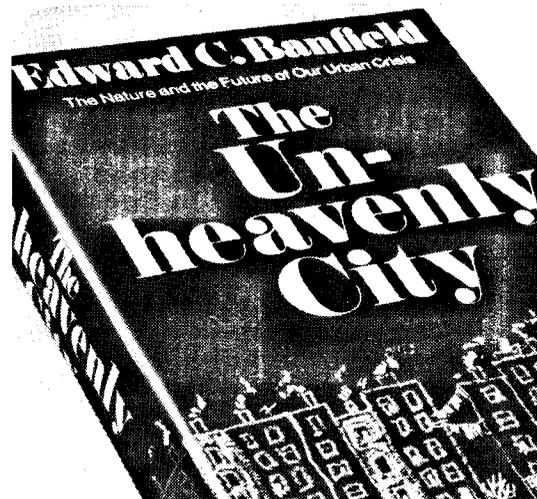
Many societies of the past, most notably the Romans, kept population growth in line by the expedience of

frequent wars. This became less effective, however, when in later years most of the fighting was done by the foreign mercenaries and allies. As a result, the population of Rome increased to unmanageable proportions, and you know what happened to Rome. Furthermore, war today has lost its general appeal and color. We no longer charge into battle on horses with banners flying, and seldom have the opportunities of directly hacking down our enemies with battle axes. The satisfaction is all gone. And I am afraid that this ancient and honorable method of population control would be effectively blocked by our vocal pacifistic organizations.

Some of the less well known civilizations of the past have even tried chastity and continence as a means to prevent unwanted children. I mention them only for the sake of historical completeness; such old-fashioned ideas would be laughed at by our sophisticated leaders today.

There is one ancient custom, however, which to my knowledge has not been discussed by any of our sociologists, theologians or welfare experts, and before abandoning our search for a better way, we should look into it. It is the method discovered and practiced by an eminently successful civilization which lived and prospered for fifteen hundred years, a lot longer than the Roman. These people, the Phoenicians, solved the problem by sacrificing all of their first-born children to their deity, Moloch. I humbly propose that we consider their remarkable example.

Before dismissing this proposal out of hand, let us analyze its benefits. First, the method is democratic. The rich, as well as the poor, would make their contribution to the well-being of society; the alternative of abortion would fall more heavily upon the poor or disadvantaged. Secondly, sacrificing the first-born would largely solve the problems of the pregnant unmarried girl; there would be no question about adoption, and no difficulty about a forced marriage to give the child a name. Thirdly, the plan would enable young married couples to get off to a better start in life. With the first baby out of the way, the mother could work. In or out of wedlock, young people could indulge themselves sexually with all the freedom that is encouraged and



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LITTLE, BROWN

# What Makes Scoop Jackson Run?

P.S. Burton

*The following article commenting on the emergence of Senator Henry Jackson as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency was written by P.S. Burton, a political science student from New York City. Mr. Burton is what in days of yore was called a Liberal.*

If one year ago some political observer was to suggest that there would be a contender for the 1972 Democratic Presidential nomination who had supported the SST, had fought for an anti-ballistic missile system, had advocated a strong worldwide military position by the U.S., had staunchly supported Israel and who had once been offered the positions of Secretary of Defense and Secretary of State by President Nixon, you might conclude that this observer had taken to strong drink or worse. But such a contender does exist and on 19 November he declared his candidacy. To make things even more interesting, that contender is at the same time a civil rights and conservation advocate and an admired friend of organized labor. Henry (Scoop) Jackson, the Senator from Washington, is in the running, and he is running hard. While all the other Democratic hopefuls are carving up but one side of the pie — the dovish side — Jackson is attempting to reach that larger constituency of regular old-time New Deal Democrats, labor people, and he's being very successful.

What has made his recent popularity so significant? Just a few months ago he was the darkest of the dark horses. Why is it that Scoop Jackson has attracted so much attention, given the relative obscurity of his name? It was only a few months ago that the mention of his name would evoke snide remarks and insipid jokes among chic liberal circles. (It is hard to imagine a President named Scoop' quipped a popular *New York Times* columnist.) Today the tables are turned.

Richard J. Whalen, a former Nixon speechwriter, has called Jackson the "very model of what the party's Presidential nominees traditionally have been. He is a champion of continuity, who takes his foreign policy from John F. Kennedy's Inaugural Address, his domestic policy from Lyndon Johnson's Great Society and his fundamental stance *vis-a-vis* the electorate from the New-Fair Deal tradition of speaking to and for the common man."

At a time when certain affluent spokesmen of the Democratic Party seem to act as the apologists for permissiveness and chaos, and are advocating a foreign policy as if American decisions operated in a vacuum, Jackson's views seem out of place. Or are they? The disenchantment of Democratic voters with the New Left-New Politics crowd is evident from recent elections. Where there are no Democratic candidates concerned with the economy

and law and order, where there are no Democratic candidates willing to speak against the excesses of the "radical" students and against suicidal foreign policy formulations, Democratic voters are casting votes to demagogic, penny-pinching candidates, who at least appear to have their interests at heart. In many cases I am talking about traditional Democratic voters who have never crossed party lines, yet they now feel they have to rebel. Jackson is the type of Democrat they would rather vote for, were he available. He speaks to their real, every day concerns with a candidness which is rare in today's politics.

On many questions the roots of the problems go back to the development of America's response to totalitarianism. The widely held American opposition to totalitarianism, after the Second World War, seems to have drawn from divergent economic and social groups. (Note for example the popularity of

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## Great American Series

A cabby looks at Lindsay

Lindsay ain't worth a damn. Personally, he's ruined this city. What kind of President do you think he'd make?

Bill Inch

Another cabbie looks at Lindsay

Worst bum we ever had. Very bad mayor. Nothin' is workin'. All we got is more and more taxes. You tell him I said so.

Ben Beitelbaum

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such books as *1984* and *Animal Farm*.) There was near universal agreement on the illegitimacy of totalitarianism. In that short period our country witnessed the labor movement ridding itself of those who would place the interests of the Soviet Union above the interests of its own members, the Progressive Party campaign becoming identified with the pro-Communist cause and falling into complete and utter defeat, and small but effective liberal anti-Communist groups asserting themselves. On the international scene, the United States met the challenge of expanding Communist power and became the protector of the non-Communist world. The McCarthy period and the spinelessness of intellectuals in the face of it notwithstanding, liberal anti-Communism was the inheritance which the Democratic Party brought to the White House when JFK took office.

It was Kennedy who said, "...let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, to assure the survival of liberty." If the words sound strange, it

is just another indication of the erosion of liberal anti-Communist views today.

Because the American people have in the past shown their willingness to take the risks of confronting totalitarian might with out own military power, the Communists have been forced to seek other means to weaken our defense and deprive free men of their liberty. Thus the Soviet Union seeks to project itself, its own realm of ideas into the problems and conflicts of the West — into our politics — with the aim of weakening our ability to resist their military advances.

We can see how the adoption of totalitarian concepts by the New Left and anti-war movements has brought on far-reaching and catastrophic results. Witness one simple example: the acceptance of the "legitimacy" of a Vietcong victory in Vietnam. Indeed, the infection has been spreading from the "peace movement" to the general citizenry at a galloping pace.

While the war in Vietnam against Communist aggression is grinding to an end, it is still very much a war in the United States. The issue has not been resolved here. While some form of democracy is being practiced in Vietnam — local elections are held regularly, a land reform program has been instituted, there exists a free labor movement (the CVT, some 500,000 strong and independent of the government) — the anti-war movement will not be satisfied until it has beaten out of the U.S. a defeat in Vietnam. There is no wide support for U.S.-China detente in order to make peace in Southeast Asia a possibility. There is no discussion on Southeast Asian recovery (for instance a Marshall Plan for Southeast Asia). No compromise, just defeat, capitulation, now.

The anti-war and New Left sentiments have filtered through large sectors of the upper classes and among many of their representatives within the Democratic Party. Many forces around Jackson see this development in domestic and international affairs as a major area of concern.

Jackson has laced into the absolute radical fringe who seek to steal the Democratic Party from the people. In a speech given last May in San Diego he said that although none of the Democratic Party's leaders were in the radical fringe, "... it is quite clear that some run the risk of marching to its drums. They are having trouble hearing the voice of the people because the noise from the absolute left is so loud. I'm afraid that by wooing this faction, by apologizing for it, by excusing it and glorifying it, the Democratic Party can be dragged down to defeat."

While the effects of the anti-war and New Left movements have been designed to discredit anti-Communism as a tent of American foreign policy, it has not been wholly successful. While it has helped generate a "counter