

John S. Cleaves on Faith and the Executive

Justice without force is impotent;
force without justice is tyranny.

-Pascal

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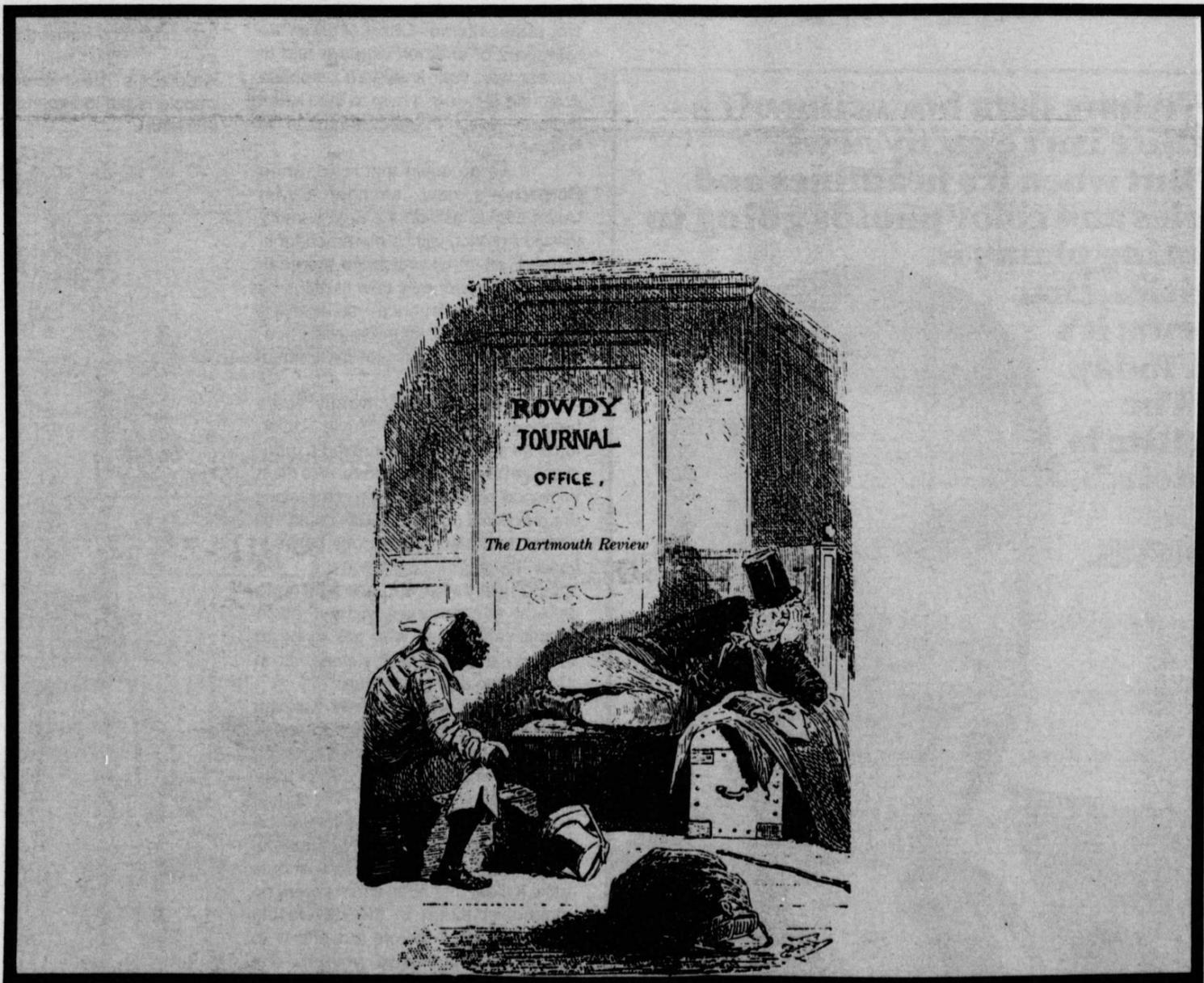
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**William Eggers reports on the Explosive
Events at Dartmouth College**

Douglas Jamieson and the Jackson Campaign

**Former President Richard M. Nixon:
The Duty of Students**



and all the usual stuff. . .

Collegiate Times

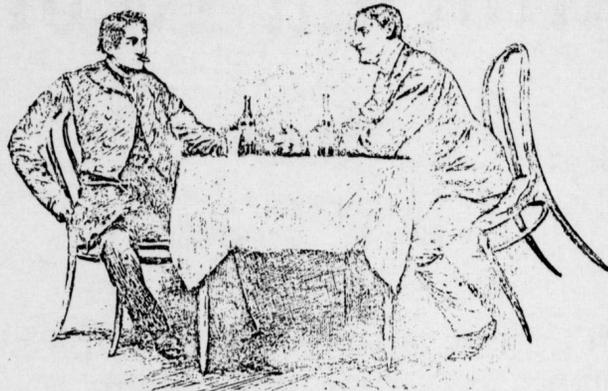
Victory Without War: What College Students Can Do

by Richard M. Nixon

Chances are good that Mikhail Gorbachev will still be in power in the Soviet Union when today's college students reach their fortieth birthdays. If his economic reforms succeed as Deng Xiao-peng's have in China, his influence could be profound enough to influence the course of history into the twenty-second century.

To most college students, if domestic politics are a fairly remote phenomenon, foreign affairs are an almost hopeless abstraction. Usually our campuses have paid attention only when there was something to be against. Awareness has been equated with opposition, as in Vietnam and South Africa. Otherwise students are content to focus on their studies and their other preparations for the working world.

In the years between now and the next century America will fall hopelessly behind the Soviet Union if the creative power of our young people is consumed in the purely selfish pursuit of financial gain and social status. If the United States is to survive in the twenty-first century and fulfill its destiny as what Lincoln called the last, best hope of the earth, it will only be because the generation now in college



rose to the challenge.

If Gorbachev's "new thinking" is successful it will be because he managed to refocus the energies of the Soviet Union from expansion of its empire abroad to reform of its economy at home. He knows that the problems he faces will require at least a generation to solve. He needs a generation of peace—or to put it more precisely, a generation without war.

While he pursues his goal we could do two things. We could sigh with

relief and turn to our own narrow interests and pleasures, taking advantage of the reduction in international tensions by reducing our role on the world stage. This is the counsel of the new negativists, who can be found not only in our great universities but also in the news media, big business, and politics. The platform of the new negativists is the new isolationism. Unlike the old isolationists of the 1950s, the new isolationists oppose not only American involvement abroad but also defense programs at home. Obsessed with the twin fears of another Vietnam and of nuclear war, their knee-jerk response to a crisis is to turn it over to the United Nations—which in effect means to do nothing.

If we go down that road, when Gorbachev's new, stronger Soviet Union stands astride the next century the old America will be no match for it. Instead, we must anticipate the challenge of Gorbachev's new thinking by building a new America—an America newly confident of its military and economic power and also of its spiritual appeal.

If we have only twenty years before a reinvigorated Soviet Union turns its sight toward renewed expansion, we have no time to lose. We must think and act boldly. We must restore the credibility of the U.S. strategic deterrent and also bolster our conventional forces in key theaters. We should help those who are fighting to prevent a communist victory, as in Angola, and those who are trying to overturn a communist victory, as in Afghanistan and Nicaragua.

Military power is only half the equation. We must take advantage of Moscow's flagging economic strength by improving our own competitive position around the world. We should work to improve living conditions in the Third World to undercut political appeal of communist slogans. We should make it clear that even if there were no communist threat in the developing world we would devote our efforts to reducing its pervasive poverty, disease, and injustice.

At the same time we must reaffirm our guiding values at home by finding new ways to enable all our citizens to share fully in America's success. We must solve the problems

of the urban underclass, the homeless, and the poor. We must rectify the inequalities from which blacks and other minorities suffer.

This agenda for America's political leaders in the next twenty years cannot be fulfilled without the support of America's leadership class-in-training, those who are now getting the best educations and who will undertake careers in the upper echelons of business, the media, and government. Since Vietnam the leadership class has undermined the United States in foreign policy by questioning its motives and its principles. Its obsessive skepticism is one reason the new negativists argue that we have lost both the will to lead and the faith in ourselves that would enable us to lead.

To restore faith we must look to our roots. Two centuries ago our newly-born nation caught the imagination of the world not because of its wealth or power, for it was poor and weak, but because of its ideas. We need to restore faith to our ideals, in our destiny, and in ourselves. War produces unity in a common purpose and stretches man to his ultimate. We should reach for the same unity in peacetime. The total effort to fight a war must be mobilized to build a better peace. The next generation of America's best-educated young people is the indispensable element in this effort.



Former President Nixon's seventh book, 1999: *Victory Without War*, was published in April by Simon and Schuster. © 1988, The Collegiate Network.

"To have data bouncing off a satellite isn't exactly news. But when it's headlines and stories and color photos going to printing plants in 33 cities, that is news; it's USA Today. The satellite is Contel's."

CONTEL.



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.

Letters to the Editor

From the Editor

The incident at Dartmouth College has sparked a controversy into which a number of national figures have thrown their two-cents worth. As Dartmouth is our sister school, and since there has been little said on the issue out West, we decided to bring you the story. That said, lets get on to other things.

With this issue my term of service comes to an end. My well-worn editor's cap has been turned over to that diligent doer of good deeds, Mr. Robert Triplett, and I wish him all the best. I want to thank all the staffers who worked so long and hard over the course of the year, and all those who stopped by and contributed on occasion and made our work such an interesting adventure. Without them, the *Review* wouldn't have been quite what it presently is, whatever you might interpret that to be.

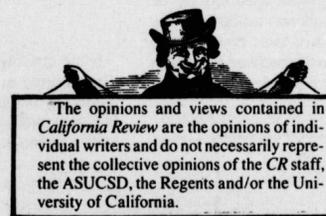
Amazingly enough, we were little persecuted by the campus radicals this year. Just the standard comments made under their collectivized

breaths, and one attempted break-in at our office. Could it be that after seven years the opposition is realizing that the *Review* is here to stay, no matter what? No, actually it feels a bit more like it was the calm before the storm. We'll just have to wait and see.

A number of you students out there in readership-land have come up to us and said that we are doing a good job, and that you support our efforts, but you seldom come in to work with us. You really should. There are usually positions available, and we can always find a few extra column-inches into which we could fit an article or two. So if you want to contribute in one way or another, or if you like to write, stop by and we'll put you to work. You'll get immediate benefits, great parties, something to show your parents to prove you aren't wasting all of your time, a resume boost, and many other advantages. So come on down!

Well, that's about it. Enjoy this issue and the hundreds still to come. Over to you, Rob. . .

-JSC



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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.

California Review



Credo:
Imperium et Libertas.

Magistratus:

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Robert Triplett.....Eximius Concubitus
Douglas Jamieson.....Tribunus Plebis
Leslie Crocker.....Supremus Auxulium

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A conservative journal is a terrible thing to waste. Please support the California Review, a not-for-profit organization. Thank you.

In Review

• Creating a bit of hope for college conservatism, trustees at Colby College in Maine recently voted to overturn a faculty decision banning CIA recruitment on campus. The reason? They uphold the novel desire for free speech and freedom of choice.

• Stalin's daughter and granddaughter have, once again, given up their Soviet citizenship and returned to the West.

• A measure seeking to turn Alcatraz prison into a gambling casino failed when it didn't get the support of a fourth member of the Board of Supervisors. The measure would have been placed onto San Francisco's June ballot had it been approved by the supervisors. Think of the ambiance of the place!

• You've heard of 'yuppies', so what's a 'cupple'? According to young, well-dressed diplomats attached to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., it's a "communist urban professional."

• The police had to block off the streets of Cloverdale, Ca. recently when a young bear paid a nocturnal visit to the city. The reason wasn't to keep the bear from the people, but rather to keep a huge crowd of residents from following their visitor too closely. The bear was eventually tranquilized and taken back to the wild.

• Denmark's Prime Minister Poul Schluter proclaims that if Karl Marx were alive today he wouldn't be a Marxist. Rather, Schluter claims that "he would have been a modern conservative, just like me." What a pleasant thought.

• The British are known for their maritime expertise, but they lost almost all their credibility when a 20 foot by 30 foot section of hull was welded upside-down onto one of their new submarines. The excuse used was that a 'this way up' sticker had fallen off.



• Tragedy of Tragedies! The Draft Carter for 1988 movement has collapsed! The organization members weren't even able to raise the 1000 signatures needed to get Carter's name on the New Jersey primary ballot.

• On the other hand, a Lyndon LaRouche follower was picked by Philadelphia Democrats to challenge GOP Rep. Richard Schulze in the November elections. Congratulations, Rep. Schulze and enjoy your next term of office.

• The San Diego Union, expecting a strike, recently put out a test edition made by management with bogus stories. Someone messed up, however, and it was distributed to a number of subscribers. The stories included a political coalition between the Reverends Jesse Jackson and Pat Robertson in an effort to gain the White House, a story outlining the mating rites of the California elephant seal, and one headlined "Happy Birthday Mickey Mouse."

• Pope Celestine V has been stolen! Someone made off with the remains of the pope who served for five months in 1294. They were taken from the cathedral in the city of L'Aquila, Italy.

• Ivan Kondratyenko deserted from the Soviet army in the fall of 1941 when Germany invaded. He spent the next 44 yearshiding in a cellar under his wife's house in a Ukrainian village.

• The law firm founded by the son of Abraham Lincoln in 1872 went belly-up last month. The Isham, Lincoln & Beale partnership dissolved due to financial trouble and loss of staff attorneys.

• Once in a blue moon? Well, it happens this month. May has two full moons so look for those rare events.

• In something that sounds like it belongs in a frat house's nightmare, five huge 'creatures' went on a rampage in search of beer in India. They tore apart houses and other property and injured a number of people during their quest for alcohol. The creatures? Elephants.

California Review Student Poll No.3:

Fill out and send via Intra-Campus mail or drop off at the office, Room 212, Student Center. Please use an envelope. Thank you.

California Review
Intra-Campus mail
B-023-005

1) Should the U.S. limit its military role overseas?
Yes No No Opinion

2) Should the U.S. enact restrictive trade practices, such as high tariffs?
Yes No No Opinion

3) Do you support an increased U.N. and decreased U.S. international role?
Yes No No Opinion

Comments: _____

Presidential Trust

by John S. Cleaves

To clear up any problems before this article really gets underway, I support President Reagan. Therefore I cannot support a large number of the people who have served in his administration, for they have, knowingly or not, undermined his presidency. They have, in fact, done much more damage than just that, because they have undermined the office of the president as an institution.

Republicans have to face up to the facts Democrats have been yelling about for years: in terms of criminal allegations and convictions, the Reagan administration has been one of the most prosecuted since President Grant held office over a century ago.

No matter your ideology or interpretation, this cannot be considered a good thing. It destroys the trust citizens hold in the executive branch, no if's, and's or but's. If it had happened only once or twice it could have been explained away with the tired "there's a few rotten apples in every barrel" cliché, but it has happened repeatedly over the last seven plus years. You know that when even Dan Rather gets bored of saying, "Another member of the Reagan administration was indicted today," that it has been happening with certain amount of frequency.

Another equally damaging problem which has appeared over the last few years is the plague of "kiss and tell" books by former aides and advisors to the president. From Don Regan's recent tales of astrology, to Larry

Speakes' made-up quotes, to David Stockman's stories of presidential non-comprehension, books have been written to gain riches for their authors while intentionally embarrassing the president.

Stories like these can have no other effect than to damage the confidence the public holds in the presidency. Can you really trust someone who makes important decisions based upon the stars, who doesn't even say some of his best quotes, who can't even understand relatively simple economic theories? Of course, many of these tales are blown completely out of proportion, and most people realize that and compensate while reading them. But hearing such stories over and over and over eventually lends a certain amount of credibility to them, as if repetition proved truth.

So Reagan, who is a lameduck president anyway, has lost a deal of the respect of the public. The books and convictions have taken their toll on his reputation. History will most likely vindicate his actions and decisions. However there is a second, potentially

more harmful, outcome from these incidents. The loss of trust by the president, any president, in the people who work for him.

If a president loses trust in his advisors, aides and, in fact, the whole of the executive over which he rules, he becomes handcuffed and unable to lead effectively. When a president has to police all those who work under him to ensure that they don't abuse the power of their positions or break the law, he wastes time on details which he shouldn't even have to consider.

On the other hand, if the president cannot trust the people to whom he goes for advice about issues of national importance, he is equally restrained. The same concept which keeps many students from asking questions in class, the fear of sounding stupid in front of a lot of people, would apply to the president: why ask an aide for an opinion, or some data, or what-

ever, if that person is just going to go write a national bestseller about it and make the president, no matter his intelligence, to appear to be a backwoods



dunce.

This nation can't be run, at least not well run, under such circumstances. The general public recognizes this, and the Congress does as well. Reagan is on his way out, and the people are turning their attention to others who will lead the country in the coming years. Otherwise there would be more of a protest than just the general musings of the media about such events. If the nation continues to see presidencies hampered by the ineffectiveness and corruption of aides, advisors and others, Congress, with the support of the people, will act to limit the power of the president, not out of any antipathy toward the executive, but in the interest of protecting and preserving the country.

President Reagan has used his term of office to try to restore the power the executive has steadily lost to Congress since the Johnson administration. Now through the actions of members of an unplanned conspiracy, people who are supposed to be loyal to the man and the office they serve, his efforts are being thwarted, both for the remainder of his tenure and, unfortunately, for that of those who will follow him. If the office of the president is to survive in its present form, it will only be able to do so through the trust of the people, and through the president's trust in those serving him.

John S. Cleaves is a senior and is Editor-in-Chief of CR.

America's Burden

by Brian Nomi

Despite our pressing interests in the Gulf, few Americans understand the need for our involvement. The media has attempted to portray the situation as a futile, bloody stalemate. In order to counter these deficiencies, one must hold a clear understanding of American interests, goals and strategies in the Persian Gulf.

After the tragic deaths of 37 sailors aboard the USS Stark last year, people began to question the merits of our involvement in the Persian Gulf. Now, after the two engagements with Iran, many call for our withdrawal. But the Persian Gulf is not a military adventure, it is the cradle of some of the most vital American economic and political interests. So vital are these interests that Admiral William Crowe, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said, "The strait is today the single most important checkpoint in the world."

Our economic interests in the Gulf are obvious. More than 50 percent of the world's oil can be found in this deadly region. Although America gets only a small percentage of its oil from the Gulf, an Iranian blockade would force other nations to compete for the remaining world oil supplies. The result would be shortages and higher oil prices all over the world. Thus the allied naval presence is a necessity for the world's economic well being.

Pipelines in place and under construction may one day remove the need for tankers to risk going through the strait. But even if this were to happen, our naval presence is still mandated by our political interests in the Gulf. These interests consist of keeping the Soviets from dominating the Gulf, preventing Iranian fundamentalists (the Muslim Shiites) from conquering the Middle East, and protecting friendly Arab states.

As strange as this previous statement may sound, these are really our primary goals. Suppose the U.S., France, Britain and our other allies pulled their naval forces out of the Gulf. One of two things would happen.

First: Iran cuts off the strait and takes control of the Gulf. Iraq, Kuwait, and other friendly states are deprived of their oil exporting capability which is their primary trade. Without this trade, Iraq loses much of its ability to defend itself against Iran and is conquered. Iran becomes a great power and turns the Middle East into a hotbed of Islamic riot and revolution. The Shiites then attack the Great Satan (the U.S.) and Israel in all possible ways. Not only would most of the world's oil be controlled by a mob of fanatics, but the Soviet Union would have good reason to use 30 divisions in a "defensive war" against Iran, much like their action in

Afghanistan. The Soviets greatly desire the region's oil and their access to warm water ports.

The second possibility is that the Soviets would take our reins in the Gulf and bring Arab states under its sway. The Soviets would have command of the region and have a reputation of reliability established over the U.S. This is why the concept of a joint U.S.-Soviet force in the Gulf is self-defeating: one of our objectives is to stave off Soviet expansionism in the Gulf. Despite current Soviet-American friendliness, one need only look at Soviet atrocities in Afghanistan to see the darker side of Soviet diplomatic capabilities.

With the necessity of our presence in the Gulf now clearly in mind, one can answer the question of how long we need to stay. President Reagan correctly states, "As long as it takes." With such important issues involved, America can ill afford to leave until the Iran-Iraq war has ended and our friends are out of danger. Since Carter's term we have stated our willingness to go to war if necessary to protect American economic and political ends.

The willingness to use force is crucial in the Gulf. In order to make Iran agree to our terms, we must make refusal of our demands more unpleasant than compliance. For example, if we say that the Gulf will remain a free waterway, the Ayatollah won't like it. But attempting to close the Gulf results in minelayers and frigates being destroyed, speedboats being sunk, and oil platforms being lost; a situation the Iranians like even less. The threat of punishment is what makes the Iranians back off.

In practice this has worked well. When we put American flags on Kuwaiti tankers, we demanded that they not be attacked. An Iranian missile attack against a re-flagged Kuwaiti tanker resulted in the destruction of an Iranian communications platform, and the mining of an American ship resulted in the loss of half their naval forces. We have shown Iran that if it uses force against us it will receive a far worse use of force.

When trouble started flaring up in the Gulf, America went in alone. Many strongly disliked this. Soon our allies saw the wisdom of this action and also sent in forces. Today the free world has a strong presence in the Gulf. Now there are those who wish to undermine our foreign policy with the War Powers Act, forcing us to declare war or withdraw from the region.

Clearly the War Powers Act

continued on page 9

Dartmouth Review's Struggle for Justice

by William Eggers

(Editor's Note: At Dartmouth College, UCSD's sister school, a scandal has reared its head to threaten the institution. William Eggers, a UCSD student who is attending Dartmouth as part of the exchange program, reports on the crisis.)

In a case that has made headlines nationally, a little over a month ago four Dartmouth students were harshly punished by the College's Committee on Standards. All were staff members of the conservative student newspaper, *The Dartmouth Review*. The punishments were severe. Christopher Baldwin, former Editor-in-Chief of the Review, and John Sutter, senior editor, were each suspended for six terms. John Quilhot, photography editor, was suspended for two terms; Sean Nolan, a freshman and a contributor to the Review, was placed on probation for one year.

The crime you ask? According to Dartmouth's Kangaroo Court on Standards, the young men were guilty of harassment, disorderly conduct, and violation of Professor William Cole's right to privacy. For those of you in the west who are not familiar with the now infamous incident of February 25th, I will briefly recount the highlights. However, it is first necessary to take a look at Mr. Cole, Professor of Music.

The first important point to remember is that Professor Cole is black and that most Review staffers are white. Cole does not like the Review. He affectionately terms those on the Review as "the scum of the mother'ck'n' earth." He deemed it necessary to add that the Review staffers are "all G'dd'mn f'ck'n' ss white-boy racists." Note once again that this is from the mouth of a tenured professor at an Ivy League school. Read on, it gets better, or worse, depending upon your perspective.

Cole's antagonistic relationship with the Review precedes all the way back to 1983 when he sued the Review for printing an article which was critical of his highly unorthodox teaching methods (more about Cole's teaching later). The suit was unsuccessful.

After the publication of that piece, Cole went to the author's (Laura Ingraham) room and pounded on the door incessantly for nearly half an hour. Miss Ingraham gratefully was not there, however, her roommate, who was, was petrified. This was to be only the beginning of Cole's threatening fits of rage. A few years later, he screamed across the Dartmouth Green to former Editor-in-Chief Deborah Stone '87, "I'm going to f'ck'n' blow you up!" He does have a certain way with words, doesn't he?

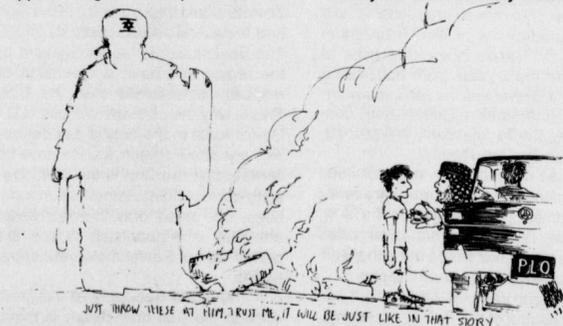
This leads up to the fateful incident on February 25, 1988. The day before, the Review had published a transcript of the February 16 Music 2 class with Professor Cole. The transcript revealed that Cole consistently uses the same kind of gutter language in class and further it clearly demonstrated the serious academic deficiencies of the class. One alumni, Professor Fredrick W. Dow, writes that after "reading the disjointed, incoherent soliloquy of Prof. Cole, one wonders if the



ability to speak the mother tongue is required for appointment to a tenured faculty position at Dartmouth." William F. Buckley writes that "Professor Cole, the tape recorder revealed, sounded as though he were strung out on dope, reciting a disjointed soliloquy on the subject of poverty, racism and the kitchen stove, peppered by language of the streets, as one would most charitably call it." Nothing in Cole's lecture resembled anything pertinent to a class titled "American Music in the Oral Tradition."

Due to the controversial nature on the piece the Review consulted with legal counsel in Washington, D.C. The staffers were advised to approach Cole with a memo saying that the paper would give Cole a chance to respond to the Review's article in the following week's edition.

At the conclusion of Cole's class on February 25, three Review contributors and John Quilhot, the photographer, entered Faulkner auditorium to present Cole with the memo and ask for an apology for his racial slurs directed at John Sutter in a phone conversation the previous day. Soon after approaching Cole, the professor burst



into a fit of rage, assaulted three of the staffers and committed battery against two. Further, he grabbed Quilhot's camera and broke off the flash unit (valued at \$230). The exchange was tape-recorded by one of the staffers.

Double standards are the norm at Dartmouth

Several days after the incident a rally was organized by the Afro-American Society to protest the actions of the Review staffers. It seems clear from the transcript of the incident that it was

the actions of Professor Cole that should have been the object of protest, however, reverse discrimination and double standards are the norm at Dartmouth. At the rally the new President of the College, Dr. James Freedman, clearly aligned himself with the protestors and it soon became apparent that the Review staffers would be found guilty before their hearing ever began.

Coming as no surprise to anyone, Dartmouth's Committee on Standards found the students guilty of the crimes mentioned at the beginning of this article, and they meted out the exceptionally brutal punishments. Their 20-page appeal was then denied by the Dean of the College Edward Shanahan, who was anything but an impartial arbitrator.

Before the denial of the appeal, President Freedman addressed a special faculty meeting convened for the purpose of denouncing the Review. In his speech, Freedman described the paper as being "irresponsible, mean-spirited, cruel and ugly." He further labeled the Review as "ideological provocateurs posing as journalists." The lynch-mob mentality of the faculty

at the meeting was amazing. They smelled blood and went after the Review with a vengeance. Music Professor Jon Appleton called the Review "racist" and then proceeded to express the belief that "it is not easy for the faculty to reach these students, especially when one of us is encouraging them, and setting an example for them. I refer to my colleague Professor Jeffrey Hart, who is an advisor to the Dartmouth Review...He serves as a model for the racist and sexist behavior of those undergraduates for whom he serves as an advisor...If Professor Hart

cannot help these students, it is our responsibility to do so...it is our job to help educate these students..." In his ravings not only does Appleton slander Professor Hart, who is a nationally respected teacher and columnist, but he seems to imply that it is necessary to indoctrinate these students into a more preferred ideology, i.e. the vocal conservatism of the students must be stifled. Only one professor had the courage to raise the question of the student's civil liberties, such as freedom of speech and press. The rest of the faculty seemed to be either too caught up in the anti-Review hysteria that Freedman's speech had incited or too cowardly to speak out in favor of basic, constitutional rights.

What to make of all this? To this writer the outcome of the incident is symptomatic of a dangerous trend which is moving across college campuses and into national politics. I am

20-1 in favor of the Review

What does the rest of the country and loyal Dartmouth alumni think of Dartmouth's handling of the Cole incident? Opinion is somewhat mixed, yet Freedman was forced to acknowledge to the Boston Globe that letters to his office were running 20-1 in favor of the Review. Alumni from both the conservative and liberal camps blasted Freedman and the College's actions taken toward the four students (and lack of action taken against the four-mouthed Professor Cole). Morton M. Kondracke, Dartmouth class of 1960 and Senior Editor of the liberal publication *The New Republic*, had this to say, "I think that the six-term punishment was vastly out of proportion to the students and was way too severe. [Freedman] is concerned about black kids not coming to Dartmouth, but I think he ought to have been a lot more careful and a lot more generous to the Review, which is an interesting and important publication..."

Stephen Curley '68, a well known lawyer in Los Angeles, is less restrained in his criticism. He says, "Freedman is just frightening—he's got to go." Keplair Vaile of Clairmont, New Hampshire writes, "The Review Four have my sympathy in dealing with the loonies. The punishment is draconian. It is mystifying to me that Professor Cole's language is not an issue with the administration."

Also lining up behind the Review are a number of highly respected newspapers including *The Wall Street Journal*, *The Manchester Union Leader*, and the *Boston Herald*. Even government officials high in the Reagan administration are expressing their disdain for the actions taken by Freedman. Co-Secretary of Transportation James Burnley remarked, "I am appalled by the Dartmouth administration's neo-fascist trampling of these students' First Amendment rights." Secretary of Education William Bennett and former White House Press Secretary Patrick J. Buchanan both support the Review in their fight for justice.

What to make of all this? To this writer the outcome of the incident is symptomatic of a dangerous trend which is moving across college campuses and into national politics. I am

continued on page 7

Dartmouth, continued

continued from page 6

referring to the increasing tendency for college administrations and elected officials to give in to the often outrageous demands of very vocal minority pressure groups. These groups frame most issues in terms of race or sex. Any opinions, policies or publications that they disagree with are immediately deemed racist, or in the case of feminists, racist and sexist. Recent examples of prestigious universities capitulating to the policies of intimidation are abundant.

At Stanford University, a group of students calling themselves the Rainbow Agenda student group man-

aged to convince the faculty senate to drastically change the content of Stanford's much-heralded year long course on Western Civilization. Through the use of rallies, demonstrations, and the occupation of Stanford President Kennedy's office, the group pressured the faculty into throwing out the core reading list of 15 significant works in Western thought. The course was renamed "Cultures, Ideas, and Values" and must contain works by "women, minorities, and persons of color."

Western culture's got to go!

Who was the presidential candidate last spring who was leading these students in the chant, "Hey, hey, ho, ho, Western Culture's got to go!" None other than the preacher from Chicago, Reverend Jesse Jackson. Jackson has run an entire presidential campaign using the new double standard and reverse racism to his advantage. He avoids heavy criticism of his radical, leftist, domestic and foreign policy agenda by labeling most criticism as racist. If college administrators, politicians, and government offi-

cials continue to engage in the practice of appeasement for fear of being wrongly labeled racist, rather than standing up for the principles and ideals on which this country was founded, very soon we will surely witness what Allan Bloom refers to as "The closing of the American mind."

William Eggers is a junior at UCSD. He is currently at Dartmouth fighting for the forces of freedom and justice.



Transcript of the Cole Incident

The following transcript records the events of Thursday, February 25 between Professor William Cole and three staff members of *The Dartmouth Review*.

Chris Baldwin: You slandered people on the Review, which does not—you have your rights to free speech.

Prof. Cole: (While Baldwin was talking, Cole screamed the following) You have proof? You have proof?

Baldwin: Yes.

Cole: (Still yelling) That somebody slandered you?

Baldwin: Second of all, there are legal implications here, sir, and I just want to get it cleared up and I just wanted to give you the fair opportunity to respond unedited, no problems, in the paper.

Cole: (Still yelling) I don't talk to you people.

Baldwin: Fine, it's just that there are legal implications here.

Cole: And you know that, and you know that, know what I mean? You know that, know what I mean? (While Cole said this he was poking his index fingers at Baldwin's eyes. Baldwin's back was against the wall.)

Baldwin: And I have to go through the motions because there are certain legal... Cole: (Still yelling) Wait, if you had to go through the motions, why didn't the person who taped my class go through... Baldwin: How do you know what happened during class? How do you know how I got that information?

Luzmila Johnson: It was word for word what was in the class.

Cole: (Still yelling) You mean you got permission? You got permission?

Baldwin: Prof. Cole, there are many ways I could get... Cole: You got permission?

Baldwin: You're making an assumption here. I thought the purpose of a liberal arts institution was to look at the facts and then make...

Cole: (Screaming) Hey, look, don't you ever tell me what I'm doing, cause you're nothing but...

Baldwin: And you don't tell me how I did things because you have no idea.

Cole: (Screaming) Hey, man, did I come over to your class, have I ever gone over to your f'ck'n' ss office man to ask you anything? I mean you came into my class, this is my space, my space, and with this corrupted bigoted bullsh't.

have to pay me for the flash. Cole: What? Quilhot: You're going to have to pay me for the flash you just broke.

Cole: Hey man, I told you not to take pictures of me.

Baldwin: Gentlemen, gentlemen let's...

Cole: Don't you have any respect for me? You students, barge into a professor's class and start taking pictures of him, and that professor's not

Baldwin: We've got pictures of you in front of Parkhurst; we've got pictures during the protest and you're going like...

Johnson: Will you leave it alone? Sutter: This is a very serious situation. Johnson: You have nothing to write about.

Cole: Will you look at this, this guy is recording this.

Sutter: Will you get your hand out of my pocket? Cole: He's taping the whole thing, he's taping the whole thing.

Sutter: Yes, I am. Cole: Can you dig it? Sutter: Yes sir, and my name is John Sutter and I wish to ask you for an apology for all the insults you have hurled at me and my colleagues.

Cole: (Screaming) Hey man, you're a bigot.

Sutter: You owe me an apology, and you owe all of my fellow staff members an apology.

Cole: Can you take it from me? Man, can you take it? While Cole said the above comment, Cole was motioning his hands toward his body. It was obvious that Cole was inviting Sutter to take a swing at him.

Sutter: No. Cole: I want you to turn it off, man, I want you to turn it off.

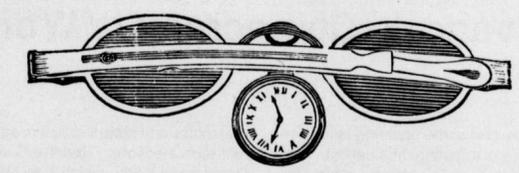
Sutter: Fine.

Cole: Slimy...just slimy.

Baldwin: Well, we don't want to get rid of Bill Cole. We just want to improve... While Baldwin said the above statement, Cole assaulted a student photographer while he said the comment below.

Cole: Hey, that you are so disrespectful of me, that you have no respect for me that you take pictures of me.

John Quilhot: Sir, you're going to



The recording lasted 3 minutes and 13 seconds. The students left the room within twenty seconds after the tape was turned off.

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Jesse Jackson Spells Disaster

by Douglas Jamieson

As the month of May rolls around, the muddled Democratic Party is still searching for someone who can lead their party on the road to the White House. With such men as Bruce Babbitt, Dick Gephardt, Gary Hart, Joe Biden, Paul Simon, and Al Gore well out of the presidential nomination picture, the Democratic nomination is currently a two man race. The lucky survivors are Governor Michael Dukakis and the Reverend Jesse Jackson. Although Gov. Dukakis is establishing himself as the frontrunner, he has not been as vocal on issues concerning the economy and defense as Jackson has. On the economy, Dukakis runs the risk of being branded a big spending liberal. Jackson on the other hand leaves no doubt that he is a big spending liberal. Concerning defense and foreign policy, Dukakis has little experience, and he has remained relatively quiet on the subject. Recently, however, Jackson outlined his defense plan in detail. Jesse Jackson has a message, and even with the rhetoric it sounds good. However, we must take a closer look at what Jackson is really saying on the issues to determine just how disastrous a Jackson Presidency would be.

Concerning the economy, Jackson makes it perfectly clear what he wants to do. On the campaign trail in West Chester, Pennsylvania, Jackson stated three times in five minutes, "I don't want to massage or manage Reaganomics, I want to reverse Reaganomics." The National

Review reports that Left-leaning Democrats are praising Jackson for waging 'class warfare' in which "he would raise the top tax rate on personal income to 38.5 percent, on corporate income to 46 percent: a recipe for stagnation." As well as this, Jackson is against any work requirement for welfare. Furthermore his supposed move toward the mainstream is yet to be seen. To reveal his socialist tendencies, Jackson "supports the Family Farm Act, which is too radical even for the Democratic Congress. The act would impose production controls and licensing, and would amount to federal management of agriculture." The results of a Jackson economy would be as follows: "Economists cost out the Jackson program and arrive at a deficit figure of \$300 billion, probably understated, given a shrinking Jackson economy."

The other major issue concerns defense and foreign policy on which Jackson has recently shed some light. We are all familiar with his statement "Long live Fidel Castro! Long live Che Guevara!" He even stated that "Robert Mugabe, the dictator of Zimbabwe, is one of the men he most admires in the world." This makes one wonder what kind of U.S. defense proposal Jackson has in mind. The Wall Street Journal clearly sums up the effect of Jackson's proposals when it titled an article "Jackson's Defense Plan Would Alter U.S.'s Military Posture World-Wide." What alternatives would there be? Jackson's defense proposals are as

follows:

- Freeze Pentagon spending from 1989 through 1993.
- No more MX missiles.
- Stop the Midgetman and D-5 missiles
- Halt the Stealth bomber.
- Cut back to 12 aircraft carriers.
- Reduce U.S. forces in Western Europe.

Jackson's plan basically weakens our position on land, at sea, and in the air. On land, Jackson is satisfied with the 50 MX missiles already built, even in the wake of an increasing Soviet first-strike capability. He would also do away with the Midgetman mobile missile. Mobile missiles are extremely important because they are the retaliatory force most likely to survive a Soviet first-strike, and so act as a disincentive for such actions. Furthermore, he would reduce the 325,000 U.S. troops in Europe by withdrawing 65,000 over a period of five years. This means that the U.S. would adopt a lower international military profile." This is not a good idea after the INF Treaty removed our European nuclear deterrent. In the air Jackson would halt production of the Stealth bomber, which is capable of eluding enemy radar. He would also rely more upon the F-16 fighter plane than on the more expensive F-15 fighter, or reduce "purchases of both the F-15 and F-16 if both programs continued." Nor would President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) survive a Jackson presidency. At sea, Jackson would do away

with the D-5 submarine launched nuclear missile; additionally dropping back to 12 aircraft carriers from the 15 already in operation or being built. Anthony Cordesman, adjunct professor of national security at Georgetown University, sums up the philosophy of the Jackson defense plan, "Ultimately what Jesse Jackson really says when you add it up is he doesn't believe the U.S. should play the role of a superpower."

It is clear that a Jackson administration would spell disaster for the United States both economically and militarily. Soon members of the Democratic Party will have to come to terms with the Rev. Jackson in forms of either distancing themselves from him, or by making him part of their "hopeful" 1989 presidential administration. In either case Jesse Jackson will most likely play an integral part in the race for the Democratic nomination all the way to the July convention in Atlanta.



Douglas Jamieson is a sophomore at UCSD.

El Salvador's Democracy is Working

by Alfred G. Cuzan

In March El Salvador's voters went to the polls for the fifth time in seven years. This time it was to vote for the legislature and local governments, the second such election held during the administration of President Napoleon Duarte, who was elected for a five-year term in a run-off election in 1984. Although the results of the March election were unfavorable to Duarte's Christian Democratic Party, the voting, which the Communists tried to fend off with violence and threats, marked another milestone in El Salvador's democratic evolution.

At stake were 60 seats in the National Assembly and 244 municipal councils and mayoralties. In a crushing defeat for President Duarte's left-of-center party, which had won 33 legislative seats and two-thirds of the local governments in 1985, the more conservative Nationalist Republican Alliance (Arena) won an absolute majority in the legislature and something like 200 local governments, including the municipality of San Salvador, the capitol, where the president's son lost his bid to become mayor (Duarte had filled that post in the 1960s).

Over half of the electorate showed up at the polls, many walking

for miles and some standing in line for hours before casting their ballots. This display of civism is all the more remarkable considering that the Communists of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, as in previous elections, tried to prevent Salvadorans from voting. They attacked polling places, murdered one mayor and kidnapped four others, threatened to attack road traffic, detonated several bombs that wounded civilians in San Salvador, and blacked out large parts of the country by blowing up electric pylons.

As well as exposing the Communists' inability to deter voters from going to the polls, the election suggests several things. Although the margin of Arena's victory took nearly everyone by surprise, including the party's chairman, Freddy Cristiani, who is likely to run for president next year, a loss of legislative seats and local governments for the ruling Christian Democrats should not have been unexpected. In any democracy, the party that has been in control of the national government for several years tends to lose "off year" elections for the legislature or local governments. For example, in the United States the president's party invariably loses con-

gressional and state legislative seats in mid-term elections. That the Christian Democratic Party, which has been in virtual control of government at all levels, lost this election simply suggests that El Salvador's political system is behaving more and more like a true, pluralistic democracy.

The election results also suggest that a two-party system is emerging in El Salvador. The electorate cast most of their ballots for either Arena or the Christian Democratic Party; small splinter parties won very few votes. This is a good sign, for a two-party system tends to orient candidates and policymakers toward the political center. In El Salvador, a country which for many years has been polarized by extremists of right and left, a two-party system should in time produce a welcome moderation of political attitudes and behavior.

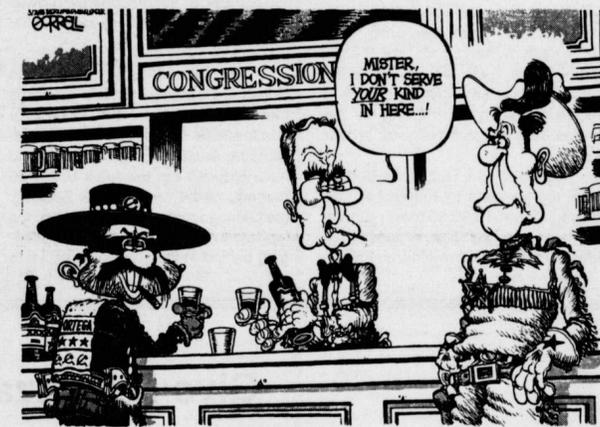
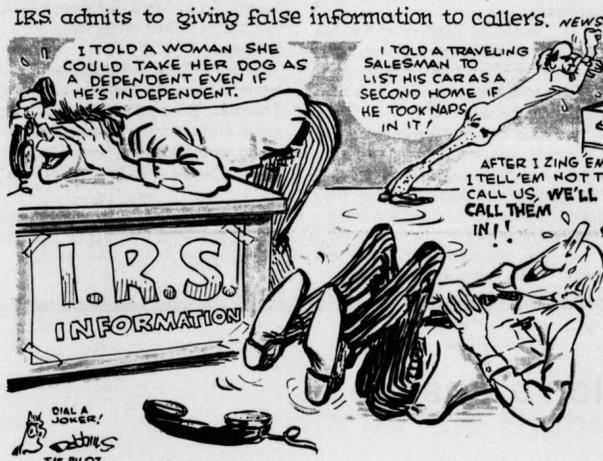
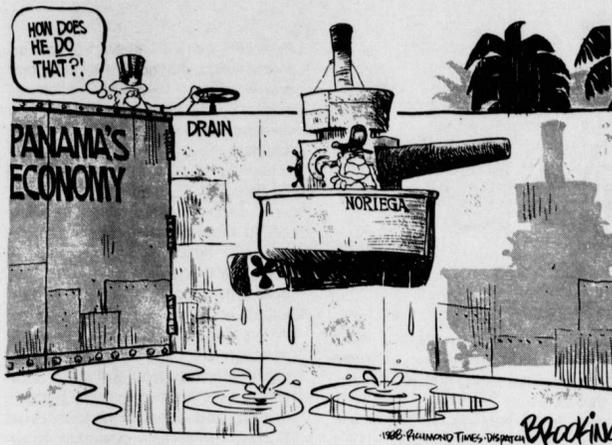
The overwhelming victory of Arena, a party that is squarely behind private property and is unabashedly anti-Communist, shows that conservatism is alive and well in El Salvador, even among low-income groups. As James LeMoyné of The New York Times reports, "much of Arena's support comes from conservative peas-

ants and slum dwellers who blame Marxist guerrillas for destroying their livelihoods."

LeMoyné also reports that President Duarte was shocked by his party's defeat, and quotes "a European diplomat" who characterized the election as "a tragedy for a man who has fought his whole life to lead this country to democracy." Surely no politician savors defeat, and if President Duarte evaluates the election solely in terms of his party's fortunes, he is bound to be depressed, for this year's legislative and local losses presage the loss of the presidency in 1989, when Duarte is constitutionally forbidden to run for reelection (prohibitions against presidential reelection are the rule in Latin American constitutions). However, if President Duarte takes a longer view, he can derive comfort from the fact that the recent elections represent another step forward in El Salvador's democratic evolution, something for which he, and the Christian Democratic Party, can rightfully claim a good deal of credit.

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

Comics Page



Gulf

continued from page 5

should not be invoked. Without discussing the act's constitutionality, two problems would be presented by the act. The first is that we need decisive executive action rather than the confused direction of 535 members of Congress. The second is that we may need to stay in the Gulf for many years, not just 90 days. The War Powers Act would significantly hamper America in achieving its objectives in the Gulf.

America must not yield in this stand for the freedom of our friends and the safety of our vital interests in the Persian Gulf. To do any less would be unworthy of our role as a superpower.

Brian Nomi is a junior political science major at UCSB.



Thatcher Leads Great Britain's Renaissance

by Daniel J. Mitchell

Ten years ago, Great Britain's economy was considered a basket case. Economic growth rates consistently trailed other developed nations, nationalized industries were losing money hand over fist, and marginal tax rates as high as 83 percent were stifling the productivity of a people who had led the world into the industrial revolution.

Over the last decade, however, Great Britain has experienced one of the most remarkable rebounds in world economic history. Its economic growth now ranks among the leaders of the industrialized world. Privatization has reduced the deficit by billions of dollars and revolutionized competition in British industry, and the newly-released national budget drops the top income tax rate from 60 percent to 40 percent.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher deserves the lion's share of the credit for her country's recovery. Her steadfast determination to remove the shackles imposed on the British economy by previous governments has faced constant opposition, even from members of her own party. Her perseverance has paid off handsomely. The voters recently rewarded her with a third term, giving her party a 100-seat majority and making her the longest-reigning prime minister in over a century.

Not only did Thatcher's budget lower top tax rates to 40 percent, she also announced a \$5.55 billion surplus for next year, the first in almost 20 years. Her tax reform proposal elimi-



nates several tax brackets, leaving only two rates, 25 percent and the top rate of 40 percent.

A country whose best minds and most talented people were driven to leave the country by high taxes in the 1970s has now become one of the few countries in Europe experiencing job growth. From 1983 to 1986, Great Britain created 1.5 million new jobs, more than the rest of the European community combined. With economic growth of four percent in 1987, the trend continued even stronger.

The United States and Great Britain are not the only two countries that have recognized the stifling economic effects of high income tax rates. Canada, Australia, and New Zealand have reduced top tax rates below 50 percent. In the case of New Zealand, the Labor government has reduced the top rate to 33 percent. Countries lagging behind in the worldwide move to

fairer and lower tax rates, like Japan, France, and West Germany, are coming under increasing pressure to lower their taxes.

In his message on the budget, Great Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, aptly stated, "The reason for the world-wide trend toward lower top rates of tax is clear. Excessive rates of income tax destroy enterprise, encourage avoidance, and drive talent to more hospitable shores overseas."

Lawson also debunked the idea that lower rates would produce less revenue, saying of high rates, "far from raising additional revenues, over time they actually raise less."

American policymakers could learn a lot from the British experience. Instead of clamoring for more taxes to feed an already bloated budget, they should keep tax rates low and enact a spending freeze.

The recommendations of the

President's bipartisan Commission on Privatization should also be adopted, and we should follow the British example by deregulating our financial markets. Legislation which would regulate the economy and impair our international competitiveness should be defeated.

Britain's recovery dispels the notion that countries do not control their economic destiny. On the contrary, the types of economic policies politicians choose have a tremendous impact on the future of their country. When Margaret Thatcher decided to abandon the Labor Party policies of confiscatory taxation and nationalization, she set the stage for what *Barron's* financial newspaper refers to as "Great Britain's remarkable economic comeback."

Margaret Thatcher has not solved every problem she inherited. Overall, however, Thatcher has accomplished more than most anyone dreamt possible. The "Iron Lady" has lived up to her name and given new life to a nation written off as dead not too long ago.

American politicians could learn a valuable lesson from Mrs. Thatcher. Strong principles and good ideas, not politically motivated pandering to special interest groups, are the building blocks of long-term success.

Daniel J. Mitchell is director of tax and budget policy for Citizens for a Sound Economy.

Give Privatization a Chance

by Richard H. Fink

While the postal rate for letters jumps to 25 cents, the U.S. Postal Service is cutting back on window hours and Sunday collection. In other words, a higher price gets you less service.

If a grocery store behaved similarly, its customers would quickly go elsewhere. But if there is only one grocery in town, its owner makes the rules and you follow.

The postal service currently operates under laws a grocery store manager would love. For example, a 116-year-old federal statute forbids anyone else from competing with the post office for first-class mail service. Other laws similarly give third-class and other mail customers no choice of alternate services.

The President's Commission on Privatization, however, has spent six months studying ways to better deliver goods and services to the American public, and has recommended private sector alternatives to improve service, lower costs to taxpayers and foster employee commitment through employee-ownership and other means. In its final report, submitted to President Reagan on March 18, 1988, this 11-member bipartisan commission re-

vealed its findings based on hearing testimony of over 140 witnesses, countless pages of source materials, and recent examples of privatization in Great Britain under Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

The input received by the commission enabled it to prepare a hard-hitting report identifying sensible and realistic recommendations regarding economic decisions you and I make in our own lives every day.

For example, some of the commission's most significant proposals would:

- Allow companies who can carry mail better and cheaper to do so. First, open rural postal routes to private competition, and then allow competition in all areas of postal service. To win postal-union support for these and other measures, offer stock-ownership and other programs to employees.

- Allow federal housing residents to form their own management companies to better respond to their needs. (This has worked remarkably well at Washington, D.C.'s Kenilworth-Parkside project, where crime rates, maintenance costs and tenant welfare dependency have plummeted.) Where possible, sell livable units to

tenants at a cut rate, and give vouchers to residents of dilapidated housing, which they can apply toward better homes.

- Gradually transform the federal-passenger railroad, Amtrak, into a for-profit operation. Then, similar to last year's successful sale of the freight railroad, Conrail, sell Amtrak to the private sector.

- Establish voucher systems at the state level to introduce competition to the school system. This way, students and parents can choose among area schools for the best available education. Administrators, then, will have to pay close attention to curriculum and conduct in order to compete with other schools for students and their voucher money.

- Allow private companies to compete for contracts to manage air-traffic control towers and maintenance facilities. Utilize private-sector solutions to ease airport congestion and give local airports the authority to collect user and passenger fees to finance expansion and operations.

These are some pretty radical measures compared to what passes for business-as-usual in Washington. But the most appealing aspect of them

is that they are non-partisan in nature. All Americans would benefit from improved delivery of goods and services and the reduction in tax dollars that subsidized government operations.

What must happen is that those with a stake in government ownership—like union members, career bureaucrats, and subsidized customers—must also be given a stake in privatization. This can include discount stock purchases, job guarantees and employee-ownership plans.

Companies like UPS, Federal Express and Purolator have managed to find a niche in the package-shipping market, increasing consumer choice and giving the Postal Service a run for its money. Why not open up mail carriage, low-income housing, passenger-rail service, air-traffic control, and many other areas of government services to competition? This element has for decades made the United States one of the wealthiest and most productive nations in history. This is what the President's Commission on Privatization recommends. It is now up to Congress and the American people to act on these findings.

Richard H. Fink is president of Citizens for a Sound Economy.



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