

Brooke Crocker Says Goodbye

Sherry Lowrance On The Media

# California Review

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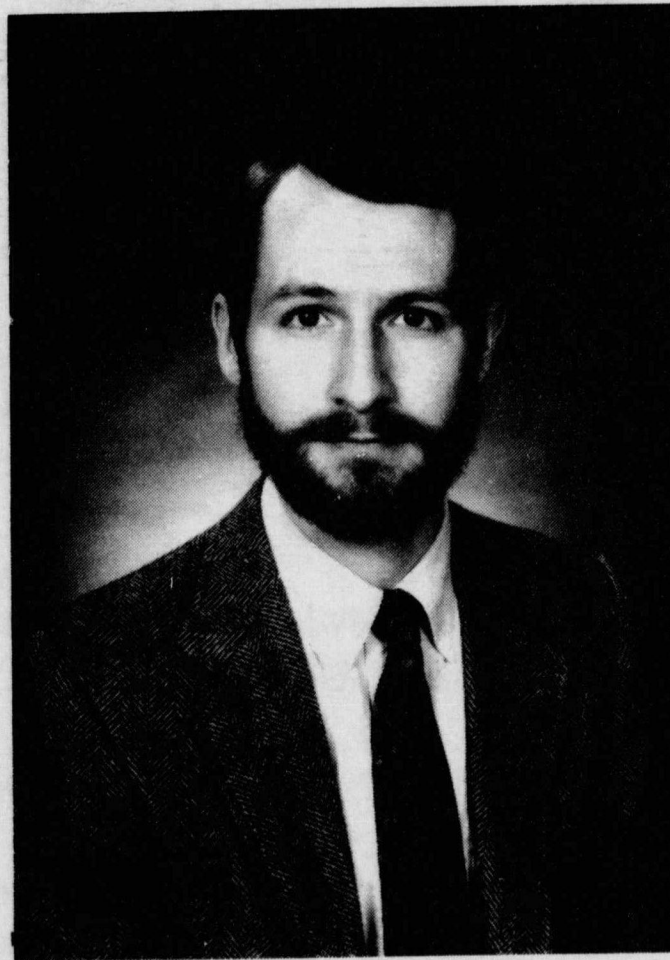


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**Brian Mitchell**



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## FromThe Editor

Taking over as editor of a paper is an awesome task, and I find myself overwhelmed at the prospect of it. It is a job of much work and few rewards other than personal satisfaction. (Allow me to remind the readers that this is an *unpaid* job.) Editors take the brunt of the abuse from the disgruntled public and are the official scapegoat of the paper, as well as being responsible for the infinite consequences of every printed word.

An editor must coerce many staff members - who are willing to do almost anything except when you need them - to write or otherwise expend energy during midterms in the name of a cause. And when they won't, an editor must do the rest herself, as the person lastly responsible for the paper. I find no one else will do a job, the editor must do it or it will not get done. Furthermore, the editor bears the responsibility of attracting and motivating new members, a task not easily done at UCSD. This campus is mostly apathetic, while those who are politically active are simply so busy that they are difficult to recruit.

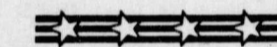
Yet, the rewards of personal satisfaction are great. It makes me feel great to work for a good cause and to perform what I feel is a beneficial service to the campus. Perhaps, I can influence



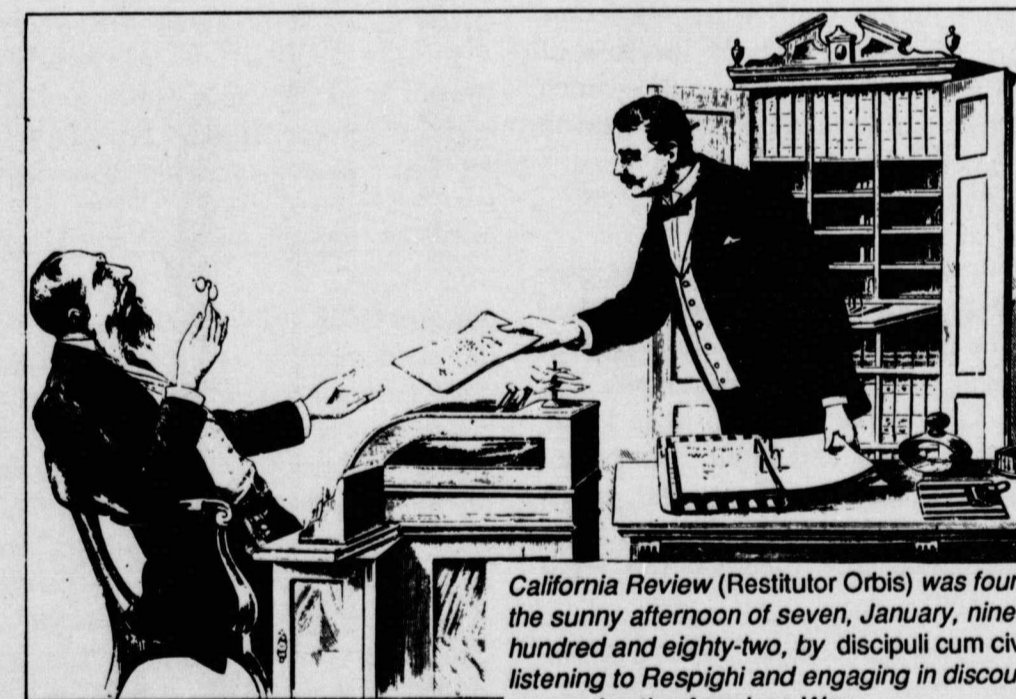
the way a person looks at a certain issue, or even better, perhaps I can convince a few students - either liberal or conservative - to look critically at their beliefs and understand why they believe in them. Perhaps I can show a few people the benefits of reasoned debate, instead of mere name calling, regardless of who wins the debate.

The editors of CR extend congratulations to the graduating seniors, and we hope everyone has a relaxing summer.

- SL



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Credo: Imperium et Libertas



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## In Review

■ Kudos to Manufactures Hanover bank whose quick witted employees convinced potential holdup man, Carl Bulls, that he could not rob the bank because he did not have an account. Shame on the Citibank across the street, which Bulls robbed instead, for not being able to out wit the witless thief.

■ Kudos to *California Review* staff member Christopher Oleson who won third prize in the Madison Center writing competition for his article that appeared in the February issue of CR.

■ In Baton Rouge, Louisiana two men were arrested for stealing a 1971 Impala. The suspects were caught while they were driving the car at 30 mph in reverse. The young Einsteins had wisely already stripped the car of its forward gears. What is perhaps even more amazing, is that they were driving with the flow of traffic.



■ Besides being honest and helpful the Boy Scouts are being trained to frisk airline passengers. It seems the Scouts will be used by the Customs Service to help airport inspectors in their jobs. We wonder what kind of badge you can earn for this duty?

■ Mike Weibel is a case that shows Affirmative Action in one of its finest moments. Mike owns a Chicago business that employs 26 people - 21 of whom are Latino and 5 black. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has informed Mike that he should be employing 8.45 blacks and the agency ordered him to spend \$10,000 in newspaper ads to find more black employees.

■ For all those travelers on Japan Airlines be prepared to fork over a hefty wad of cash for your favorite delicacies. Because of new legislation in Hong Kong to protect edible snakes, Japan Airlines flights to Hong Kong will have a 30 percent added fee to the cost of cream of cobra soup. Ah, soup is good food!



■ Spring is in the air and all the animals are splitting off two by two, even convicts. Eight male prisoners broke out of the Macomb County Jail in Michigan and into the women's quarters next door to have a romantic liaison. Of course, after romance had blossomed the men broke out of the women's quarters and back into the men's quarters.

■ American Environmentalists, who obviously have graduated from the New Indicator school of logic, have found yet another reason to condemn the US involvement in the Gulf War. It seems they were worried not about the loss of human life but that "tanks could crunch grass and other vegetation" and heaven forbid "knock down dunes".

■ Mozart may have been a great composer but some recently discovered unpublished texts of the musician seem to show a great lack of talent in the lyrics department. For example "Curing the summer heat I eat, with pleasure, roots and kraut, also butter and radishes, making excellent wind, which cools me off." Too bad Milli Vanilli broke up or they could have recorded this great hit.

■ Thieves have strange tastes these days. On April 1st Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus reported that nearly two tons of elephant manure had been stolen. Kind of makes one wonder what the street value is for top grade elephant manure.

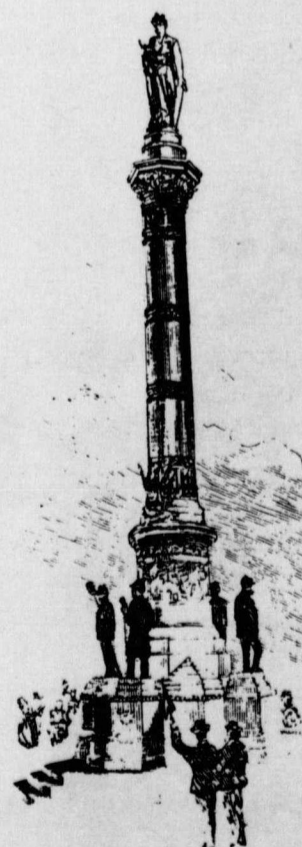
■ According to figures release by the Vampire Research Center in New York, the number of Canadian vampires is down to fewer than 10.

■ Is Harvard University the bastion of higher education? Spike Lee was offered and accepted an offer to teach in the University's Afro-American Studies department.

■ Ohio resident Yvonne Adams gets points for honesty but none for intelligence. It seems dear Ms. Adams was interviewing for a job with the Ohio Highway Patrol when she was asked about her legal record. She replied that her husband had stolen a car from a dealership a year ago. When her husband arrived to pick her up in said car the Adamses were arrested.

■ Among those inalienable rights are life, liberty, and the pursuit of fresh vegetables. The prisoners of Eden Detention Center in Texas took over the food service area to demand larger servings of vegetables, especially lettuce.

■ Staff members of *The Koala* rejoice! In a recent government study, it was proven that rats who drink beer live six times longer than rats who drink water.



### By E.M. Sanchez

Writer's note: I owe the editor of the "sexiest, raciest paper" in town, an article covering this year's California College Republican's Convention. I should write about the issues discussed at the Convention, but I would rather share what I found to be the bigger issue concerning the Convention.

Remember that one episode of *I Love Lucy* where they are stuck in that motel by the train tracks and every time the trains pass, the motel moves? Would you believe I actually found accommodations worse than that fictional one? I wish I were joking, but I am very serious. I attended this year's California College Republican's Convention in the Bay Area, and everything was worthwhile except the roach motel we stayed in. Sinners repent! For one day you might be booked at that hotel!

Our experience was horrendous, but I'm not going to be vindictive and actually print the name of our hotel. On the other hand, I do owe it to anyone travelling to the Bay Area to warn them which hotel not to stay in. I'll give you a hint; it is in Oakland, it shares a parking lot with a cinema and its architecture is somewhat reminiscent of something Mike Brady would design.

As we pulled off the freeway and drove toward the hotels, all we really wanted was a decent place to rest after our nine hour drive from San Diego. My hopes were peaked when I found myself surrounded by several modern, oh-so tall, clean-looking hotels.

"Which one is ours?" My colleague asked.

"There's a sign, turn here!" I answered with visions of a clean room and a warm bed awaiting me.

Much to our horror, we were staring at a sickly painted, shabby looking building that stood where our hotel was supposed to be.

"I think that's just the coffee shop," I told my colleague.

"No, that is the hotel." Double sigh. We stared at each other in amazement.

"I bet it has green shag carpet that needs to be mowed," I noted dryly, thinking I would encounter the proverbial worse-case scenario. Maybe I was being unfair. The building, after all, was built quite sometime ago, so it was unfair to expect it to be as beautiful as its surroundings which were modern. The inside could not possibly be as bad as its pseudo-coffee shop facade.

I was wrong. It didn't have green shag carpeting and, yes, it was as bad as it looked. We went to our room passing a swimming pool with a film of dust over it. Our room wasn't as fortunate as the pool.

"What's that smell?"

"I don't want to know."

The carpet, the bed and the walls were damp. The smell rising from them was so tepid I went to open our window. We had

## Traveller's Beware!

a lovely view of a dumpster outside our window. As I opened it, I prayed a southwind would never come because I was scared to encounter a fouler odor than was already in our room.

"There is a dead bug in the drawer," she noted.

"There's pink mold on the bathroom tiles," I answered, to one-up her.

"The dresser is broken."

"Black stuff is shaking from the vent."

"Do you think they forgot to clean it?"

I pondered, trying to give them the benefit of the doubt, which was being far too generous considering how the management treated us.

My colleague went to see if maybe we could have another room. I sat on the damp bed and waited for her. The pillows and the sheets were stained. Perhaps our next room would be better. Yeah, and maybe Ted Kennedy would make a good president.

After much hassle, we finally acquired another room. This one was not as filthy as the last, but why were our trash cans filled with water? We looked up to the dripping air duct which we affectionately



referred to as the "swamp-thing."

"I'll take the bed on the other side of the room," I informed her as I cautiously kept my eye on the swamp-thing. It would have been nice to shower after our drive, unfortunately there was only one towel and we had yet to meet with the rest of our group. Just to get away from the hell-hole, we went to an A's game, leaving a note for the rest of our group saying where we were and when we would return.

Now, the rooms were under two names, so there wouldn't be any trouble for them to check in while we were gone. Fortunately, we second guessed the personnel and decided to remind them that they should let our group in to the rooms. We even left an extra key for them.

Would you believe (and it isn't hard to do considering the hassles we had already encountered) that the people sharing the rooms with us spent the duration of the A's game sitting in the lobby of the hotel

because the hotel's staff would not give them our key even after we took those measures to secure them one?

The best part - if you can call it a best part - is that the door to the room where our male colleagues were staying, kept getting stuck. One of the gentleman almost lost the upper portion of his body trying to get it un-stuck. The hotel's engineer insisted there was no problem with the door. A sign outside in the parking lot said, "We are not responsible for stolen or lost ..." it should just read, "We are not responsible."

I empathize with my companions that slept closest to the swamp-thing. They woke up twitching their eyes to the rhythm of the leak. We looked up at the duct to try and laugh but all we could do was wonder why there were claw marks on the ceiling. Had the guests before us tried to escape? Were they successful? Maybe that explains the broken window.

I have to guess the management really hated us. They had their shuttle abandon us for over an hour in the BART station. We called for the ride they promised but it never came. No surprise. We were just two young ladies alone, in the dark, in the worst part of town. We finally found a cab and went back to the hotel. The manager offered to pay for our cab ride - if we got a receipt from the cabbie.

Actually, the manager did try to improve (or exacerbate) the situation by offering to buy us breakfast for all of our trouble. Of course, this was offered at 2 PM when we could not accept the offer.

What really bothers me is that all along, this manager treated us with so much distaste and rudeness that I would be ashamed to be in her shoes. She looked at us as if we were spoiled little college brats. Are we brats for expecting a clean room and decent service considering the price we were going to pay for the room. She told us she could not give us a discount because we were already given a discount for the convention, besides some of the other College Republican's had raised trouble the night before. Were we to take responsibility for the actions of people we had never met? I did not appreciate being accused of something I did not take part in, nor even know about. And as for the discount... why was it that the lady at the desk quoted the same rate that we were receiving to another woman who entered as we left? Does every guest receive this discount? The management has some explaining to do, as well as some apologizing.

So remember fellow traveller as you journey down the highway of life, that at least in the Bay area, if your room sweats and the sheets aren't clean you may still have to pay full price.

## A View From Under The Rubble

By Matthew Robinson

All the unresolved dilemmas of Russian thought are rearing their heads again, intensified, complicated, and distorted by our unprecedented experiences of the last half century. It is not rhetoric, but cold hard fact, that our people's life now depends on their solution.

- Vadim Borisov  
*Personality and National Awareness*

We have become accustomed to the changes in the Soviet Union with almost the same rapidity with which they have come about. Mikhail Gorbachev came to the helm of the Soviet ship of state and the Left everywhere proclaimed the triumph of liberalism over the "conservative" Communist party. *Time* magazine handed Gorbachev the accolade of "Man of the Decade" and we achieved that warm fuzzy feeling that the bad guys were reforming from within. Then we saw the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to Mr. Gorbachev and never mind the fact that it was used to slug some Lithuanian guy, Mik didn't really know about it till the next day. Six years have passed and although Gorbachev-mania is slowly ebbing it has reached its low water mark in the Soviet Union. With an uncertainty marked by the vagaries of inflation and the rottenness of its products the Russian people and those of the other 14 republics are inheriting but refusing what has been called by some "Lenin's Curse." We see continual reports of the inability of the government to provide the basic needs and the refusal of the international Monetary Fund to endorse the Soviet economy bespeaks the most critical juncture in Russian history since the Revolution.

I do not pretend to play international diplomat and provide trenchant criticism or fatidic insight but to thoughtful college students I wish to recommend what Russian dissidents believe themselves about Russia's hope and future. The university concept which is intended to allow the residents of the Ivory Tower a certain detached observance of the world indicates that Russia, despite her oppressive and often savage treatment of her citizens, is rich in a literary and cultural tradition all her own which thrives with all the fire of human defiance in the face of fear and butchery. In *From Under the Rubble*, Russian dissidents are gathered in a book that speaks about Russia and which profoundly echoes the nobility of the Russian past. For the reader who desires more than the standard television knowledge and overabundance of expert opinion which sterilizes any possibility of original thought, *From Under the Rubble* speaks to the heart of the Russian problems in a very literal way. Coming from many of the dissident writers jailed because they dared to denounce the deformation and twisting of

the Russian soul, this book collects some of the samizdat with which courageous Russians published illegally held opinions. Assembled by the brilliant luminary, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Russian problems are illuminated under a new and more penetrating light that attempts to fly across the intellectual void of the last seventy years. As Solzhenitsyn puts it: "It is from out of those dank dark depths, from under the rubble that we are now putting forth our first feeble roots. If we wait for history to present us with freedom and other precious gifts, we risk waiting in vain. History is us - and there is no alternative but to shoulder the burden of what we so passionately desire and bear it out the depths."



The Russian future is not found in the ability of Gorbachev to succeed in his purely practical enterprise of reforming the Soviet economy; indeed he has never shown but the most unwavering commitment to Leninist ideas. Gorbachev is motivated by maintaining his power as his actions and his lack of substantial utterances to the contrary indicate. *From Under the Rubble* concentrates not on rescuing an ailing economy or entrenched bureaucracy but by focusing on meaningful change within the soul of the Russian people. Reform begins from within for this is where civilization lies. There is an internal element in man that must be recovered after the tragedy of communism according to the authors. It was this internal character that equipped many to fight against communism and suffer for their beliefs in freedom and the spiritual welfare of their neighbor. With its strict materialism, communism wished to deny this and deliver happiness through mere material comfort. But the exodus from this crumpled idea of relativism is impossible, according to Evgeny Barbanov, because "without breaking through to absolute and

unconditional values, culture inevitably ends by denying itself in what might be termed pseudo- or anticulture, in something which has the external appurtenances of culture but it is essentially false, worthless and inhuman." Only by affirming this spiritual commitment to human rights is Russia to be reformed.

The forces which have led the Soviet Union down its tenebrous path are seen also as challenges to Western society and the world as a whole. The socialist, and for that matter, any other materially based utopian ideals are seen by the authors as forces that strip man of his dignity placing him barely above the animals and subject to the forces of determinism. To deny that humanity does not live by bread alone is to become Dostoyevsky's Grand Inquisitor who sees this fact as a reason to assume the burden of freedom which this moral element poses. Indeed it is the challenge of moral choice and autonomy, the fact that man can choose good or evil that distinguishes him. This distinction is not accentuated by force or violence but is corrupted by it. In an essay called "Repentance and Self-Limitation" Solzhenitsyn makes this clear to the Soviet Union and the attentive reader will include himself and his own country.

"As we understand it patriotism means unqualified and unwavering love for the nation, which implies not uncritical eagerness to serve, not support unjust claims, but frank assessment of its vices and sins, penitence for them. We ought to get used to the idea that no people is eternally good or eternally noble (such titles are hard won and easily lost); that the greatness of a people is to be sought not in the blare of trumpets - physical might is purchased at a spiritual price beyond our means - but in the level of its inner development, in its breadth of soul (fortunately one of nature's gifts to us), in unarmed moral steadfastness."

For those who wish to delve deeper into the source of the Russian problems need look no further than *From Under the Rubble* which leaves the reader with a fundamental understanding of the specifically Russian problems which led to the Revolution and are manifesting themselves in the modern Soviet Union but also those problems which challenge every human society.

Even as the Soviet empire crumbles the problems for the Russian people and the 14 other republics are just beginning. Material affluence is not the answer but moral cultivation and the challenges ahead are rough waters best navigated by the internal strength and sense such as those possessed by the authors of *From Under the Rubble*.

Matthew Robinson is a Sophomore at UCSD.

## Political Weapons In A Media Battleground

By Sherry Lowrance

The new fad gaining momentum in the Left today has reason to cause many people concern. It had its beginning in the Sixties and the anti-Vietnam era, but only more recently acquired enough power to make the more radical changes it has always desired. This phenomenon is found in the Sensitivity Brigade, that is, the minority lobbies.

These interest groups exert tremendous pressure to push their world views onto the rest of the world, causing minorities, including women, ethnic minorities, and gays, to be accorded special "politically untouchable" status. Although they say it will counter discrimination, what it has turned into is using their minority status as a political club beating everyone over the head with it to get their own way.

One prime example of this is, of course, the recent controversy surrounding *The Guardian's* portrayal of blacks and the Student Affirmative Action Committee's (SAAC) attempt to "sensitize" *The Guardian* and make it aware of its allegedly negative stereotyping of blacks. While SAAC bullied and *The Guardian* showed its usual lack of character by buckling to pressure, a struggle of ideas was taking place. SAAC asserted that it was entitled to press positive stereotypes, in order to counteract the perceived negative ones. The SAAC even went so far as to suggest that several opinions were "incorrect" and needed to be corrected. *The Guardian* contested that it was entitled to print what it thought was printable under its

professional opinion, not under someone else's opinion, and that it should not have to conform to a certain point of view. As we know, SAAC won this particular battle, with *The Guardian* pledging to be more sensitive in its future endeavors.

Another more militant example can be found in the unfinished film "Basic Instinct". This movie, attempting to be filmed in San Francisco, makes the political no-no of portraying two lesbians and a bisexual as villains. Predictably (in San Francisco, the home of Berkeley and the world's most vocal gay community,) the gay lobby has organized protests, vandalism, and disruptions of the filming, saying that they will not quit until the script is revised. There have even been threats against the owner of the gay bar in which parts of the film will be shot. This, of course, is nothing but sheer political brutality, a terribly bloody beating.

It is interesting that the gay community is so fearful of public opinion, should a movie cast homosexuals as villains, that they think that the world is dumb enough to blindly believe that role as the norm and therefore stereotype all gays and lesbians as criminals. Even more ridiculous are the tactics used to get their way. It uses political pressure of the gay lobby, but enforces it with terrorism.

This is not to say that good things have never been accomplished through political pressure. But lately it has gone too far. Minorities want super-human status and rights beyond what others are

allowed. No criticism of minorities is allowed, on account of "sensitivity," rightful criticism or not. When one cannot say, for instance, that blacks are one of America's least successful races (which unfortunately is true) without getting crucified and stigmatized as a Nazi racist, things have gone too far. It is exactly that problem that needs to be addressed in order to help black Americans, but that is impossible under the current oppressive climate.

Since these innovations still do not have the force of law behind them - making sensitivity to minorities mandatory, to be interpreted and enforced by the minorities themselves -- they are not technically classified as censorship, despite the efforts of many to label it as such. But minority lobbies so strong could be capable of making such things law. We have seen the beginnings with policies such as UC's "fighting words" policy.

Making a certain political viewpoint law must be avoided, since that is indeed censorship. And in the better interests of society and free speech, making certain opinions politically unacceptable and conforming to a certain point of view due to political pressure should be avoided. Diversity of opinions does nothing but bring mankind closet to the truth through Mill's famous "marketplace of ideas:" only when many opinions are viewed and contested (which cannot be done when some opinions are suppressed) can we root out the false ideas and discover truth.

Sherry Lowrance is a Junior at UCSD.

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## California Review Interviews Brian Mitchell

Brian Mitchell was commissioned in the Regular Army through the Reserve Officers Training Corps at the University of Cincinnati. He served seven years as an infantry officer and intelligence agent, earning the Ranger tab, the Expert Infantryman Badge, and senior parachutist wings. Mitchell left the military specifically to address the issue of women in the military. His book *Weak Link* argues that women soldiers and sailors have a disruptive and negative effect on our armed forces fighting capabilities. The recent publicity given to women's roles in the military during the Persian Gulf Crisis has created a hot debate on the subject of female service personnel. CR's assistant-editor-in-chief Sherry Lowrance recently talked with Mr. Mitchell to discuss some of these questions that surround this issue.

**CR:** In general, how do changes forced by political pressure reduce the efficiency of the armed forces?

**MITCHELL:** Well, with regard to changes and employment of women, first of all we end up paying more for the force that we get. We end up putting a lot of women in the position where they are engaged in jobs in which they do not perform as well as men. They end up injuring themselves at higher rates than men because they are trying to do tasks which are beyond their ability physically. In regards to the exemption of women from the draft, we are now in a position if we repeal or if the combat exclusion laws are struck down by a court, we will have done away with the legal basis of exempting women from the draft. Essentially we will have accomplished one of the chief objectives of the Equal Rights Amendment without ERA having ever actually been enacted.

*"Essentially we will have accomplished one of the chief objectives of the Equal Rights Amendment without ERA having ever actually been enacted."*

**CR:** What would be your main objection, if any, to a woman in a combat role who is mentally and physically capable of performing the job?

**MITCHELL:** Well, you cannot separate combat from non-combat on the battlefield. The distinction was only made so that the services could determine where women would and would not be. The services overall are combat organizations and therefore you have to look at the presence of anybody, anywhere, with regard to how it effects the service's ability to do its overall mission. Quite plainly, employing women anywhere on the battlefield or anywhere in the service means that they have to devote more resources to providing roles for women. They have to spend more money on medical care, women do require more medical care than men do,

and they have to put up with higher attrition rates for women because women get pregnant, get married, and get out of the service. So, we waste money on training them to do a job only to find they are not there when we need them. So, it is not just a matter of the ability to do the job. You also have to look at if they are good for the organization overall. I think it is quite clear that no, they are not as good for the military as men are.

*"I think it is quite clear that [women] are not as good for the military as men are."*

**CR:** In the Persian Gulf War, five women died in combat and two were taken prisoner, even though they were in jobs technically classified as non-combat. Can you explain why this happens?

**MITCHELL:** Over the years, the combat exclusion laws have been sliced thinner and thinner. This has been a tactic of proponents for women in the military who have seen that they can always get an inch out of the Congress or Pentagon where Congress and the Pentagon might not be willing to give them the whole show. So they argued here and there for just putting women a little closer and closer to combat and then as soon as they got them into what anybody would call combat, they started saying "Well, the combat exclusions are so thin, let's get rid of them". So it has been a tactic of gradual encroachment on what Congress and the Pentagon have for years denied women. It has been rather deceitful on the part of the people using that tactic because they have argued for years that each inch was not putting women in combat, only to turn around only after they had acquired a number of inches to say "Well, we have done it, we have put women in combat".

**CR:** The House Armed Services Committee voted on May 8, 1991 to allow women to fly fighters and bombers in combat. Do you think this is in the best interests of the country, or do you think it was politically motivated?

**MITCHELL:** Again it is another ifch. It puts us that much closer to a policy that would recognize no differences between women and men. It further undermines the existing combat exclusions that still exclude women from combat on ships in the Navy and also the policies in other services that keep women out of other combat jobs. Because it does undermine these existing exclusions it also threatens the exemption of women from the draft and it accomplishes much of what ERA was supposed to do.

**CR:** So why do feminists and others press for more women in physically laborious jobs that most women are incapable of successfully carrying out?

**MITCHELL:** It is a matter of enacting this myth that women can do anything that men can do. The feminists talk of what they call the demonstration affect. If they can put women into jobs and if they can take a few pretty pictures of them in the jobs, then they can show these pictures to the public and say "See it works." They are doing that constantly. They are always pointing to women firefighters and policemen and without attempting to look at the facts of the case they base their argument for women everywhere on the total androgyny of the women in these pretty pictures.

We have seen this in the Persian Gulf. All we have seen so far has been nothing but print and television pictures of women in uniform, no proof what so ever that they are really performing the jobs they are required to do. A lot of the real problems exist but when you focus just on the picture it looks pretty good, that certainly women can do everything men can do. That is the interests of many feminists in this country. They want to make it look good so they can grab this PR plum, to convince everybody that women can do it all, when that is just not the case.

*"The physical requirements that used to be required of all military cadets at West Point were done away with specifically because they made the women look bad."*

**CR:** Why specifically do you consider women disruptive and bad for morale?

**MITCHELL:** You have to look at all factors. The facts of the matter are that all services, across the board, have either double standards or lowered standards for women. All of them have double physical standards for men and women. Women always have only the lower standard to meet. The physical requirements that used to be required of all military cadets at West Point were done away with specifically because they made women look bad. There are other policies in which women are ordered more protection and are accommodated more than men are. For instance, a woman can willing become pregnant and avoid deployment to the combat zone, we saw that happen recently. These things alone only can disrupt morale and make men think "Why do we have these women here when they are not there when we need them. They are constantly coddled and protected, always



accommodated and very often do not have the strength to do the job that they are assigned to do".

There have been several studies that show that most military jobs still require more physical strength than most women possess. In fact, the Army found that 75% of the jobs for enlisted personnel required more physical strength than most women possess. The Navy has found that it has to assign five female firefighters to engine companies that normally only require four males. It is plain that they do not perform many jobs as well as men do, yet a lot of men in the military are being made to pretend that they do and that is not going to make for high morale among the men.

*"[Feminists] are interested in making the military more pacifistic."*

**CR:** You wrote in your book that lesbians often make the best female soldiers because they are encouraged to act like men (aggressive, physical), they never become pregnant and they are usually more committed to their careers. Yet, the implications were that homosexuality should not be allowed in the military. Why is that?

**MITCHELL:** Obviously, you have a problem with lesbians despite the fact that lesbians are often better suited for service than heterosexual women. The chief problem with lesbians is that heterosexual women, who make up the majority of the women in the service, don't like to be around lesbians. Investigations into lesbians in the military are always promoted by complaints from the heterosexual women about approaches from lesbians, about harassment, about the uncomfortable feeling of having to live in close quarters with lesbians. It is a simple matter that homosexuals are not accepted in our society and it does cause morale problems.

It is unfortunate that our policy of mixing men and women together greatly undermines our policy banning homosexuals from the military. If we ban homosexuals, but are putting up with these problems for the sake of providing jobs for women, than your arguments against homosexuals is greatly undermined.

**CR:** Why is it that feminists who are usually so opposed to militarism, are so violently in favor of more roles for women in the military?

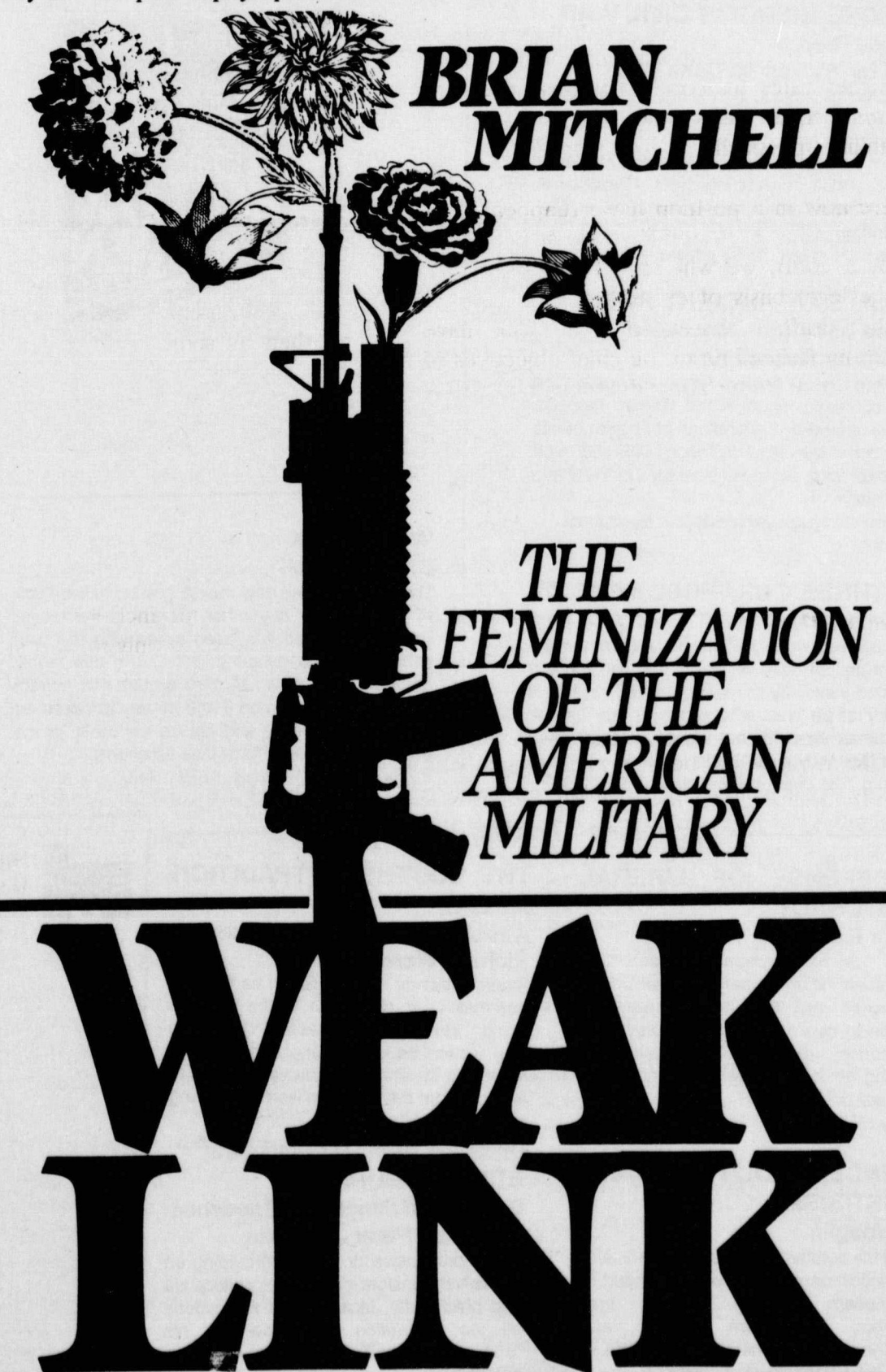
**MITCHELL:** They are not interested in military effectiveness, they are not interested in being effective at fighting

wars. They are quite open about saying that if we put women in all these military jobs we may have a military that is less military, less likely to do battle. They are interested in making the military more pacifistic. They are interested, primarily over anything else, in the demonstration affect - that women can do everything men can do. It is quite plainly a matter of constructing a myth and using that myth to radicalize all aspects of American society.

**CR:** The military exists to serve the state, but feminists have encouraged women to think of themselves and their careers before the needs of the military and national defense. How does careerism damage military effectiveness?

**MITCHELL:** There is a significant difference in the philosophy and motivation of debating the demands of women in the military and the philosophy upon which the

military depends for its own function. The difference is that feminism is largely based upon a selfish assertion of rights. It is based on an egalitarian ideal with everyone claiming their equal share of the pie. Where the military is necessarily hierarchical and it requires deference and service. It requires people to give of themselves, and give as much as their life, for the benefit of others. Unfortunately, what we have done in encouraging women to pursue a career and advancement in the military is to encourage the selfish part. We have encouraged the equal part and have in many cases over ruled selflessness, selfless service and obedience to the hierarchy. So, we are in fact encouraging the very qualifications and values that are inimical to military service. We are encouraging people to think of themselves and their career first and think much less of the service that they can render to the state. Mitchell continued pg.10



**CR:** What should be done to stop or reverse the trend towards using the military as a political tool for social engineering?

**MITCHELL:** The first thing that needs to be done politically is that the defense advisor and committee on military service, which is a semi-official advisory group appointed by the department of defense and consisting of mostly civilian women, needs to be cleaned of feminists who have held control for the last two decades. It has done nothing but lobby against present and past policy and lobby for a greater role for women in the military. As long as it is allowed to goad the military into moving in that direction and create the conditions in which dissent on this issue is not allowed we will not be allowed to recognize the plain truths that are there and move to a more sensible policy. So what we need to

do is abolish this committee.

Beyond that, what needs to happen is that the truth merely needs to be preached. The people, the press and the policy makers need to be made aware so that the right conditions can be made for politicians and policy makers to stand up in dissent, against this rush to make women entirely equal, without fear of losing their power in Washington. Right now the conditions are such that no one in Congress dares to dissent from the status quo and no one from the Pentagon would either.



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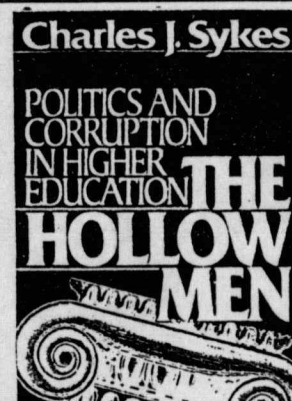
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The "Democracy Trap"

A Tale of Political Correctness and Mandatory Pro Bono For Law Students

By Christopher A. Sterbenz

One of the most important charitable works that attorneys can do is to provide legal services to poor people. Called pro bono by the profession, this assistance has traditionally been used to attend to such mundane legal matters as assisting persons engaged in landlord-tenant disputes, providing legal services to churches, and helping people draw up simple wills. One of the most important parts of pro bono has been the voluntary component -- that a lawyer will perform these services in the same way in which he might give money to the Red Cross or the Muscular Dystrophy Association.

The big brothers of the left burrowed into the academy, however, are adding a disturbing new twist to pro bono. One of the newest and most politically correct causes on the law school campuses across the nation is to require students to perform pro bono service as a requirement for graduation. This movement stems from the recent adoption of such a program by four law schools -- Valparaiso University, Tulane University, University of Pennsylvania, and Florida State University. But mandatory law school pro bono is not the kind of program that seeks to help average people. Instead, students at these four schools are typically required to perform between forty and seventy hours of unpaid work for public defenders or for carefully selected "public interest" organizations such as the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Abortion Rights Action League, or the gay and lesbian AIDS Law Project. Pro bono's aim of helping poor people and legitimate charities is being largely tossed out the window in favor of forcing students to get out and labor for criminals or fringe groups of the "public interest" movement.

To capitalize on the developments at these four schools, a nationwide campaign for law school mandatory pro bono was launched by Ralph Nader and the National Association for Public Interest Law (NAPIL) last October. Organizers fanned out to law schools from coast to coast to develop a hoped-for groundswell of student support to quickly implement mandatory pro bono programs. It was hoped by the organizers that establishment of law school mandatory pro bono would work to promote the larger scheme of requiring pro bono for all practicing members of the bar.

One of the first test cases for the adoption of law school mandatory pro bono was at American University's Washington College of Law in Washington, D.C. AU, an urban school with a liberal faculty and a long history of student activism, was the perfect target for this new "public interest" drive. Matt Nicely, one of the key organizers of the nationwide push, served as the student body president of the law school, and the student government was controlled by left-wing advocates for mandatory pro bono.

Yet, six months after its launch, the movement was dealt a severe setback. Students at AU recently voted by a two-to-one margin to reject mandatory pro bono and instead, approved an initiative that calls for a voluntary and ideologically neutral pro bono program.

Law school student body president Nicely, a veteran organizer of Jesse Jackson's 1988 presidential campaign is one of the authors of "Campaigning for a Law School Pro Bono Requirement," the manual published by NAPIL in connection with its campaign. The manual that Nicely co-authored outlines how agitation of small



groups of students who can influence law school administrators to impose a mandatory pro bono requirement on their students. The publication describes the so-called "democracy trap" as the largest threat to forcing mandatory pro bono on law students. A democratic vote of the student body, the manual argues, harms the chances for passage of a mandatory pro bono requirement and should be avoided. This fear of campus democracy proved justified at American University.

As soon as the core group of organizers at AU launched their effort to impose a mandatory pro bono requirement on the school, their politically-motivated agenda came under severe criticism from the other students. Underpinning the AU organizer's agenda was a belief that, under a public service requirement, students could only work for carefully screened "public interest" organizations that would be politically correct. Work for mass murders on death row would qualify, while an internship with a prosecutor's office would be regarded as not in the public interest. Students would receive credit for work at liberal groups like the NAACP Legal Defense Fund or for pro-abortion groups, but work for pro-free enterprise groups like the Washington Legal Foundation or for pro-life groups would not qualify.

In response to the drive for mandatory pro bono, a group of students at AU organized under the banner of "Law Students for Voluntary Pro Bono." These students were drawn together in common

opposition to the oxymoron of "mandatory volunteer work." On several occasions, advocates of mandatory pro bono crashed the meetings of the voluntary pro bono coalition, attempting to disrupt opposition to a mandatory program. Posters advocating a voluntary program were routinely torn down only hours after being posted, and flyers describing the shortcomings of mandatory pro bono were promptly thrown into the trash. Failing to silence their opponents, supporters of mandatory pro bono vilified their antagonists as heartless reactionaries and fascists.

In reality, the "voluntaries," as they became known, were a broad coalition of liberal, moderate, and conservative students. They stressed the volunteer tradition of pro bono and explicitly rejected any ideological limits on participation by students. The voluntaries also argued that unpaid charitable work should not be forced upon students who might not have the financial resources to devote days or weeks of work to special interest groups.

In response, the "mandatories," argued that all attorneys -- especially conservatives -- should be required to work for the politically underrepresented and the poor as penance for the sins of society. The mandatories also argued that imposing mandatory pro bono on students was merely a first step toward a necessary goal of imposing one on the legal profession as a whole.

At first, a task force to study the issue was created by the student bar association and Elliot Milstein, the liberal dean of AU's law school, but of the six members appointed to the task force Milstein and student bar president Nicely, five were open supporters of mandatory pro bono. The task force's role quickly became irrelevant as the student body learned of its predisposition to favor a mandatory program.

Over the strenuous opposition of the mandatories, a petition was circulated among the student body, calling for an initiative to decide whether a voluntary program should be adopted. In the two-day ballot held in late February, the six hundred students who voted came down sharply in opposition to a mandatory requirement. In place of forcing students to work for politicized organizations against their will, the vote endorsed the establishment of a five-year program to set up a voluntary system of pro bono that would encourage the participation of students and faculty alike.

The program will help students find work in non-profit or governmental organizations of their choice, and will not be a requirement for graduation (although students could potentially be given academic credit for their efforts). Details of the new voluntary program have yet to be worked out.

## "Coming to Terms" With The Sandinista Defeat

By Alfred G. Cuzan

At a recent meeting of a regional Latin American Studies conference, a professor who at the moment I wish not to name (although he is, of course, free to come forward on his own) made a presentation designed, as he put it, to "come to terms" with the Sandinista electoral defeat of February 1990.

In this professor's account, the Sandinistas lost the 1990 election primarily because of wretched economic conditions and the "Contra war," both of which he blamed on the United States. He said that by 1990 children were starving on the streets of Managua. This was one reason why, he explained, poverty made it too costly for people to spend time in political meetings.

For its part, the "Contra war" forced the Sandinistas to divert resources to the military which they would otherwise have spent on improving social and economic conditions, and to institute a military draft, which proved to be highly unpopular.

The professor confided to the audience that he had it from reliable Sandinista sources that on his last rally before the election Daniel Ortega had planned to announce the suspension of the military draft. But Ortega was so elated by the immense crowd -- it was a very impressive rally, the professor said -- that he decided he didn't need to make that concession to win. "If only he had made that announcement, the Sandinistas would have won, not by a large majority, but they would have won."

However, the professor did not exempt the Sandinistas from all responsibility for their poor showing at the polls. He said that they had become arrogant, that their Leninist vanguard party -- which "implies," he averred, "democratic centralism" -- had adopted a top-down style of government and become divorced from the people and their needs and concerns. This was the other reason Sandinista mass organizations had lapsed -- the masses did not think there was any point in participating in them.

He added that the Sandinista government was less "democratic" than Cuba's. In support of this assertion, he noted that the Sandinistas, unlike the Cubans, had never held a party congress. But he predicted that at the forthcoming Sandinista party congress a number of democratic measures would be adopted.

After the conclusion of the panel, I approached the professor and asked him for a copy of his paper, which he had not distributed. He said that he had only a couple of copies, and would give me one only if I promised to give him comments. I agreed.

Then I asked him, "What do you think accounts for the fact that the Sandinistas had more support among academics like

you than among the Nicaraguans themselves?"

In response to my question, the professor, who up to that time had appeared to be a very mild-mannered fellow, became extremely agitated. At first he challenged my assumption, then he accepted it and said that it was because academics had studied the history of U.S. - Latin American relations and had learned that the U.S. had supported many "butchers" whereas the Sandinistas had "killed only a few Miskitos."

"You mean you have not read about the mass graves being uncovered in Nicaragua?" I asked, a question he dismissed with a scornful smile, after which he asked me to give him back his paper.

"You also said that Cuba has a "true



democracy" . . ." I said.

"I see where you're coming from," he said. "Yes, Cuba is a true democracy. Poder popular (Castro's "participatory democracy" facade) is a genuinely democratic institution."

At this time, the professor again asked me to return the copy of his paper: "You are not interested in dialogue, only criticism."

"Don't you think that criticism is part of having a dialogue?"

"Yes," he replied, "but not your kind of criticisms."

I handed him his paper back. Not without regret, for I would have liked to have had the entire manuscript to read and critique.

If this professor, a prototype of the leftist Latin Americanist, has had a hard time "coming to terms" with the Sandinistas being voted out of office, how much harder will it be for him to take it when, as it's

bound to happen sooner or later, Cuba follows practically every other communist-ruled country on the road to de-Stalinization, with its shocking revelations of corruption, repression, and ruin?

Anyone who, in the twilight of Castro's tyranny, at a time when the regime is under investigation at the United Nations for persistent human rights violations and Cubans are braving the Florida Straits in home-made rafts at the highest rate in a decade, still thinks that Castro's regime is a "true democracy" is in for a very, very rude awakening.

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



pro bono, cont. from pg. 11

be worked out, but supporters hope to begin the program with the new class that begins in August, leaving to the students themselves the kinds of organizations that they might wish to work for.

The overwhelming rejection of mandatory pro bono at AU should give pause to those who would force all law students to perform unpaid labor as the coolies of the "public interest" movement. The movement pushing mandatory pro bono is a suspicious one, a manifestation of political correctness that organizes by stealth, distrusts the democratic process, and has little regard for the political viewpoints of others.

Pro bono, which represents the highest ideals of the legal profession, is too important a concept to be left to secretive pressure groups wanting to impose ideological conformity on law students and attorneys. The rejection of mandatory pro bono at AU is a clear sign that the so-called "democracy trap" is in fact a fundamental bulwark of individual liberty, and that the machinations of "public interest" storm troopers will come to naught when put to a free debate on the merits.



Christopher A. Sterbenz is Director of the Legal Studies Division of Washington Legal Foundation and is a 1990 graduate of American University's Washington College of Law.

## Motherhood Endangered

By Brooke Crocker

I was recently reading a section in the newspaper which asked eighteen year old women what they thought about having children. Of the girls asked, all said they didn't want to have children. The reasons for their decisions were that children slow you down, they damage your career, they tie up your life and destroy your freedom. Or let us put it another way - selfishness.

Oh yes indeed these young ladies are selfish, have no mistake about that. They have been indoctrinated into a social ideology which encourages women to deny the role of wife and mother. After all, those roles are traditional and tradition is oppressive and male dominated.

It is horribly sad for young women to say that they don't want children because they "drag you down." Indeed, children are an incredible responsibility and they demand much time and energy in caring for them. It is a very difficult job, but the benefits of motherhood are being overlooked. Parenting involves helping to forge a child's values and character. Can there be a greater challenge? Can there be a greater career or a greater goal?

All women were not destined to be mothers. One shudders to think of some women raising houseplants let alone children. However, it is not so much the decision not to have children but the reasons for that decision that I cannot bear. The young ladies in the newspaper have

been steeped in post-women's liberation ideology. They have heard well the call to arms - the rejection of tradition and the warrior cry to enter the market place. They have defined their lives on the basis of self interest and in this scheme children are unnecessary and restrictive.

I don't discount the fact that women have ambitions, dreams and desires. Women are intelligent and productive members of the work force. I don't reject women entering the work force, what I reject is the destruction and degradation of the role of the mother and the ideology of self interest that pervades that rejection.

In any relationship there will be restrictions. One cannot live with another individual or act in the world unless they are willing to make concessions. These girls who have exiled children from their futures do so not on the basis that they will be unsuitable parents, but on the mere fact that children are a burden. It is the bane of modern times that we have taken the role of nurturing and made it into something to be reviled and that children have been defined as nothing but a career restriction.

We have seen the feminist celebration over women entering traditional male jobs and we have also seen the denial of the family. The role of mother is one that does not break new ground and certainly isn't worth a press release. A career is a

step in the advancement of womanhood out of the shackles of a patriarchal world. Motherhood is defined as a cop-out. A path taken by the weak, the infirmed and the damned.

In this attitude lies the destruction of the American family and the complete devaluation of the maternal role. Feminist ideology encourages women to go out into the work force by promoting their self interest : a career means more money, awards, and power. Children are defined in terms of a barrier to advancement and as a stone around one's neck. It is careers, not family, that matters.

I am sure that I will be accused of wanting to stifle women's gains in the work force but that is not my goal. As a woman, and a graduating senior, I would be suicidal in wanting to limit women's employment opportunities. However, I think women must think about their families not just in respect to their careers but in terms of their lives. Certainly children will create a great deal of extra work, but can one write them off merely on the basis that they will restrict one's freedom? I should hope that women will realize that somethings are worth personal sacrifices and a child is one of them.

Brooke Crocker is a Senior at UCSD.



## Removing the Politically Correct Blinders

By Lynne V. Cheney

So much of what has happened in the world during the past few years has demonstrated the long-term wisdom of being what is called "politically incorrect." One of the tenets of that position, I think most people would agree, is an affirmation of the importance of Western civilization.

Now, of course, the history of the West is not a narrative of unbroken progress. We have monumental failures to our credit; and, indeed, bringing those failures to light, holding them up and looking at them this way and that, is one of our finest traditions. The West is not perfect, but we do have on our record some glorious accomplishments. In 1989, before Tiananmen Square, Fang Lizhi, scientist and dissident, spoke of the aims of China's democracy movement. "What we are calling for is extremely basic," he said, "namely, freedom of speech, press, assembly, and travel. Concepts of human rights and democracy," he went on, "although the founding principles of the U.S. government, should not be viewed as something exclusively Western. Actually, they are a legacy to the world."

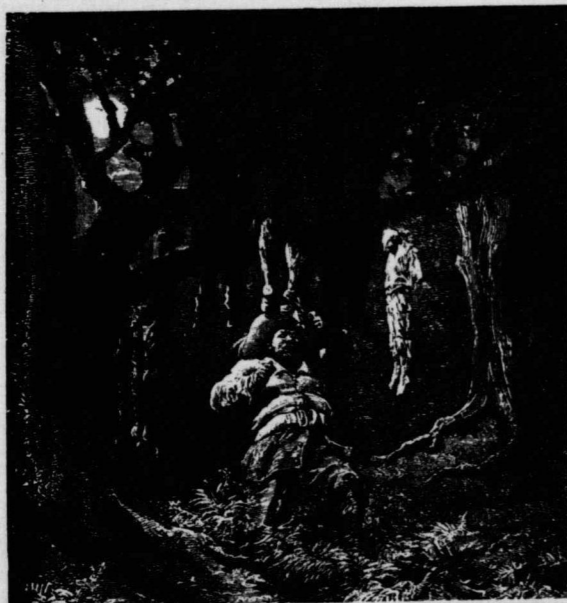
These ideas are no small gift to have brought to humankind. They are gifts of such worth that people go into exile and prison for them. They are gifts of such great worth that people die for them, as they did less than two years ago in Tiananmen Square, as they did a few months ago in Vilnius and Riga. But concepts of human rights and democracy, though they embody longings buried deep in every soul, can be suppressed.

As Charles Krauthammer has observed, the will to freedom is a constant of human nature, but so is the will to power. Tyrants have risen up before and they will again, ruthless despots bent on substituting their ambitions for the rule of law. Today brave Americans in the Persian Gulf, joined by courageous men and women from more than two dozen nations, have engaged in battle with such a despot, demonstrating to history and the world that while freedom may not be inevitable, free societies can organize themselves to turn back tyranny.

We live in remarkable times, times that our grandchildren and great-grandchildren will ask us about. Surely they will want to know about Eastern Europe, about the men and women who gathered by the hundreds of thousands in the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, at the Berlin Wall, in Wenceslas Square; and when we explain what motivated these people to come together and defy dictatorship, we shall have to speak not only of the horrors of communist oppression but also of the promise offered by freedom, of the alternative vision offered by countries where elections and economies are free.

Our grandchildren will ask us about the Soviet Union, too, and who can say how the story will end? I was in the Soviet Union a few months ago, and it was a place amazingly changed from the last time I had been there, seven years before. St. Basil's, the onion-domed cathedral on Red Square, has been consecrated. Danilov Monastery, in ruins when I visited before, has been restored. Masses were being held there every Sunday -- and Saturdays as well.

Another striking change is that it is now possible to have frank conversations with Soviet citizens. When I visited Leningrad and Moscow several years ago, I seldom had the sense that anyone was speaking candidly. But now Soviets young and old, are willing to talk about the changes they face. For scholars in the Soviet Union the biggest challenge is depoliticizing -- or deideologizing as they often say -- both the teaching and learning of history.



Perhaps the most reticent scholarly group with which I met, at least initially, were historians at the Military History Institute in Moscow. You have to understand that I bring a little baggage with me to a meeting like that. No one is unaware of my spouse's occupation. So there was some reticence. And when the subject of depoliticizing the study of history came up, the first statement was very cautious. "We can never completely remove politics from the study of history," one colonel said, "because we cannot remove ourselves from politics." "True enough," I agreed, "but shouldn't we try to minimize the effects of politics on our scholarship?" There were some careful nods around the table. "If we don't work to minimize it," I asked, "don't we become horses wearing blinders?"

This was not a particularly imaginative metaphor, but it had astonishing cross-cultural resonance. It changed the tone of the meeting. Hardly was it translated when it elicited the most positive response, not just careful nods, but enthusiastic stories about projects it was now possible to work

on that it hadn't been possible to pursue before. One colonel -- one scholar, I should say -- was working on the question of how many people were killed in the Bolshevik Revolution -- hardly a politically correct problem to pursue. Another scholar, the head of the Institute, is writing a biography of Trotsky and using Trotsky's papers to do so -- a project that would have been unheard of a few years ago.

There is no neat conclusion to this story, no nice happy ending. In fact, one has to wonder, to worry about the course of events in the Soviet Union. How long can the effort to deideologize scholarship continue when President Gorbachev is seeking to limit the freedom of the press? Still, what I observed in the Soviet Union does prompt some important questions. Shouldn't the goal of scholars everywhere be to make art and inquiry as free as possible of political bias and influence? Of course, we are political creatures, but understanding that, shouldn't we try to raise ourselves up and acquire a broader perspective? If we insist that all literature, all art, be run through any single political prism, whether it be Marxist or capitalist or feminist or European or Third World, aren't we creatures of diminished vision? Indeed, if we insist, as has become fashionable in some quarters, that culture and all its creations are everywhere congruent with political struggle, isn't that the most diminished and diminishing perspective of all?

There was an inescapable irony about being in the Soviet Union and hearing again and again about the importance of depoliticizing and deideologizing the study of culture when so often in the United States I read or hear about the importance of using the arts and humanities as instruments of politics. I understand that the agendas they want to advance are good ones; but, however well intentioned, using the arts and the humanities in this way limits vision. It is putting on blinders, and what a tragedy for us to do that as intellectuals in other parts of the world are struggling to take them off.

Lynne V. Cheney is Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities. This is an excerpt from her speech as keynote speaker at a Madison Center sponsored conference.



## A Farewell To California Review

By Brooke Crocker

California Review has graced the UCSD campus for 9 years and will continue to do so for many more. I, however, have only graced the campus for 4 years and I will be leaving this June.

It seems strange that California Review will be out of my life. This paper was not something I just happened upon, I grew up with it. In 1982 I was 13 years old and my brothers along with Eric Young started up California Review. At 13 this seemed far less than exciting and indeed I really didn't pay much attention to the paper till it started to take over my house - dozen of college students would sit at the dining room table and lay out the issue and the interviews tied up the phone lines. So in many respects California Review is like a younger sibling. It seems appropriate to take a walk down memory lane to look back at California Review.

The first issue of California Review hit the streets in May of 1982. The prestigious interview was with Neil Reagan, brother of then President Ronald Reagan, who asked the immortal question (while in the midst of being interviewed) "Incidentally, what publication is this?" And soon many on campus were asking the same question.

The campus Left was first and most vocal in offering its opinions. To it California Review was something that could not be tolerated, and had to be destroyed.

The first obstacle CR had to face was the loss of its office space. CR had earlier procured an unused office controlled by the Music Department. But one week after CR's initial issue, a representative from the Music Department informed CR's editors that the Music Department had a sudden need for the space and CR would have to vacate immediately. A strange request coming two weeks before the beginning of summer recess, but the Music Department assured CR that the decision had nothing at all to do with CR's political persuasion.

The AS government refused California Review office space and funding. Left wing students hurled threats and epithets at CR staff members and editors. None of this, however, deterred CR's founders. Instead, CR overcame the Big Lies put out by its adversaries and won the respect of most intelligent people on campus as well as that of prominent national figures.

Finally, in 1985 the A.S. decided that perhaps it was not fair that all other "alternative" newspapers were totally supported by A.S. funds while CR was forced to survive on its own outside fundraising efforts. CR was allocated about \$2,000 (about 25% of its then annual operating budget), far less than all the other publications (*New Indicator* was voted more than \$14,000) but it was still a victory. As it turned out, however, it was

a short-lived victory.

The campus Left quickly organized a "special referendum" asking the student body to bar the A.S. from funding CR. The hastily arranged referendum went the Leftists' way by a few hundred votes (with a 10% voter turnout). But with the vote of the people on its side, the Left proudly proclaimed that it could deny CR anything.

Eventually, with the prompting of a lawsuit and the issuance of a preliminary injunction against the university, CR won the right to campus office space. At the same time the A.S. finally approved \$864 for CR.

Next CR faced a new enemy, an internal enemy. The new editors suffered from a decreased staff size and the loss of the initial fire that kept the staff loyal and writing. As a result, CR had a downturn in quality and its readership shrunk.

In the past few years, CR has been rebuilding. Staff size has slowly increased and staff involvement and interest is rising. The future of this paper remains as strong as the students that run it. I feel confident that the future of CR is bright.

Brooke Crocker is a Senior at UCSD. She will be working on her masters in American History at The College of William and Mary.

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<p><i>Mob rule is a rough sea for the ship of state to ride; every wind of oratory stirs up the waters and deflects the course.</i> -- Will Durant</p>	<p><i>No one in office can be a true statesman, because a true statesman is consistent, and public opinion will never support any consistent course.</i> -- George Santayana</p>	<p><i>As our civilization becomes more completely mechanized, it becomes easier to control, and the organs of control become more centralized.</i> -- Christopher Dawson</p>
<p><i>"We are all subject to the law in order that we may all be free."</i> -- Marcus Tullius Cicero</p>	<p><i>Ancestry is most important to those who have done nothing themselves.</i> Louis L'Amour</p>	<p><i>Believe me, Sir, those who attempt to level never equalize.</i> -- Edmund Burke</p>
<p><i>We are compelled to live with books. But life is too short to live with any but the greatest books.</i> -- Leo Strauss</p>	<p><b>Parting Thoughts</b></p>	<p><i>The great book of Time is still spread open before us; and, if we read it aright, it will be to us a volume of eternal truth.</i> -- Nathaniel Hawthorne</p>
<p><i>Jesters do oft prove prophets.</i> -- William Shakespeare</p>	<p><i>Long before our time the customs of our ancestors molded admirable men, and in turn these eminent men upheld the ways and institutions of their forebears. Our age, however, inherited the Republic like some beautiful painting of bygone days, its colors already fading through great age; and not only has our time neglected to freshen the colors of the picture, but we have failed to preserve its form and outlines.</i> -- Marcus Tullius Cicero</p>	<p><i>Friendship is possible only between good men.</i> -- Cicero</p>
<p><i>It is an addiction, like alcoholism, to which the liberal mind is intrinsically susceptible - to grovel before any Beelzebub who claims, however implausibly, to be the prince of liberals.</i> -- Malcom Muggeridge</p>	<p><i>Long before our time the customs of our ancestors molded admirable men, and in turn these eminent men upheld the ways and institutions of their forebears. Our age, however, inherited the Republic like some beautiful painting of bygone days, its colors already fading through great age; and not only has our time neglected to freshen the colors of the picture, but we have failed to preserve its form and outlines.</i> -- Marcus Tullius Cicero</p>	<p><i>You should be extending your stay among writers whose genius is unquestionable, deriving constant nourishment from them if you wish to gain anything from your reading that will find a lasting place in your mind. To be everywhere is to be nowhere.</i> -- Seneca</p>

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