

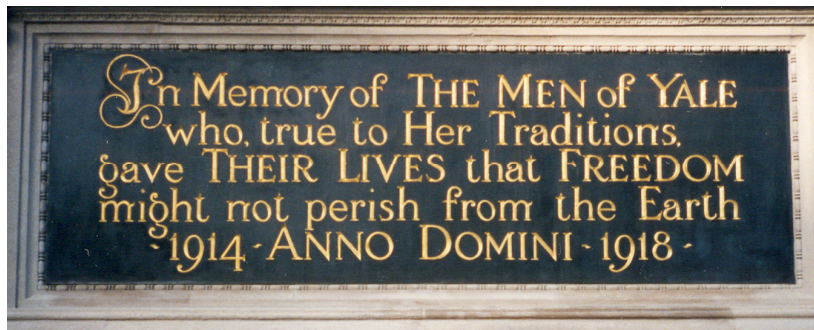
**SUPREME COURT CONFIRMATION HEARINGS FOR ELENA KAGAN  
TESTIMONY OF FLAGG YOUNGBLOOD, 1 JULY 2010**

**INTRODUCTION**

Thank you for the opportunity today to give voice to the concerns of many of our fellow citizens and veterans regarding Elena Kagan's Supreme Court nomination.

My father, a twice-shot combat veteran of Vietnam, asked me to join the Army. "You owe it to our country," he told me at age sixteen. "You don't have to make a career like grandpa, but you should you should serve."

In the fall of 1993, as a college freshman, I had no idea the simple desire to participate in ROTC on campus would have me testifying before the Senate some seventeen years later. My daily walks by the war memorial in the heart of Yale's campus caused me to question why learning the art of military leadership



required a sixty-five mile drive to the University of Connecticut, much less the taunts from faculty and students when a tight schedule required wearing the uniform across campus or into a Yale classroom. Ranging from the unrepeatabe, the most arresting remark occurred for me in an English section, when the teacher remarked, "Flagg, you shouldn't wear that uniform to class; it's not conducive to learning."

Trips to Washington, D.C. in the summers of 1994 and 1995 framed my outreach efforts, thanks, in no small part, to Young America's Foundation, and gave rise to the passage of "The ROTC Campus Access Act," better known today part of as the Solomon amendment.<sup>1</sup>

After serving a total of five years on active duty, combined with another three and a half intermixed as a reservist living and working in Los Angeles, I received a call from the president of Young America's Foundation. On the heels of the Supreme Court reviewing the Solomon amendment, the day before Pearl Harbor's 2005 anniversary, he asked me to move cross-country in anticipation of the high court's ruling. And, I devoted the next four years to helping students from across the country defend their ability to meet with military recruiters and participate in ROTC.

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<sup>1</sup> *Congressional Record*, 14 June 1959, p. H5963.

Given the economic downturn, I am no longer employed by the Foundation; I'm here today at my own expense, speaking as a concerned citizen who cares deeply about the future of our Constitutional republic.

## LEGISLATIVE INTENT

Having worked closely with the legislative team that crafted the original language of the Solomon amendment, I must speak to the legislative intent. The goal was simple, to renew institutional support for the military on campus.

Through independent research,<sup>2</sup> I discovered nearly every elite university in the United States has extensive historical ties to the military, despite so many having been self-servingly severed during the Vietnam War. Taxpayers unwillingly spent the generation that followed underwriting the operation of these so-called “private” institutions. Congress then rightly exercised its enumerated Constitutional powers with respect to the military, conditioning “federal financial assistance that educational institutions are not obligated to accept.”<sup>3</sup>

As the Supreme Court’s unanimous ruling on the Solomon amendment reflects:

The Government and FAIR agree on what this statute requires: In order for a law school and its university to receive federal funding, the law school must offer military recruiters the **same access to its campus and students that it provides to the nonmilitary recruiter receiving the most favorable access.**<sup>4</sup>

Claims that Dean Kagan acted sufficiently with regard to the Solomon amendment are wrong:

- Dean Kagan’s admits to breaking the law, hoping her infraction on behalf of Harvard Law would go unnoticed;<sup>5</sup>
- The accommodations volunteer students provided for the military did not equal those supplied to other employers by Harvard Law’s paid Career Services staff.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Adapted my senior thesis on the history of ROTC into a feature article for *Townhall* magazine, December 2008.

<sup>3</sup> Supreme Court opinion, *Rumsfeld v. FAIR*, 6 March 2006, p. 9.

<sup>4</sup> *IBID*, p. 5. (emphasis added)

<sup>5</sup> Letter from Dean Kagan on military recruiting, 20 September 2005:

“Although the Supreme Court’s action meant that no injunction applied against the Department of Defense, I reinstated the application of our anti-discrimination policy to the military (after the appropriate consultation with University officials) in the wake of the Third Circuit’s decision; as a result, the military did not receive OCS assistance during our Spring 2005 recruiting season. My hope in taking this action was that the Department would choose not to enforce its interpretation of the Solomon Amendment while the Third Circuit opinion stood.”

<sup>6</sup> Harvard Veterans Association statement on military recruiting, 18 February 2005:

“Given our tiny membership, meager budget, and lack of any office space, we possess neither the time nor the resources to routinely schedule campus rooms or advertise extensively for outside organizations, as is the norm for most recruiting events.”

To all but the 12% of Americans who hold unfavorable views of the military,<sup>7</sup> “most favorable access” means, particularly in a post 9/11 environment, that Dean Kagan would have invited the military into every Harvard Law classroom each semester, personally introduced each recruiter, and encouraged every eligible young adult to take the oath to “support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic.”<sup>8</sup>

## **INCREASING RECRUITS**

To defend the barriers Dean Kagan erected by saying military recruiting didn’t suffer misses the point. A consistent policy of institutional support, namely “most favorable access” as the Solomon amendment intends, would have unquestioningly increased the ranks of those interested and eligible for voluntary military service. Just imagine how many more among Harvard Law’s nineteen hundred young adults would have answered the Defense Department’s call.<sup>9</sup>

Barriers have their intended effect; that’s why we build fences, to prevent all but the most committed, dedicated young men such as Senator Leahy’s son, from climbing over. I personally would not have joined the Army, had my father not routinely asked and encouraged me.

## **A FINAL POINT**

Those who defend Dean Kagan’s actions regarding the law school’s and, more broadly, the university’s relationship with the military continue to ignore a fundamental detail. Under Dean Kagan and President Lawrence Summers, Harvard Law School and Harvard University put dollars before principle, paying lip service to gay and lesbian students, the military, student veterans, alumni, Congress, and the American people throughout their tenure.

Alan Dershowitz characterized Harvard as employing a double standard.<sup>10</sup> Janet Halley, a fellow professor of law, characterized the university’s nondiscrimination policy as having been reduced to “transcendental nonsense.”<sup>11</sup> Their intellectual honesty is admirable, regardless of whether one agrees with their views or not.

Neither Dean Kagan nor Harvard is above the law, even though both acted as though they were.

What are we to make of Dean Kagan trying to have it both ways?

What signals do her actions at Harvard Law School convey?

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<sup>7</sup> Rassmussen Reports, “74% Have Favorable Opinion of U.S. Military,” 29 May 2010.

<sup>8</sup> [www.history.army.mil/faq/oaths.htm](http://www.history.army.mil/faq/oaths.htm)

<sup>9</sup> [www.law.harvard.edu/about/faq.html#facts](http://www.law.harvard.edu/about/faq.html#facts)

<sup>10</sup> *Harvard Law Record*, “Students Rally Against Military Recruitment on Campus,” 21 October 2004.

<sup>11</sup> *Harvard Crimson*, “Rally Decries Military Policy,” 18 October 2004.

What are the implications for her allegiance to the Constitution and her ability to judge related matters?

Most Americans realize, especially those who nobly and selflessly stand alert at freedom's edge protecting our country in times of crisis, life inescapably requires clear thinking and ethical choices.

Elena Kagan's double-dealing as Dean of Harvard Law School betrays an inability so to do and condescension towards the rule of law.

### **CONCLUSION**

A vote to confirm Solicitor General Elena Kagan as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court is a vote against our military, and the Constitutional republic it protects, not just now, but for decades to come.

Democrats, liberals, moderates, and conservatives, people on the left and the right. That is what makes this Nation strong and powerful.

Are we saying here because some institution, by virtue of their decisions, engage in what we determine is starry-eyed idealism, I hope all the children of this country are starry-eyed idealists. It is not pessimists who bring change or who bring the best out in us, it is the dreamers, the hoppers, the idealists, and the optimists. That is no reason for us to punish universities.

Mr. Chairman, this is an amendment that takes us backward into the 19th century. It does not catapult us forward as a beacon of light and freedom and commitment to democratic principles, and the right of people to have different perspectives and different points of view.

□ 1715

Mr. Chairman, I believe that we should preserve that precious freedom, that precious dignity that comes from people expressing their points of view under the first amendment to the Constitution.

I ask my colleagues to preserve our national security establishment's access to the best minds in this country, to not allow us to be blocked by some narrow perspective to attempt to punish and to micromanage because we happen to disagree with some other group of people or institution's judgments about decisions we make.

That is not how democracy operates. I hope that my colleagues will rise today to their highest and their best and reject this amendment. It is not in the best interests of our national security. I have laid that out. It is not in the best interests of the Constitution of the United States. I have laid that out. I do not think that it speaks to the highest and best in us as we function on this floor in this institution.

With those remarks, Mr. Chairman, I urge a no vote on the Pombo-Solomon amendment. I urge my colleagues to follow me in that.

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BUYER].

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Chairman, I would say to my good friend from California, you did not fall asleep and wake up in a different country. We woke up to a new majority, I guess, here in the Congress.

What I would also say to my colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. DELLUMS), is that I am going to rise in support of this because to me young men and women must not be denied the opportunity to prepare for careers of serving our Nation in the military while attending college. Some of our students and young minds, which we both have a great deal of respect for, are being denied that opportunity.

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. KINGSTON].

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, a constituent of mine, Paul Anderson,

sent me an April 28 article from Human Events magazine about a young man at Yale University named Flagg Youngblood. Flagg Youngblood is a hard-working student. In addition to taking a full academic load, he is taking ROTC.

However, at Yale in order to take ROTC he has to travel 65 miles twice a week during his junior and senior year to get to an ROTC room, because Yale University will not let them teach it on campus. Although if he wants to take a course called "The Story of Incest," he can take that on campus.

While Yale is making that judgment, they are greedily taking on the other hand a \$5 million contract from the U.S. Army. We are not micromanaging Yale University. If they want to have "The Story of Incest" as one of their main academic majors, let them, but do not come back to us with the other hand, while you are kicking Flagg Youngblood and the other young men and women who want to join ROTC off campus, and then take a \$5 million grant. I urge an "aye" vote for the Pombo amendment.

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Chairman, I have 1 additional speaker. I would inquire if they have any additional speakers on the other side.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. MCINNIS). The time of the gentleman from California [Mr. DELLUMS] has expired. He has no time remaining.

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Chairman, I would say to my colleague that at the appropriate point in my role as ranking minority member, I do have the right to strike the requisite number of words, and I shall use that opportunity. I will not be locked out at the end of this debate.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from California is correct. He does have the right to strike the last word and proceed for 5 minutes, but his current time has expired.

The gentleman from California [Mr. POMBO] may proceed.

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON].

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON], the chairman of the Committee on Rules, is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Chairman, this Pombo-Solomon amendment, this important amendment, would put an end to the hypocrisy that is running rampant on our Nation's college campuses. It happens all the time. Currently dozens of colleges and universities across this country, including the prestigious ones such as Harvard and Yale, blatantly discriminate against students willing to serve their country, and it is so aggravating to this Member.

Last year the Congress overwhelmingly approved a similar amendment prohibiting any Department of Defense funds to colleges which deny access to our military recruiters. They would not let our military recruiters on their campuses until we made them do it.

That Solomon amendment is now the law of the land, and it strengthens our All-Volunteer Forces. It tells young people that serving in our armed services is an honorable career, it is an honorable profession, and it is.

We are not going to take this nonsense from academia. They are going to let these ROTC students on their campuses or they are not going to get a nickel from this Federal Government.

Read the Constitution. The United States Constitution mandates that we must provide for a common defense to take care of the strategic interests of this country at home and around the world. Please vote for the Pombo-Solomon amendment. You have done it year in and year out on other issues similar to this. Speak up again for America.

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from California [Mr. DELLUMS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Chairman, let me reiterate the arguments that this gentleman is trying to propound.

No. 1, I say to my colleague, it seems to me that we as policymakers here have a responsibility to step back and take the longer view. My first argument is that we should do nothing that would stand in the way of our U.S. military establishment having access to the best minds in this country, irrespective of whether we agree with their policies or not. That is No. 1.

We all come here saying we are committed to national security. We should have access to the best thinking, the clearest minds, the most cogent ideas that are possible. So whatever our misgivings are, they should not deny us the opportunity to go straight there, to have access to the best minds in the country. That is the first argument that I would make.

The second argument that I would make is that irrespective of whether we agree or disagree with the policies taken by a university, by its academic senate or by its faculty, that that should not stand in the way of that first point.

No. 2, because it seems to me that there are moments, Mr. Chairman, when we should be large people. We should be big people. We should be committed to democratic freedoms and principles.

As I was saying to some of the young people behind the aisle earlier today, we should never be so frightened of an idea that we turn our backs from it. The day that I am no longer willing to expose myself to a different point of view and a different perspective is the day that I die intellectually and I die spiritually.

It seems to me that if we do not agree with a university because they choose, for whatever reason, and that is the beauty of America, that they





Election 2008:  
Obama and  
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ROTC Banned  
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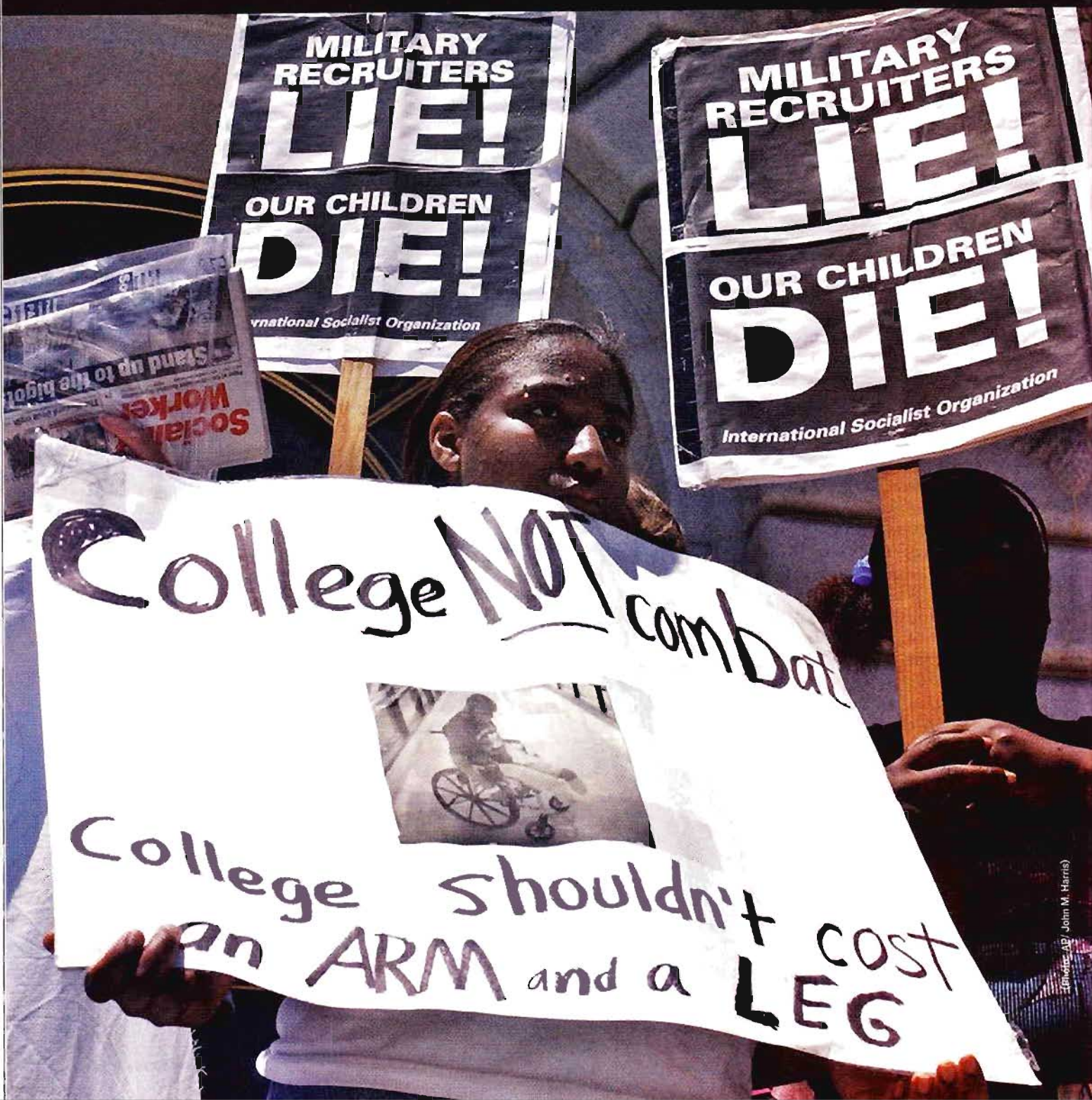






# OUR MILITARY'S IVORY TOWER BATTLE

What will Obama's election mean for the fight to keep ROTC on university campuses? by Flagg K. Youngblood







**W**hat's nearing a century ago, the administration of Princeton alumnus and Democratic

President Woodrow Wilson created the opportunity for students to serve their country and to learn what's required for the defense of liberty with the establishment of the Junior and Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps—Junior ROTC for high schools and Senior ROTC for colleges and universities. Leftists first succeeded in denying students these opportunities using the pretext of Lyndon Johnson's war in Vietnam and cutting off much of the Ivy League and many other elite schools from the military. And the fight they started still rages on.

Throughout the campaign season, Democratic Sen. Barack Obama routinely joined the chorus of voices calling for ensuring that students have the opportunity to serve their country. Now that he's President-elect Obama, the question is: Will the chief executive, himself a Columbia alumnus and Harvard Law School graduate, deliver on his promise? And if so, what hope have we that our nation's military and the values it represents—the very values leftists succeeded in trashing during Vietnam—will remain intact?

#### UNLOCKING THE PAST TO UNDERSTAND THE PRESENT

More than 57 years have passed since William F. Buckley Jr. wrote "God & Man at Yale," broadcasting the first public warning about elite academics neglecting, misrepresenting and even sabotaging traditional American freedoms and values. Nearly three generations later, Buckley's criticisms of the academy ring true louder than ever, and not only among exclusive Ivy League schools but also throughout our nation's entire educational establishment—from the top of the Ivory Tower all the way down to kindergarten.

The Left's assaults on teaching

Students protested the U.S. military in front of San Francisco City Hall, pushing for a ballot initiative to put the city on record as opposing the presence of military recruiters in public high schools and colleges.

American exceptionalism have taken many forms in that time, from introducing moral relativism and deconstructionism in the classroom to Title IX in the athletic arena, which, despite being advertised as a mechanism for increasing competitive opportunities for women, had the practical effect of severely curtailing outlets for men. Yet amidst the casualties, one stands out: institutional support for our nation's armed forces.

As with most human behaviors, ethics are not learned in a vacuum but through study and interaction. America's armed forces fundamentally represent and transmit a culture of values—from honor, courage and discipline to self-reliance, selfless service and an understanding of right and wrong. Outside of Junior ROTC in our nation's high schools and Senior ROTC in our colleges and universities, very few campus organizations exist, save for the sports teams and campus ministries not co-opted by political correctness, to inculcate such standards of conduct.

In 1913, Army Chief of Staff Gen. Leonard Wood wrote about the purpose of ROTC, commenting that "the object sought is not in any way one of military aggrandizement, but a means of meeting a vital need confronting a peaceful, unmilitary, though warlike nation, to preserve that desired peace and prosperity by the best known precaution, vis.—a more thorough preparation and equipment to resist any effort to break such a peace."

Anti-military rage on campus reached a visible high watermark during Vietnam, thanks largely to leftist agitators crudely exploiting dislike of the draft. At root, though, was and remains a clash of worldviews. Too many within the academy simply doubt, if not completely disagree with, John Winthrop's vision of America as "a city upon a hill" and the revolutionary idea embodied within our Constitution—that free men derive their rights directly from God and not from government.

Then, as now, the Left's goal remains to silence philosophical opposition, particularly from our military—the

individuals sworn to protect and defend the Constitution. Whether those who lead the educational establishment will ever admit it or not, deep down they recognize the reality that most students, if given a choice, will embrace the values taught by religion, athletic competition and our military and reject the Left's historically disproved pet theories.

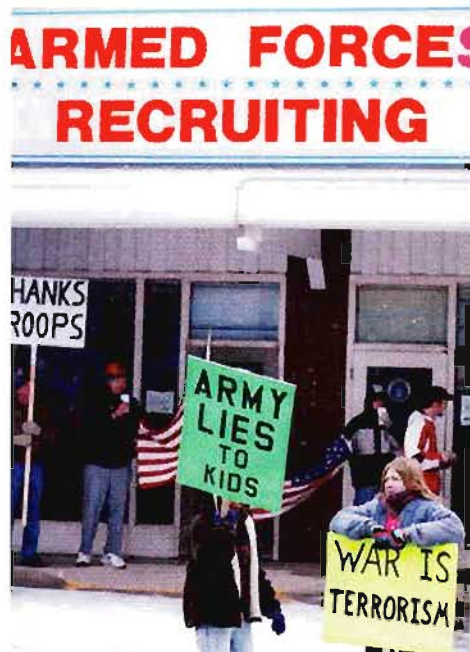
Ronald Reagan eloquently articulated the need to understand, teach and protect our freedoms in his presidential farewell address, calling for us to re-institutionalize the American spirit. "We've got to do a better job of getting across that America is freedom—freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of enterprise. And freedom is special and rare. It's fragile and needs protection."

#### A DAY LATE AND A DOLLAR SHORT

Reactionary by nature, conservatives and our broader coalition of believers in liberty and "peace through strength" have responded to the campus-military battle over the years, and we have had many successes. First, we advocated for an all-voluntary military and dispelled the myth of the Left's objection to compulsory national service, giving rise to the best trained, best equipped and most effective fighting force the world has ever known. Thanks to Reagan's leadership, we learned this lesson and laid bare the Left's pretense for keeping the military off campus.

Then Bill Clinton came along, and as president, he insidiously, albeit brilliantly, offered the academy cover on the campus-military question once again, couching the Left's anti-military rage in the fog of an executive edict he marketed as "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" (DADT). Publicly promising to integrate open homosexuals into the ranks of the military, Clinton relented and the Democrat-controlled Congress overwhelmingly passed the Military Personnel Eligibility Act of 1993. While the law makes clear "homosexuality is incompatible with military service," Clinton ordered the Defense Department to stop asking inductees about their sexual proclivities, intentionally obstructing a simple yes/no question in order to create problems





Left: Members of the Brainerd Area Coalition for Peace and Central Lakes College People Uniting for Peace gather to protest at a military recruitment office in Brainerd, Minn.

Right: Two U.S. Army Black Hawk helicopters take off from Pride Field on the University of Southern Mississippi campus in Hattiesburg, Miss., loaded with Southern Miss ROTC cadets during the program's annual Blackhawk training exercise.

within the military. More importantly, this set the stage outside the military for constitutional conflict by providing fodder for those opposed to the military to claim every American has a newly discovered right to serve in the military.

Conservatives rightly questioned the elite academy's cries of discrimination. If the Ivory Tower wanted to stand on principle, how could it accept taxpayer money from the Defense Department, much less from the larger government whose "biased" policies the academy claimed to be fighting? And what about the eligible students who wish to serve and the academy's active denial of their ability to do so?

Enter Republican Reps. Rich Pombo of California and Gerald Solomon of New York in the mid-1990s who spearheaded amendments in federal law to cut off taxpayer funding to institutions of higher learning that do not allow students, by policy or practice, to meet with Defense Department and homeland security recruiters or participate in Senior ROTC. While the law's logic is simple—schools must contribute to the nation's defense in order to benefit from taxpayer largesse—the road

for enforcing what's now known as the "Solomon amendment" has been anything but.

Clinton thwarted enforcement, again besting Congress, despite signing the amendment into law. And only when the need arose in 2002 for additional Judge Advocate General's Corps officers did the Bush administration begin pursuing selective Solomon enforcement, leading to the U.S. Supreme Court's unanimous ruling in favor of the amendment's constitutionality in March 2006. So now military recruiters can and do visit elite law schools once again, a triumph in itself, even though the larger question of Senior ROTC's place on college campuses still remains unresolved.

Before addressing the treatment of Senior ROTC, it's worth noting where the situation with military recruiters and Junior ROTC in high schools stands.

The Bush-Kennedy education bill, No Child Left Behind (NCLB), stipulates that high schools must provide access to military recruiters in order to receive federal taxpayer funding. Though a major sore point for leftists concerned with secondary

education, no judicial challenges have yet stuck to this provision of NCLB.

Junior ROTC enjoys no Solomon-like protections under federal law, which has given rise to San Francisco's decision to expel the program from its public schools amidst rancorous debate over the past several years. Ironically, Republican Sen. Jim Inhofe of Oklahoma proposed affording such protections for the organization when San Francisco's school board first voted against JROTC, only to have the Defense Department protest his efforts as something that would hurt, not help, its existing and planned JROTC programs.

Regarding Senior ROTC, the main program the Defense Department employs to train and commission the military officers who lead our nation's armed forces, Defense's modus operandi has been to follow the path of least resistance, lowest cost and maximum yield—granting a de facto reprieve from the Solomon amendment to the six universities of the top 10 schools on *U.S. News'* 2008 college rankings that do not host programs on campus.

For years, though, Pentagon planners have not commissioned

and retained a sufficient number of junior officers to staff all the lower-level leadership positions our active-duty military, reserve and National Guard components require. And the impact of this shortage, of course, has rippled downstream, translating to faster promotions and a less competitive promotion environment, neither of which do anything to strengthen national defense. And while the Defense Department has understandably focused the bulk of its recruiting on the young Americans who continue to answer the call to enlist in the service of our nation, we owe it to them to provide the largest, best-trained component of leaders possible.

So much for filling the very positions ROTC was created to staff in 1916. How about stipulating that Harvard, Yale, Stanford, Columbia, Caltech and the University of Chicago, the self-proclaimed "private" schools that ingested \$4.95 billion combined in federal funding during the last school year alone, commission just one military officer for every \$1 million received annually in taxpayer money? That would have yielded an additional

495 military officers at the end 2007.

Of course, each of these schools and the Pentagon publicly say viable ROTC options exist for interested students to pursue military service through programs on other campuses. But such argumentation is disingenuous at best. Barriers such as having to drive roughly 70 miles each way from Yale to the University of Connecticut or through San Francisco Bay-area traffic from Stanford to Berkeley obviously deter students from considering military service. And the failure of these and other universities to provide course credit for studying the art of military leadership is yet another strong disincentive.

The message to students could not be clearer: Military service is not worth your time. Irrespective of times of war or peace, teaching such a selfish message endangers the nation's constitutional way of life. Especially now, in the face of ongoing Islamic extremism and the multi-year plan Congress has already undertaken to grow our military, subsidizing such unhelpful messages seems borderline suicidal.

Many schools nationwide, not just the six highlighted here, could do more to encourage voluntary military service. University leaders should speak to the importance of such service and routinely encourage participation. Institutions themselves should help promote recruiter visits and offer to host ROTC, among other actions such as providing supplemental scholarships to students who join ROTC, make other military commitments or are already veterans.

Schools should be looking for ways to say yes, not excuses to say no. President-elect Obama has called the current situation a "mistake." Will he indeed rectify it? Or will the mandates of the Solomon amendment once again be ignored, even repealed?

#### WHAT CAN WE EXPECT TODAY?

The campus military issue essentially boils down to two simple questions: First, will a university allow ROTC on campus and provide it with the buildings, student names and other resources, as well as the public support to ensure its success? And second, will they do the same for military and

## Solomon's Shameful Six

Six of the top 10 schools on *U.S. News*' 2008 college rankings do not host programs on campus, yet they received nearly \$5 billion in federal funding in the most recent school year.

School	Where Can Students Participate in Army ROTC?	Travel Distance (one-way)	Where Can Students Participate in Navy ROTC?	Travel Distance (one-way)	Where Can Students Participate in Air Force ROTC?	Travel Distance (one-way)	2006-07 Federal Taxpayer Funding	Percentage of University's Annual Operating Expenses
Harvard University	Mass. Institute of Technology	15 minutes	MIT	15 minutes	MIT	15 minutes	\$514 million	16%
Yale University	University of Connecticut*	70 miles	No option	N/A	University of Connecticut*	70 miles	\$427 million	20%
Stanford University	Santa Clara University	30-45 minutes	UC Berkeley	1 hr	San Jose State	30-45 minutes	\$994 million	22%
Caltech	UCLA**	1 hour	USC	20 minutes	USC	20 minutes	\$2.02 billion	88%
Columbia University	Fordham University	20 minutes	No option	N/A	Manhattan College	20 minutes	\$667 million	25%
University of Chicago	University of Illinois, Chicago	20 minutes	Northwestern	45 minutes	Illinois Institute of Technology	15 minutes	\$327 million	22%

\*GoArmy.com/ROTC does not list ROTC as available for Yale students at UConn, though Yale claims the option exists.

\*\*GoArmy.com/ROTC lists ROTC as available for Caltech students at UCLA, though Caltech cites USC on its site.

All financial information can be found from each institution's annual financial report, all of which are available, with some searching, on the respective schools' websites.





homeland security recruiters?

Casual campus surveys, formal student polls and regular student newspaper interviews and editorials clearly reflect strong student desire, at best, or student apathy, at worst, towards voluntary military service and an ROTC presence on elite campuses. This is undoubtedly a frustration for administrators and professors, most of whom used to be the students who succeeded in getting ROTC kicked off campus in the first place.

Odds are that a President Obama will not buck the trend or dare upset either of his alma maters. If he does, we need to examine closely any changes he proposes to make to the military in order to make it more palatable to those who oppose its presence within the academy.

Repeal of the 1993 law barring gays from openly serving in the military, per se, is a red herring. The underlying objective is to fast-track federal recognition of same-sex marriage, as the military provides varying pay,

housing, healthcare and other benefits to service members depending on their marital status and whether or not they have children. Also, it's not difficult to see a repeal having an adverse effect on recruiting and retention rates among all ranks—officer and enlisted alike. Reality is that many heterosexuals do and will continue to feel uncomfortable with the forced cohabitation and intimacy that military life frequently requires and will thus avoid such situations by avoiding voluntary service. More so than anything else, this could precipitate a renewal of compulsory service. And what's the difference between the Left's success in undermining the Vietnam War at home and their failure with pre-surge Iraq? A draft.

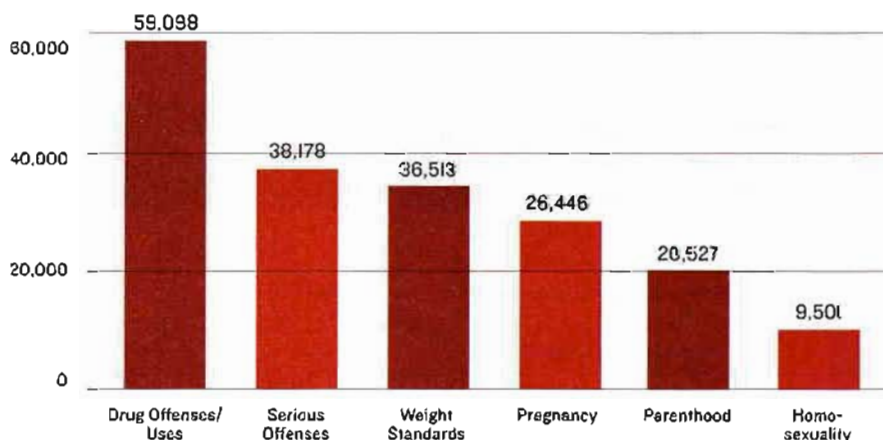
So while the Left's hope for social change looms large over the military with Obama, at least one bright spot exists. Perhaps Obama, like Woodrow Wilson before him, will establish military beachheads on elite campuses and close the academic-military divide,



## Hollywood & the Academy vs. the Military

In spite of Hollywood's relentless efforts since the late 1960s to portray military officers in any manner of negative ways, Americans recognize officers' honesty just below that of priests and above that of judges, according to the most recent Harris Poll. In comparison, members of Congress scored less than half as well, along with stockbrokers and lawyers. And given the small number of active and reserve military officers in this country, roughly 380,000 among 220 million adults, such a strong, positive reputation speaks volumes, especially considering how few Americans now regularly interact with current or former military officers.

## Truth About Discharges By the Center for Military Readiness



Advocates of homosexuals in the military frequently contend that the discharges of approximately 10,000 homosexuals since 1994 have done grievous harm to military readiness. The truth is that annual numbers of discharges due to homosexuality, compared to discharges for other reasons, actually are quite small. According to figures provided to the General Accountability Office (GAO) by the Department of Defense, discharges due to homosexuality amounted to only 0.37 percent of discharges for all reasons (about 5 percent of unplanned separations) between the years 1994 and 2003.

Source: Letter from Dr. David Chu, under secretary of Defense for personnel and readines s. Published in GAO report "Military Personnel Financial Costs and Loss of Critical Skills Due to DoD's Homosexual Conduct Policy Cannot be Completely Estimated," GAO-05-299, February 2005, pp. 42-43

leaving conservatives the opportunity to restore the military's values-based culture to campuses, recalibrating the bias Bill Buckley identified long ago, provided we make it that far without indelible change. Only time and our active vigilance in defending and advancing freedom via this issue will make it possible.

Think for a moment about the difference the military's values could have made, directly and indirectly, on the Ivy League elite who ran amok in Congress, at Freddie Mac, Fannie Mac and even on Wall Street. We know graduates of elite schools go into positions of leadership and influence in government and business. If only the graduates in the decades since Vietnam had had the opportunity to serve, or to interact with someone who had, perhaps we wouldn't be in as bad a crisis as we are today. \*

*Mr. Youngblood, an alumnus of Yale and an Army veteran, serves as director of military outreach for Young America's Foundation ([www.yaf.org](http://www.yaf.org)).*