

Greed is Good: The Development of a Reagan-Era Youth Conservative Movement as

Led by The Dartmouth Review

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In his 1979 presidential candidacy announcement, Ronald Reagan stated, “I believe this nation hungers for a spiritual revival; hungers to once again see honor placed above political expediency; to see government once again the protector of our liberties, not the distributor of gifts and privilege.”¹ This same sentiment is reflected in 1980s conservatism at Dartmouth. A reaction to the rapid change of the 1970s, largely instigated by President Kemeny’s welcoming of women to the College and with it the introduction of the Dartmouth Plan (D-Plan), the banning of the “Indian Symbol,” and the introduction of new Women's Studies, African American Studies, and other new academic programs. While most of these changes had been received fairly positively amongst alumni and students, as the 1980s continued, debates over whether or not these changes had actually improved the Dartmouth education and community ensued. Discussion of the “old” and “new” Dartmouth was present in various corners of campus,² including by *The Dartmouth Review*, self-ascribed as “Dartmouth College’s Preeminent Independent Newspaper.” The *Review*’s signature sophomoric satire, strongly worded political writing, and controversial activism were frequently discussed on campus, as national conservative politics manifested in Hanover, and faded at the end of the decade just as quickly as they had arrived.

According to its founders, *The Dartmouth Review* began with five students in the living room of English Professor Jeffrey Hart. Benjamin Hart ‘81 (Jeffrey Hart’s son), Gregory

¹ Reagan, Ronald. “Announcement for Presidential Candidacy,” New York, NY, 1979.

² Walcoff, Jon. “Interview: Hicks Ponders the Old and New Dartmouth.” *The Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.), February 6, 1981. Rauner Special Collections Library.

Fossedal '81, Rachel Kenzie '81, Gordon Haff '81, and Michael “Keeney” Jones '82 founded the paper after Fossedal, a former Editor-in-Chief of *The Dartmouth*, known as *The Daily Dartmouth* at the time, had left the paper due to editorial disputes. Their main goal was to publish content that *The Dartmouth* wouldn't, and to provide an “independent” voice for the student body. In their first of many alumni mailers, Ben Hart writes, “that is why a group of students began publishing *The Dartmouth Review*, designed to publish alumni opinions, which coincide with the opinions of many undergraduates. Together we can reverse the distressing trend which Dartmouth is following under John Kemeny.”³ Directly addressing the changes made under Kemeny, Hart is attempting to appeal to what he believes a broad group of alumni will care about, considering that this letter was sent out as part of a large mailing list.

Aside from being an independent newspaper from the beginning, *The Dartmouth Review* was also modeled after William F. Buckley's *National Review*, a publication of which Professor Hart was also an editor, as well as a close personal friend to Buckley.⁴ The paper is dedicated to Buckley himself, and he wrote several articles for *The Dartmouth Review* throughout his life. Buckley's seminal text on American college education is his 1951 book *God and Man at Yale*, in which he recounts his experience as a Yale undergraduate and his thoughts on the school's adherence to “Christian Individualist” values.⁵ Borrowing directly from Buckley's text, former *Review* Editor-in-Chief Dinesh D'Souza '83 wrote in a letter to an alumnus, “William F. Buckley argues that a private college should necessarily embody the values and traditions of its alumni—this is the only factor which distinguishes it from a state institution—and I think he is correct. Dartmouth's administration is transient: Dartmouth's alumni, like the Hall of Fame, can

³ Hart, Benjamin. “The Dartmouth Review: During the Coming Decade.” 1981. Vertical Files. Rauner Special Collections Library.

⁴ Hart, Jeffrey. “Correspondence, 2004-01 - 2004-06.” Folder. 2004. Jeffrey Hart Papers. Rauner Special Collections Library.

⁵ Buckley, William F. *God and Man at Yale*. 1951. 70th anniversary. Regnery, 2021.

only be added to, never supplanted.”⁶ It is this alumni connection and appeal to alumni beliefs that was able to garner the *Review* so much support from alumni. In his oral history interview, Prof. Hart even mentions that alumni “have been the principal support for the paper.”⁷

Indeed, the *Review* sent our frequent letters soliciting alumni donations, often highlighting what they thought to be urgent College issues. In one instance, Ben Hart opened a letter with, “serious problems remain at the College. They have persisted and indeed deepened during the past several years, without noticeable concern on the part of the Board of Trustees or the Alumni Council.”⁸ Hart furthers that the concerns are as follows: “we have seen works of art—the Hovey Grill murals—censored at the will of minority demands, stanzas dropped from songs written by Richard Hovey, the Eleazar Wheelock song banned. In these and a variety of other ways, there has occurred a concentrated assault on much that has always been valuable in the Dartmouth spirit and the Dartmouth tradition.”⁹ In this way, these letters were not simply to solicit donations. They were also used to draw alumni attention to specific issues, likely causes that the *Review* thought would be salient for alumni, and attempted to appeal to a specific audience of alumni who valued the Dartmouth of old.

That being said, the appeal letters also stressed the necessity of alumni donations in order for the paper to sustain itself. An “emergency appeal” letter sent by D’Souza to alumni, stating that the paper would have to cease production unless alumni funding stepped in. D’Souza writes, “unless you help now, The Dartmouth Review will go out of business. The newspaper is virtually out of funds; we do not even have money to cover overhead costs for the Summer. We also need

⁶ D’Souza, Dinesh. “Dinesh D’Souza to Henri Pene Esquerre.” September 3, 1981. Albert E.M. Louer Papers. Rauner Special Collections Library.

⁷ Carroll, Jane. “Jeffrey Hart ’51 Oral History Part One.” July 15, 1997. Rauner Special Collections Library.

⁸ Hart, Benjamin. “Ben Hart to Dartmouth Alumnus.” November 27, 1981. Albert E.M. Louer Papers. Rauner Special Collections Library.

⁹ *ibid.*

around \$25,000 to publish during the fall.”¹⁰ From this, it can be seen that as much as the *Review* wanted to try to get their messaging across to alumni, they ultimately needed to appeal to alumni in order to stay in business, a threat that was constantly looming. Simply the scale of funds needed to continue publication alone highlights a strong incentive for the *Review* to tailor their activism towards concerns that would be salient with alumni. Functionally, this is a potential explanation for why the *Review* students write so much about the vision of an old Dartmouth, even when they never experienced a Dartmouth without women, the D-Plan, or with widespread use of the Indian Symbol.

Adjacent to these alumni appeals, a group called The Committee of Concerned Dartmouth Alumni (CDA) had organized to support John F. Steel ‘54 in the trustee election of 1980, and worked closely with the *Review* from early on. Historically, trustees of the College have been nominated by the Dartmouth Alumni Council and then subsequently confirmed. However, challenge candidates can be nominated with a petition of over 250 signatures, in which case all alumni may vote in an election for either of the two candidates. In 1980, the Dartmouth Alumni Council had nominated Raymond Rasenberger as their candidate. CDA had formed in opposition to Rasenberger’s candidacy, and instead gathered the necessary 250 signatures to confirm John F. Steel as the challenge candidate.¹¹ Steel’s candidacy was met with some controversy, as he openly supported the return of the Indian symbol, wanted increased alumni involvement in College policy decisions, and was against the formation of separate Alumni Associations such as the Native American Dartmouth Alumni Association. Many, particularly CDA, saw the split election as representative of an ideologically fractured alumni body into two

¹⁰ D’Souza, Dinesh. “Dinesh D’Souza to Review Supporters.” July 1, 1982. Vertical Files. Rauner Special Collections Library.

¹¹ French, John. “John French ’30, President, General Association of Alumni to Dartmouth Alumni and Alumnae.” April 24, 1980. Albert E.M. Louer Papers. Rauner Special Collections Library.

factions: some that were in support of the new Dartmouth, and some who wanted to return to the old Dartmouth.¹² In an early list the CDA compiled of likely supporters, Greg Fossedal and Ben Hart can be found under the “students” section, with Jeffrey Hart named under the “faculty” section.¹³ So, it is no surprise that Steel election content populated the *Review*’s first issues, including a two-page spread of an interview between Fossedal and Steel.¹⁴

The *Review*’s connections did not stop at alumni. Professor Hart had been a speechwriter in Nixon’s White House, where he had made high-powered connections with conservative pundits beyond Buckley such as speechwriter/politician Pat Buchanan and Congressman Jack Kemp, both of whom served as *Review* advisory board members.¹⁵

However, as the *Review* continued its work further into the decade, they began to use some more extreme tactics, which alienated their moderate supporters and eroded their support within the College as well. The main inflection point was their 1982 article “Dis Sho’ Ain’t No Jive Bro,” written by Keeney Jones, a White *Review* writer, from the “perspective” of a Black student. In the piece, Jones writes, “Dem white mo-fo be sayin’ ‘firmative action ain’t no good fo’ us, cause it be puttin’ down ac-demic standards. Dey be spoutin’ ‘bout how ‘firmative action be no hep to black folks ‘cross da nation, on account we not be doin’ too well wit da GPAs and sheet,”¹⁶ arguing that affirmative action means that fewer qualified students are admitted to Dartmouth. As a result of this piece, several Advisory Board members resigned,¹⁷ most notably, Congressman Kemp, who wrote a letter to Jones following the piece’s publication. Kemp wrote,

¹² Rose, John C. “John C. Rose to George and Marion Dorris.” November 9, 1979. Albert E.M. Louer Papers. Rauner Special Collections Library.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Fossedal, Gregory. “Steeling the Election: La Jolla Surgeon Prepares to Operate.” *The Dartmouth Review* (Hanover, N.H.), June 7, 1980. Rauner Special Collections Library.

¹⁵ “Here’s What People Are Saying About The Dartmouth Review.” The Hanover Review, Inc., n.d. Vertical Files. Rauner Special Collections Library.

¹⁶ Jones, Keeney. “Dis Sho’ Ain’t No Jive, Bro.” *The Dartmouth Review* (Hanover, N.H.), March 15, 1982. Rauner Special Collections Library.

¹⁷ Barlow, Rich. *Advisors Standing By “Review.”* May 28, 1982. Rauner Special Collections Library.

“I felt your essay on affirmative action was in extremely poor taste...I am concerned that the association of my name with The Dartmouth Review is interpreted as an endorsement and I emphatically do not endorse the kind of antics displayed in your article.”¹⁸ Dartmouth Religion Professor Charles Stinson also resigned from the advisory board, and in subsequent years, even published multiple op-eds in *The Dartmouth* challenging the *Review*’s stance on women’s studies courses.¹⁹

Aside from Stinson, the *Review* faced broad criticism from the Dartmouth community as Professors, students, and staff members all published Op-Eds in *The Dartmouth* critical of the *Review*’s tactics or portrayals of certain people or groups.²⁰ In particular, they wrote highly critical pieces on faculty and staff members. As their presence became more well-known, other students began to resist *The Review*, holding protests against the paper on the Green²¹ and in front of Everything But Anchovies, a popular Hanover pizza restaurant that advertised in the *Review*. Notably, there were two sessions of public debates during the decade, one between Professors Roger Masters and Jeffrey Hart on the merits of Hart’s contributions to the student body,²² and the other between *Dartmouth* staffer Dhruv Khanna and *Review* Editor-in-Chief Dinesh D’Souza.²³ Amidst uproar from students and some faculty were calls for a response from College administration.

¹⁸ Kemp, Jack. “Congressman Jack Kemp to Keeney Jones.” May 11, 1982. Vertical Files. Rauner Special Collections Library.

¹⁹ Stinson, Charles. “Program Courses at the College.” *The Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.), September 29, 1982. Rauner Special Collections Library.

²⁰ *The Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.). “Don’t Renew the Review.” 1981. Rauner Special Collections Library; Lancot, Roger C. “Will the College Sue? Never!” *The Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.), March 4, 1983. Rauner Special Collections Library; Gaudin, Claudette, and Marissa Navarro. “‘Review’ Procedures.” *The Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.), June 24, 1980. Rauner Special Collections Library.

²¹ *RALLY*. May 22, 1981. Print, 8.5 x 11. Rauner Special Collections Library, Vertical Files.

²² *The Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.). “Resolved: Professor of English Jeffrey Hart Has Had a Deleterious Effect on the Intellectual and Social Life of Dartmouth College.” November 20, 1981. Rauner Special Collections Library.

²³ Frankel, Alison. “Khanna Said Paper’s Contribution Worthless...D’Souza Defended Its Intellectual Value.” *The Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.), February 7, 1983. Rauner Special Collections Library.

The College had challenged the *Review* in their early days by attempting to prevent them from using the Dartmouth name in their publication, as the *Review* was never a College-affiliated group. The initial settlement was for the *Review* to be able to use the name for one year and then for it to be re-evaluated, but the re-evaluation eventually stalled and the *Review* continued to use the Dartmouth name despite the fact that it didn't technically have permission.²⁴ Broadly, the stance from College officials was to allow the *Review* to continue to operate, but punish students for any disruptive behavior they engaged in. A perfect example of this is President Freedman's 1988 suspension of *Review* staffers who assaulted a professor whilst he still upheld the *Review*'s ability to continue publishing. As he told *60 Minutes* host Morley Safer, "I would insist upon the even-handed imposition of discipline on students, whether they were liberal, whether they were conservative, if they engaged in the same conduct that the four students involved here had engaged in."²⁵ Again, however, this did not mean that the College attempted to cooperate with the *Review*, particularly after they began publishing harmful commentary about faculty and staff. In a 1981 letter to D'Souza, Dean of the College Ralph N. Manuel wrote, "you should not in the future expect the College's administration to accept at face value your assurances that higher standards of responsibility will be forthcoming in your editorial policies."²⁶ Faculty members even spoke out, as in 1982 the Arts and Sciences Faculty voted 113-5 to call for the censure of the *Review*.²⁷ As long as they were able to continue publishing, the *Review* didn't really need College approval or support in their publishing endeavors, which meant that they lacked a check on their power that most Dartmouth student groups had. Additionally, it meant that they didn't

²⁴ Clark, Cary P. "Cary P. Clark to Dinesh D'Souza." February 3, 1983. Vertical Files. Rauner Special Collections Library.

²⁵ *60 Minutes*. "88 RE: DARTMOUTH REVIEW AND PROFESSOR COLE." CBS, November 1988. Rauner Special Collections Library.

²⁶ Manuel, Ralph N. "Dean of the College, Ralph N. Manuel to Dinesh D'Souza." September 21, 1981. Albert E.M. Louer Papers. Rauner Special Collections Library.

²⁷ "Dartmouth Arts and Sciences Faculty Vote to Censure 'The Review' in Resolution Deploring Its 'Abuses of Responsible Journalism.'" 1982. Vertical Files. Rauner Special Collections Library.

attempt to appeal to College officials, and continued to publish deleterious pieces about College faculty, staff, policy, administration, and more.

With even their moderate supporters departed, the *Review* proved to be relatively unchecked as they entered the middle of the decade. Another particularly poignant incident occurred when *Review* staffers decided to tape a Gay Students Association (GSA) meeting and publish the transcripts, alongside the names of the officers and unflattering commentary. In their 1984 piece “An Inside Look at the GSA,” staffers write, “many gays cry out for the public to be educated about homosexuality. But since put under the spotlight, many have reacted with acute stage-fright.”²⁸ In an earlier piece entitled “Profiles on Homosexuality at Dartmouth,” sensitive information about members and the organization’s finances were published.²⁹ While the *Review* claimed that an inside source had leaked the information, GSA advisor Margaret Bonz stated that the information in the article could only have been found in the GSA’s private files in Collis, from which materials had been removed.³⁰ With many historical instances, the exact circumstances are impossible to ascertain, but what is clear is that not only did the *Review* publish deleterious material, but others on campus were highly suspicious of their methods of obtaining information.

These controversial reporting tactics caught the attention of both local and national news outlets. In one piece in *New England Monthly*, Teresa Polenz, the reporter who has recorded the meeting, said, “I don’t know anyone who has made so many nationally syndicated radio shows and magazines and newspapers as I have. There’s something to be said about infamy, no doubt about it. If you want to have your name spread around campus, get in a scandal. What more can

²⁸ *The Dartmouth Review* (Hanover, N.H.). “An Inside Look at the GSA.” May 14, 1984. Rauner Special Collections Library.

²⁹ D’Souza, Dinesh. “Profiles on Homosexuality at Dartmouth.” *The Dartmouth Review* (Hanover, N.H.), May 18, 1981. Rauner Special Collections Library.

³⁰ Goldberg, Dave. “Review Claims GSA Material Was Provided by Inside Source.” *The Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.), May 26, 1981. Rauner Special Collections Library.

you do to energize your social life? I haven't lost any friends, and I have probably gained many admirers."³¹ It is this strategy of creating buzz in any way, shape, or form that is not just characteristic of Polenz's work, but of the *Review* as a whole's work during this period. Not only did they incite incidents on campus that then got covered in national publications such as destroying anti-apartheid protest shanties on the Green with sledgehammers,³² but they seem to play into the stereotypes created about their paper. Positioned in most pictures, no matter who exactly the staffers are, are portraits of Ronald Reagan and the Pope, and the *Review*'s Dartmouth Indian statue.³³

While the *Review*'s fame was largely limited to paper media, that all changed in November of 1988 when CBS's *60 Minutes* crew arrived in Hanover to cover an incident that had occurred earlier that year between *Review* staffers and Music Professor William "Bill" Cole. Cole had been a longtime target of the *Review*'s efforts to get rid of "gut" classes, or classes that staffers felt didn't assign enough work or were otherwise too easy. It is important to note, however, that although the *Review* had engaged with Cole in the past, the *60 Minutes* episode and surrounding controversy focus exclusively on the 1988 incident. As summarized in the segment, *Review* Editor-in-Chief at the time, Christopher "Chris" Baldwin, had published an article with a taped transcript of one of Cole's classes that he had secretly recorded alongside commentary on Cole's class. Baldwin and a couple of other staffers had approached Cole in his classroom prior to publication, delivering a letter requesting Cole's comment on the article. This interaction turned into a heated confrontation when Cole discovered that Baldwin had a tape recorder in his pocket, and another staffer started snapping photos of Cole without his

³¹ Sedgwick, John. "Hey, Kids! Let's Publish a College Paper! Make Friends! Drink Beer! Influence Foreign Policy! Sounds Great, Huh?" *New England Monthly*, May 1986. Vertical Files, pp. 43–48. Rauner Special Collections Library.

³² Gordon, Stephen. "The Show Goes On For The Review." *Valley News*, February 14, 1986. Vertical Files. Rauner Special Collections Library.

³³ Ibid.

permission.³⁴ The confrontation escalated into a physical altercation when staffers pushed Cole up against desks and another music professor who had been passing by called campus police. The *60 Minutes* segment came after Baldwin et al.'s suspension, which they were attempting to overturn by suing the College. The segment features scenes of Baldwin speaking to groups of alumni, and his interview was supported by a team of lawyers and publicists paid for via alumni fundraising. While Baldwin doesn't disclose the total amount fundraised, in a different article, Jeffrey Hart recounts that the *Review* raised over \$300,000 for their legal battle.³⁵

60 Minutes represented the peak of the *Review*'s fame as their only substantial television appearance. After 1988, their press presence began to decline as their shock tactics no longer held the same weight when repeated time and time again. In addition, the alumni debates sparked by CDA and the Steel election had largely fizzled out as the decade progressed as Kemeny's changes became more entrenched in College life. In 1980, for example, women had been at Dartmouth for less than 10 years, but by 1990 they had been at Dartmouth for close to 20. By the end of the decade, it was clear that the D-Plan wasn't going anywhere, and that the Indian symbol wasn't going to be revived, despite attempts from *Review* staffers to sell Indian Symbol t-shirts and bring banners to games.³⁶ In a more morbid sense, many of the CDA alumni had graduated in the 1930s and 40s, and by 1990 were reaching the end of their lives. In their place, the *Review* was simply unable to galvanize as many younger alumni in the way which they could before. Many alumni didn't have the same vision of a grand Old Dartmouth because they simply knew a different version of Dartmouth than the CDA alumni did.

³⁴ *60 Minutes*

³⁵ Hart, About Jeffrey. "Dartmouth Reviewed." *National Review*, March 22, 2006.

³⁶ Seessel, Adam. "Banner Display Not Entirely Freshman Act." *The Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.), October 28, 1983. Rauner Special Collections Library.

Furthermore, outside of Dartmouth, the *Review* was also becoming less exciting to conservatives, young and old, as the movement grew. Funds such as the Institute for Educational Affairs had been established earlier in the decade to fund fledgling conservative student publications, which had popped up around the country, especially at other Ivy League schools.³⁷ Outside of collegiate education, the national conservative movement had become much more entrenched throughout Reagan's presidency, and so the voices of college students from New Hampshire were simply drowned out by the volume of new voices within the movement. Even more troubling was the fact that conservative pundits into the 1990s began to appeal to more populist sentiments³⁸, criticizing the very Ivy League system that the *Review* was a part of.

Moreover, the final straw, so to speak, for the *Review* came in 1990 with the publication of a quote from *Mein Kampf* replacing the usual Theodore Roosevelt quote in the *Review*'s masthead on the eve of Yom Kippur.³⁹ While the previous actions of the *Review* were outrageous and generated press on both sides of the issue, for example, William F. Buckley's dozens of publications defending the *Review*'s quest to reinstate the Dartmouth Indian Symbol⁴⁰, the *Mein Kampf* quote had broken the system of infamy that Polenz had spoken so highly about. No longer did the *Review* have a convenient cover-up for their actions, and the quote was seen at the time as one of the most indefensible things that they could have said. The attention was so negative that even D'Souza, having graduated seven years earlier, returned to Hanover to help clean up the mess. The *Review* claimed that a defective staffer had, unbeknownst to the rest of the staff, slipped the quote in at the printers. However, this was not a widely accepted tale. It is a pretty far stretch to say that no one from the staff even glanced at the masthead before the printed piece

³⁷ Clendinen, Dudley. "Conservative Paper Stirs Dartmouth." *The New York Times* (New York, NY), October 13, 1981. Vertical Files. Rauner Special Collections Library.

³⁸ "1 STAGING POPULISM from The Populist Style: Trump, Le Pen and Performances of the Far Right on JSTOR." Accessed March 18, 2026.

³⁹ *The Dartmouth Review* (Hanover, N.H.). "The Dartmouth Review." October 3, 1990.

⁴⁰ "Vertical File: Indian Symbol Articles 1984-1989." 1989 1984. Vertical Files. Rauner Special Collections Library.

was strewn across campus and dropped at the threshold of every dormitory door. To add on to the negative attention, President Freedman, who had previously defended the *Review*'s right to publish, gave a speech publicly denouncing the publication. Freedman said, "the *Review* has consistently attacked blacks because they are black, women because they are women, homosexuals because they are homosexuals, and Jews because they are Jews," directly criticizing the *Review* as a publication for the first time, and truly the last time as well, as the *Review*'s time in the spotlight came to an end.

The Dartmouth Review is truly the manifestation of 1980s conservative politics at Dartmouth. Coming on strong in the beginning of the decade, the *Review* was able to capitalize on the fact that they were one of the first conservative student publications, creating excitement for other young conservatives, which eventually spurred larger conservative donors such as the Olin Foundation to donate to fledgling student publications. The *Review* was also able to capitalize off of a unique period in Dartmouth's history during which faculty, alumni, and students were reflecting on a period of great change in the decade before. Many, such as historian Julian Zelizer, have argued that a similar phenomenon existed on a national level as well.⁴¹ Additionally, the *Review* combined sensationalist tactics with high-profile connections to generate a significant amount of national attention for themselves throughout the decade, a trend which did not continue in any substance past 1990. In the end, the success of their strategy of sparking controversy to generate press eventually failed them as their anti-Semitic quote was simply indefensible for too great a majority of people, including their own audience.

Especially at a time in which the national conservative movement sought to redefine itself by introducing more moral frameworks and populist appeals into their base, Ivy League

⁴¹ Zelizer, Julian E. "Rethinking the History of American Conservatism." *Reviews in American History* 38, no. 2 (2010): 367–92.

students unfurling Indian Symbol banners at football games simply did not hold the salience they may have had earlier in the decade. Even still, the 1980s were a period in which the modern American conservative movement was being fashioned and molded, and the *Review* was certainly a part of that. Especially fascinating is the way in which the *Review* both attempts to influence and rally alumni around specific issues, whilst simultaneously using cues and feedback from alumni to shape their own actions. *Review* alumni have gone onto influential places in the modern conservative movement, and brought pieces from their time at the *Review* with them. Whether that's Laura Ingraham at FOX News, Dinesh D'Souza producing conservative films and books, or Harmeet Dhillon serving as Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights in the current administration. D'Souza reflects on the *Review* mentality in his essay, "The Early Days," in which he explains, "we also had to subvert liberal culture, and this meant disrupting the etiquette of liberalism. In other words, we had to become social guerillas. And this we set out to do with a vengeance."⁴² Although the Reaganist ideology is no longer at the forefront of D'Souza et al.'s politics, the "social guerilla" mindset certainly still is.

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⁴² D'Souza, Dinesh. "The Early Days." In *The Dartmouth Review Pleads Innocent*. 2006. Rauner Special Collections Library.

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