
Carolina Review

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North Carolina's Collegiate Journal

April 2004

Eins, Zwei, Drei...



Your *Official* Final Exam Study Guide

Inside: Activism that Works, Academic Bias, Olivia Gans at UNC,
An Unlikely Conservative, Simply Satire, P&P and more.

Another year has rolled by, and, beyond a doubt, the major topic of debate this year has been political bias among professors and in academic curricula.

It began with a summer reading program choice that was nothing but a sociological tract from a Marxist point of view, and with no opposing viewpoint presented to make a worthwhile debate. It continued with the unfair treatment of students in the classroom and by organizations. Last month's cover story was about Tim, whose teacher ostracized him in an e-mail to the class for his unorthodox views of homosexuality. This incident has spurred another debate about bias at Carolina and in academia, as well as a federal investigation.

Likewise, Carolina Students for Life, which was excluded from Women's Week last year, found itself once again out in the cold and unable to participate in a week devoted to women's issues, of which pregnancy and abortion are quite essential.

From these examples and several other cases at UNC and similar institutions, we can clearly see that a great deal of abuse by empowered liberals occurs. While critics may deny that these cases establish a pattern of unfair treatment, we know that Carolina is disproportionately leftist. Two years ago, the REVIEW ran a study that showed an overwhelming percentage of your professors are registered Democrats (see our March 2002 issue on www.unc.edu/cr).

While leftist bias in academia has existed for many years and is present in universities throughout America and Europe, what has made this year at Carolina different has been the willingness of conservatives to fight against it. Just like at other universities in the past couple of decades, conservative organizations have sprung up to help police the exchange of ideas.

Some cynics may point out that leftists are more freethinking and more intellectual, so they will obviously dominate universities. That may be true. But that does not mean there are no conservative intellectuals, and in fact there are many. A major difference between American conservatism and liberalism is a question of work ethic.

Conservatives are not ashamed of capitalism. We love the free market. And we love a world where the winners succeed because they are better than the competition. If someone loses, however, that is his problem to deal with, and the market mechanism will always allocate resources most effectively.

Liberals, enamored with the welfare state, seek to provide a safety net for everyone. In addition, if you are rich, you really don't deserve it because you are "privileged," according to them, and those who fail in life bear no responsibility for it.


While these two representations are grossly oversimplified, I think the result is often that conservatives will be more attracted to the results-based world of business, while liberals will pursue tenure in a world where tolerance and activism are the highest virtues. Most conservatives do not care the least about activism, while many liberals think money and profit-seeking are "tainted" and that, therefore, running a corporation is not respectable.

But a shortcoming of conservatives has been a disdain for the activism that liberals cherish. By activism, I don't mean sitting in a tree beating pots and pans. Rather, I mean a willingness to stand up for the truth in writing and speech and to make appeals to the law when it is trampled upon. This is what we should be doing.

And this year, conservatives have done quite well at UNC. The Committee for a Better Carolina and Carolina Students for Life, in particular, have stood up to many of the abuses that occur on campus. In the future, when another poor summer reading choice is made or another student is harassed for disagreeing with his professor, I hope there will be no more rolling over in the weakening tide of liberalism.

We should pay attention to the words of statesman Edmund Burke, a major founder of modern conservatism, who said, "All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing."

Sincerely Yours,



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Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, founded by a group of graduate and undergraduate students in 1993. *Carolina Review* has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus, providing students with an alternative to the left-wing orthodoxy promoted by other student publications, professors and student groups. During its ten-year existence, the *Review* has enabled UNC students to hear both sides of issues, while combining reporting with opinion, humor, and feature articles.

Carolina Review is staffed solely by UNC students who write and publish on a monthly basis. Our purpose is to show students that a political philosophy of conservatism, free thought, and individual liberty is an intelligent way of looking at the world—contrary to what they may hear in the classrooms and on campus. In general, writers and contributors to the *Review* share a belief in the following:

- We believe the University should be a forum for rational and informed debate—instead of the current climate in which ideological dogma, political correctness, fashion, and mob mentality interfere with academic pursuit.
- We believe any attempt to establish utopia is bound to meet with failure and, more often than not, disaster.
- We believe free enterprise and economic growth, especially at the local level, provide the basis for a sound society.
- We believe the University is an important battleground in the “war of ideas” and the outcomes of political battles of the future are, to a great degree, being determined on campuses today.
- We believe a code of honor, integrity and rationality are the fundamental characteristics of individual success. There is no excuse for lack of individual initiative.
- We emphatically oppose totalitarianism and its apologists.

Undergraduate and graduate students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill produce *Carolina Review* for the students, faculty, and alumni of the University, as well as interested conservatives everywhere. The opinions expressed are those of individual writers, and not necessarily those of the staff or of the University. If you would like to submit an article, mail a hardcopy to the address below or send it via email. *Carolina Review* is a recognized student group at the University of North Carolina, and a 501(c)(3), nonprofit, nonpartisan organization. This issue was paid for, at least in part, by student activity fees. All tax deductible donations to *Carolina Review* should be made payable to the Carolina Fund. Please note “Carolina Review” in the memo line of your check. Subscriptions are available for \$25 a year or \$45 for two years. All inquiries, letters, and donations should be mailed to P.O. Box 9182, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-9182. Call (919) 967-1752 or email cr@unc.edu for more information. The staff of *Carolina Review* appreciates your readership and financial support.

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Activism that Works

A Victory for the Campus Pro-Life Movement

By Matt Rubush
Editor

Conservatives on college campuses around the country have been too quick to throw in the towel. At Carolina, especially, many right-leaning and pro-life students grin and bear the fact that Chapel Hill is too “liberal.” But recent actions of Carolina Students for Life show how this does not always have to happen.

CSFL, which was featured in the January issue of CAROLINA REVIEW, successfully overturned the unfair discrimination that occurred both last year and this year with Women’s Week, an annual campus event devoted to women’s issues and organized by the Carolina Women’s Center.

Facing exclusion from the event once again, CSFL President Stephanie Evans wrote an extensive letter condemning the actions of the Women’s Center in excluding pro-life views from the events of Women’s Week, as well as not providing alternatives to abortion to women who seek help at Women’s Center on Franklin Street.

Assistant Provost Steve Allred received the letter also and decided to hold a mediated conference between CSFL and the Women’s Center. The meeting, held on March 19, resulted in a new working relationship between the groups, as well as much broader representation of pro-life views and support for pregnant women.

CSFL, Carolina Hope, and Pregnancy Support Services, all of them groups that offer alternatives to abortion, will benefit from having access to the

center’s list serve (which was not allowed before), links to their websites on the center’s page, and future participation in Women’s Week.

In other words, campus pro-life groups will now have equal access to the public resources their counterparts have been using all along.

“This is encouraging to students,” CSFL president Stephanie Evans told the REVIEW. In what she considers a quite beneficial outcome, Evans believes CSFL will not have to fight with the university to get fair treatment. She hopes the Women’s Center will have new vigor by giving choices to women instead of just “choice” (i.e. abortion advice from Planned Parenthood).

CSFL Treasurer Bryan Castellucci, who participated in the meeting along with Evans and three other leaders of the organization, said the meeting was quite productive and contrary to what he had expected.

Castellucci said he believes the change in organization at the Women’s Center that occurred last year—leading to the splitting off of self-proclaimed “radical feminists,” who wanted to make pro-abortion and pro-homosexuality views the official position of the center and now run “Radical Feminist Women’s Week”—made the meeting much more civil than previous discourse had been. As a result, he has few worries about working with the center from now on.

With CSFL’s situation being so similar to last month’s cover story about Tim, who a UNC professor denied free

speech rights to express his personal views in class, there was also much media attention for CSFL. Evans went on the Jerry Agar show a few days before the meeting with Allred, and conservative and pro-life groups from all around the country expressed their support for CSFL’s against the Women’s Center.

Immediately following the outcome of the meeting, the Raleigh *News and Observer* and Townhall.com, among other media outlets, covered the victory for UNC’s pro-life movement.

Had things not gone as well, however, Evans says she would not have given up the fight, noting that legal support from conservatives, including Rep. Walter Jones, who came to the aid of Tim, as well as media scrutiny of the unfair treatment of pro-life organizations, would have kept support alive.

But, indeed, it was the CSFL’s refusal to take “No” for an answer when the organization clearly had a right to be a part of Women’s Week and the Women’s Center that achieved the end result.

With an unexpected positive result, Evans and the many other members of CSFL do not plan on taking a break anytime soon. After bringing an impressive five speakers to campus this year and offering UNC students much more balance in the public debate on abortion, they will continue to fight against a procedure that kills infants and maims women, as well as any future attacks on the First Amendment rights of pro-lifers.

Next year, they will also officially join other pro-life groups and their counterparts in Women’s Week for the first time.

CR

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course you found people who agreed with you that it's okay to be a lesbian. Even Hitler found followers who agreed with him.

my grandfather

archard by my dad in the restrooms of an airport

No matter how many times you wash your hands, they'll always be dirty

An old white man speaking to a young black boy

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Saving the Children

Pro-Life Speaker Raises Questions About Abortion

By Fitz E. Barringer
Staff Writer

Olivia Gans began her discourse March 18 by recounting her personal history with abortion. As a college student in 1981, she became pregnant. She and her boyfriend were immediately concerned about their ability to raise a child. Both feared dropping out of school to support their baby and consequently, after a few days of deliberation, they decided to have an abortion.

Gans, now a pro-life advocate for the National Right to Life organization in Washington, D.C., spoke candidly about her visits to four separate abortion clinics where she and her boyfriend compared costs and procedures. Unfortunately, she said, the doctors were very ambiguous when discussing the exact methods of the surgery.

Not one clinic offered her alternatives to abortion. When she raised doubts on one particular visit, the clinic told her that she was being “irrational and immature” toward herself and her boyfriend. The abortion clinics promised to make her “little problem” go away and return her life to normal.

A few weeks later, Gans went ahead with her abortion. Because she threw up her Darveset (a relaxation drug), she was able to remember the entire procedure. She described the vacuum device that was inserted into her body and used to suck out the fetus. To speed up the process, a sharp, spoon-like device was inserted into the vacuum cleaner and used to scrape the fetus from the wall of her womb.

She learned later that this part of the procedure where the knife is twisted around inside of the womb is very dangerous to the mother because the knife could accidentally scrape the walls of the womb and cause internal bleeding. Abortion clinics do not use ultrasounds to insure that the knife is used properly, however. This, Gans said, was because the fetus at three months looks so much like

a human being that even the most sedated women often find the image of her baby being blended into pieces just too much to bear.

After describing the horrors of other abortion procedures, Gans took a few moments to comment on society’s poor treatment of children, parents, and

She described the vacuum device that was inserted into her body and used to suck out the fetus. To speed up the process, a sharp, spoon-like device was inserted into the vacuum and used to scrape the fetus from the wall of her womb.

elderly people. She described the process of abortion as a type of genocide, akin to the Nazi extermination of Jews and Eastern Europeans during the holocaust. Too often, Americans treat babies and the elderly as useless eaters – just another burden for the average person to bear.

Gans also remarked that a serious problem of prejudice faces women in the workplace and society: women often are forced to decide between following their career goals and choosing to have a child. Gans speculated that this decision often leads women deny their ability to have children while also having a career.

Her voice rose as she reiterated that pregnancy is not something to be

ashamed of. “Women should stand up,” she said, “and say, ‘I can get pregnant, and I am proud!’”

In addition for acceptance of pregnant women in society, Gans also spoke for a better understand of the dangers associated with abortion. She said that too often, abortion becomes an issue of women’s right to choose, an argument that leaves out the dangers women face because of abortions.

She pointed out that there is a remarkable relationship between women who have abortions and women who develop breast cancer. Twenty-nine of thirty-one studies conducted on the issue revealed a 30% rise in the risk of breast cancer. Even pro-abortion doctors admit that there are links between abortions and breast cancer. Gans then added in a spooky voice, “but no one wants to talk about that.”

Gans then focused on the role that men play in unplanned pregnancy situations. She claimed that, overwhelmingly, a women’s decision to have an abortion rests on the reaction of the father. If the man is happy and supportive, the baby almost always lives. When the man appears upset or worried - or even passive - about the news of pregnancy, women become concerned about being abandoned and generally opt for an abortion. Women don’t want to hurt their relationships, so they feel as though they must have the procedure.

Here Gans noted a previous point: abortions don’t return things to normal. She cited statistics that almost 70% of couples who go through with an abortion ultimately break up within 30-90 days of the procedure and that a full 90% of all relationships end in failure within five years of an abortion. Abortions change relationships.

In closing, Gans urged listeners to become involved in the pro-life movement. “We need pro-life carpenters, pro-life doctors, pro-life plumbers – pro-life people from all walks of life,” she said. She also said that people should not remain apathetic about abortion. She urged people to remember that putting children to death can never end in a good result.

Gans, who came courtesy of Carolina Students for Life, has been an

instrumental figure since 1981 in coordinating support for pregnant women, educating people about the risks and procedures of abortion, and advocating legislation to ultimately overturn *Roe vs. Wade*, the 1973 U.S. Supreme Court decision that struck down anti-abortion laws.

Consider her competition – the Tar Heel vs. Air Force NCAA Tournament game – Gans drew a respectable crowd of nearly thirty. In a captivating and authoritative tone, she engaged her audience throughout the speech, which is more than can be said about the basketball team's first half effort.

Students at the University of North Carolina and citizens of the United States should take Gans' words to heart. The fact that Americans are willing to sit quietly on the sidelines while abortion clinics end the lives of nearly 4,000 fetuses a day is an alarming and incriminating exposure of the true values of American society.

Furthermore, the unwillingness to investigate, or even discuss, the dangers that abortion can cause to women could lead to even more abortion-related complications.

Pro-choice advocates worry that by taking away the right to abortion, women's independence will be sacrificed. They ignore the startling facts, however, that abortion can cause both mental and physical harm to the mother while taking the life of her child — which ultimately may take away that very independence.

Gans' speech should remind Carolina students that human life is simply too precious to be marginalized in order that one may shirk moral responsibility.

CR

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Environmentalism Kills

According to a former environmentalist

By Brian Sopp
Staff Writer

E*co-Imperialism: Green Power – Black Death* was the subject of Paul Driessen's March 31 speech in Gardner 105. Driessen, director of the Economic Human Rights Project, spoke about why he believes groups like Greenpeace and the Sierra Club are hurting third world nations.

This was the first event held by the UNC chapter of Collegians for a Constructive Tomorrow, which seeks to educate the public about free market solutions to environmental problems.

Early on, Driessen explained that he had once been a member of the Sierra Club and Zero Population Growth and still considers himself a "true energy resource and wildlife conservationist."

With degrees in environmental science and law, Driessen, is also senior fellow with several nonprofit public policy institutes that focus on energy, the environment, and economic development.

Driessen said he left the environmental movement because, like Greenpeace co-founder Patrick Moore, he believes that it has become "intolerant in its views, inflexible in its demands, and unwilling to recognize the incredible progress we have made in the last twenty years in protecting the environment."

Most of all, he said, the environmentalist movement "is callously insensitive to the needs of millions of people who still lack basic food, healthcare, and the basic necessities that we here in the United States take for granted."

Driessen supported these accusations by discussing three of "the unethical and unsustainable effects" of the extremist environmental movement on the third world: energy deprivation, malnutrition, and malaria.

His views were presented to the House Subcommittee on Energy and Natural Resources Feb. 4, are covered in his book, and show how the price of "ideological environmentalism" is

"measured in perpetual poverty, human rights violations and lost lives, literally millions of lives each year."

According to Driessen, two billion people live without electricity and three billion people live on less than seven hundred dollars a year.

"Life for these people would be infinitely better if they simply had access to abundant, reliable, affordable electricity, for lights and refrigeration in their homes, for hospital and clinics," he said, "for just a tiny fraction of the modern conveniences we take for granted."

Unfortunately, environmentalists, backed by an eight-billion-dollar movement, have helped to prevent this.

Environmentalists, he said, block the building of hydroelectric and gas power plants and encourage the use of wind and solar power. They recognize that it takes 13,000 wind turbines to create the same power produced by the most recently built gas power plant in California, but they choose to ignore such pertinent facts.

To illustrate this tendency, Driessen quoted several leading activists whose attitudes he labeled "eco-centric."

He quoted Friends of the Earth President Brent Blackwelder, who said, "It's just not possible for people to have the material lifestyle of the average American, and I'm proud that we blocked the construction of 300 hydroelectric projects in developing countries."

The quotations were progressively worse and revealed the desire of these activists to keep the people of the third world "indigenous and cute."

These activists speak of ethics and "worry incessantly about precautionary principles; dams, fossil fuels, resource depletion, and hypothetical global warming," he said.

Driessen also asserted that "they would be much more ethical, moral, and responsible if they worried about the very

real life-or-death risks that these impoverished peoples face right now, every day, because of environmental policies, because of eco-imperialism.”

Driessen went on to point out that the opposition to energy development actually hurts the environment. For example, trees are cut down for firewood and habitats are destroyed for “clean” energy, he said.

The aforementioned gas power plant in California takes up 15 acres of land, while the state’s 13,000 wind turbines occupy 106,000 acres. Countries with solar and wind power still need gas power plants for when the sun does not shine and the wind does not blow.

“Some 740 million people go to bed every night on empty stomachs,” asserted Driessen, as he moved to the next facet of his speech. “Thirty thousand people, half of them children, die every day from malnutrition and starvation.” Others become blind and die from disease because of their state of malnourishment and their lack of vitamin A, he said. Biotechnology could help this problem by fortifying plants with vitamins.

Driessen went on to say, “Genetic engineering can also produce plants that grow better in saline or nutrient-poor soils, fight off insects and viruses, replace crops devastated by disease and drought, reduce allergens in the food we eat, and even produce vaccines against diseases like hepatitis.”

Driessen also emphasized that biotechnology could increase crop yields; subsequently helping farmers in the third world make a profit and build a real house. However, many in Europe and America, “whose farmers are subsidized by 300 billion dollars a year,” do not want this technology to be available.

Even though biotechnology is a system of “precise refinements of plant breeding techniques that have been used for centuries” and has been proven to be safe, he said, radical greens reject this technology because of their ethics.

“I appreciate ethical concerns, but anything that doesn’t help feeding our children is unethical,” a Kenyan biologist once told Driessen. “We wouldn’t stop using penicillin because it causes allergic reactions in a few people.”

Driessen gave examples of the

methods and power of the anti-biotechnology activists. For example, when the United States sent Zambia 26,000 tons of corn, “the same corn Americans eat everyday,” radical environmentalists spread rumors that the corn was poisonous and could cause disease. Authorities locked up the corn in warehouses until hungry masses broke in and “liberated” the corn.

“According to *The Wall Street Journal*, they intend to spend \$175 million battling biotechnology foods over the next five years on top of the \$500 million they spent from 1995-2001,” he said. But like energy deprivation, the

The price of ideological environmentalism is measured in perpetual poverty, human rights violations and lost lives.

food shortages caused by radical greens are “just a warm up act.”

Malaria infects 300 million people a year, killing 2 million a year. The vast majority of deaths are in sub-Saharan Africa. Most of these are children. For the ones it does not kill, it leaves so weak that they die of other diseases or they can’t do any work.

Driessen said, “The same environmental extremists, along with the World Health Organization, wealthy agencies, and even our own U.S. Agency for International Development, tell these people they must rely on bed nets and drug therapies and must never use pesticides, especially DDT.”

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency banned DDT “for political reasons,” said Driessen, in 1973, after malaria had been eliminated in the United States.

Since then, 50 million people have died from malaria. Where DDT is used, malaria rates decline immensely. A relatively small dosage of DDT sprayed on houses repels mosquitoes for six months. No other pesticide is as effective or inexpensive.

“But talk about DDT and all they [environmentalists, WHO, and the USAID] want to talk about is theoretical

harm to crocodiles and birds,” he said.

He quoted molecular biologist Micheal Crichton, who once said, “Banning DDT is one of the most disgracing episodes in the twentieth century American history. We knew better and we did it anyway, and we let people die around the world, and we didn’t give a damn.”

Driessen ended his impassioned lecture with a solemn statement: “Environmental activists who have never known starvation, never had to live without electricity, never had to watch their children die from typhus, malaria, and dysentery must no longer be allowed to put their anxieties and agendas ahead of the most basic needs of destitute people who wish only to improve their lives and save the lives of their children.”

Driessen encouraged all present to get educated about these issues and to become part of the solution.

During the question-answer session, the audience was polite. The only debate that evolved during the session was when a woman inquired into Driessen’s comment about “hypothetical climate change.” He supported his statement by explaining that the earth has been changing for thousands of years.

In the middle of the 1970’s, people actually believed that the earth was approaching another ice age. Now they think humans have caused global warming. He is one of eighteen thousand scientists across the country who have asserted that there is no proof that human beings are causing global climate change.

After the questioning evolved into an informative discussion forum, and at the end, sincere applause ensued.

CFACT founders Kris Wampler and Nancy DeMaria said they hope the success of the event will draw new members into the group and encourage the awareness and growth of conservative environmentalism.

CR

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Where do Student Activity Fees Go?

Student Congress completes the annual student fee allocation.

By Steve Russell
Publisher

Each Spring, Student Congress meets to decide how to allocate Student Activity Fee money for the coming academic year. This year, Congress allocated \$256,887 in the Annual Budget process to 68 student organizations and student government. They ended with a surplus of over \$44,000 to distribute in subsequent appropriations. Each year, CAROLINA REVIEW breaks down the budget based on ideology of the groups and publishes the list to show the student body how its money is being spent.

While The annual budget allocation was almost \$100,000 more than last year due to the student activity fee increase that voters approved in a referendum last spring. The surplus was also larger than in the past. Interestingly, fewer groups requested funding this year than in previous years. Many groups are forced to request a subsequent appropriation by Congress' rules, such as its refusal to fund speakers unless groups have a name, date, and location secured, so not every cut may be so dramatic, while groups who have set such information have received their full allocation.

Group	Requested	Amended	% Funded
Conservative			
Carolina Review	\$3,427.78	\$3,427.78	100%
College Republicans	\$31,652.20	\$13,530.60	43%
CFACT	\$8,050.00	\$1,517.00	19%
Carolina Students for Life	\$13,970.30	\$4,305.80	31%
Conservative Total	\$57,100.28	\$22,781.18	40%
Liberal / Activist			
Black Student Movement	\$18,290.00	\$14,420.00	79%
Boiling Point	\$2,625.70	\$2,625.70	100%
Campaign to End the Cycle of Violence	\$16,328.00	\$7,746.00	47%
Choice USA	\$1,795.00	\$785.00	44%
Coalition of Independent Voters in Carolina	\$7,050.00	\$855.00	12%
Conference on Race, Class, Gender, & Ethnicity	\$8,267.31	\$217.00	3%
Feminist Students United	\$54,028.18	\$9,967.19	18%
GLBTSA	\$19,208.00	\$16,454.00	86%
(SEAC) Student Environmental Action Coalition	\$2,343.00	\$1,211.00	52%
SURGE (Students United for a Responsible Global Environment)	\$4,500.00	\$400.00	9%
Young Democrats	\$3,700.00	\$295.00	8%
Liberal / Activist Total	\$138,135.19	\$54,975.89	40%
Religious			
Baha'is of UNC	\$496.36	\$315.00	63%
InterVarsity Christian Fellowship	\$5,056.88	\$3,181.88	63%
NC Hillel	\$1,000.00	\$410.00	41%
Newman Center	\$1,400.00	\$1,175.00	84%
Saturdays in Christ	\$14,700.00	\$0.00	0%
Religious Total	\$22,653.24	\$5,081.88	22%
Student Government			
Attorney General Staff	\$16,070.21	\$16,070.21	100%
Carolina Athletic Association	\$5,432.89	\$5,432.89	100%
Executive Branch	\$26,240.00	\$19,140.00	73%
Honor System Outreach	\$11,987.00	\$4,812.00	40%
Student Congress	\$3,300.00	\$20,850.00	632%
Undergraduate Honor Court	\$8,264.80	\$7,420.00	90%
Student Government Total	\$71,294.90	\$73,725.10	103%
Other Groups Total	\$145,133.21	\$100,323.43	69%
GRAND TOTAL	\$434,316.82	\$256,887.48	59%

Battling Bias at Carolina

It starts with a clipboard

By Brian Sopp
Staff Writer

The Committee for a Better Carolina is petitioning the University administration to add “ideology and political affiliation” to all departmental non-discrimination policies.

Currently the University has a general non-discrimination policy in regards to hiring employees as well as separate departmental policies. These clauses do not allow discrimination on the basis of “race, color, religion, sex, national origin, disability, or sexual identity,” but ideological freedom has yet to be officially protected.

After the controversy over last year’s summer reading selection, *Nickel and Dimed: On (Not) Getting by in America*, Chancellor Moeser agreed to meet with members of CBC to discuss conservative grievances.

During the meeting last August, CBC leaders raised concerns about liberal bias on campus. One suggestion they made was the addition of “political affiliation” to the University’s non-discrimination policy. Moeser told Michael McKnight, founder and President of CBC, that the request was reasonable and that he would “look into it.”

After several occurrences of political discrimination and months of waiting, the University has failed to “look into” the situation, forcing the members of CBC to act. Trey Winslett, organizer of the petition, said that CBC “hopes to place one thousand signatures on Moeser’s desk by the end of the semester.”

McKnight explained, “We want to be able to show that there is a demand from all spectrums of student life for this action.”

McKnight went on to say that the desired policy change would send a message to people, causing “University officials to think about their actions before they create a biased program” and warning all that “if you violate this policy, there will be ramifications.”

In light of recent events – the summer reading controversy, the allegations against professor Elyse Crystall for trying to censor a student’s opinion, and the difficulty of a pro-life group in co-sponsoring Women’s Week events – this would be a positive change.

The addition of “ideology and political affiliation” to the University non-discrimination policy could help to prevent such occurrences by making University officials contemplate their

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actions before creating a biased program or discriminating.

It is also believed that an official stance on the issue of academic freedom will encourage other students who have had similar experiences of discrimination to come forward and help fix this rampant problem.

University programs should not promote liberal indoctrination, students should not be afraid to share their beliefs, and conservative organizations should have the ability to voice their opinions. Why is controversy necessary to procure such basic freedoms?

There is growing support for the

petition campaign from students who have posed this same question.

Jordan Selleck, Chairman of the UNC College Republicans, asserted, “Without expanding the non-discrimination clause to include ideology and political affiliation, opportunity for diverse opinions to enter discussions will be limited.” Likewise, he said, inaction will limit the University’s ability to “breed responsible and knowledgeable American citizens.”

Justin Guillory, Chairman of UNC Young Democrats, acknowledged the examples of discrimination at UNC but said he felt that the petition is “trying to make a non-issue an issue.” He went on to say, “The University has taken the appropriate action [in regard to the email and CWC controversies], deeming the addition of the clause unnecessary.”

CBC is still hoping to rally support among campus Democrats, and members remain optimistic about the success of the petition. The interest it has inspired so far has led to the planning of a campaign that CBC hopes to start in the fall, in which they will ask UNC professors to sign a pledge stating that they will not discriminate against students of a different political affiliation.

If Chancellor Moeser chooses to ignore the voices of those who sign the current petition, maybe the opinions of tenured professors will be respected.

While the battle is being waged over academic freedom, more UNC students will be afraid to speak up in class and may be discriminated against. But the courage and action of students who speak up and groups like the Committee for a Better Carolina have taken the University one step closer to true equality.

It is only a matter of time before the rampant liberal bias at places like UNC will be put in check.

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Book Review: An Unlikely Conservative

By Meagan Griffin
Staff Writer

On the cover of *An Unlikely Conservative: The Transformation of an Ex-Liberal*, it is the subtitle that is most eye-catching in the Ram's Head Bookshop: *Or How I Became the Most Hated Hispanic in America*.

It is pleasantly surprising to find that Linda Chavez's book is devoid of the heavy rhetoric and name-calling so popular with most political pundits. Instead, Chavez has written a deeply personal memoir of the events that led her to change from a devout liberal to a staunch supporter of conservative ideals and the Republican Party.

She recounts her Catholic upbringing in a Mexican-American family, her marriage to a prominent left-wing activist and the series of events that turned her from a loyal Democrat in the 1960s and 1970s to a steadfast Republican during the Reagan era.

Chavez chooses to disclose many personal details in this book in order to better set the stage for her later political conversion.

From her sister's childhood death to her father's struggle with alcoholism, she recounts what shaped her early acceptance of liberal ideology. However, she relates her troubled youth with just the right amount of emotion; enough to show that she has feelings but not so much that the reader feels sorry for her.

Chavez leaves the impression that there is much left unsaid; for simply choosing not to disclose all in her memoirs, she deserves respect, as well as for matter-of-factly stating the facts of her oftentimes troubled life without dwelling on her situation. The mood of this section of the book is not melodramatic, as might be expected, though neither is it upbeat. It is an interesting blend of sentiment and detachment.

Chavez's conservative leanings began to emerge when she joined United Mexican American Students (UMAS) at Colorado University. An outgrowth of

the fledgling Chicano movement in the early 1970s, the group was dedicated to furthering the cause of the Latino minority on the campus.

This section of the book should be especially interesting to UNC students, as UMAS closely resembles more than a few of the minority groups on campus; it is fascinating to hear Chavez both praise the support system provided there and critique UMAS involvement in the CU quota system debacle of the 1960s and 1970s.

“Having worked in affirmative action programs for two and a half years, I knew that I could not continue teaching in an environment that rewarded ignorance... and was better suited to political indoctrination than genuine learning”

At first, Chavez supported various affirmative action programs designed at CU and later at the University of California-Los Angeles to give minorities a leg up in the admissions process (although she herself entered college too early to benefit from any such program).

However, as she taught various classes designed with the new minority constituency in mind, such as those in CU's new Chicano studies program, she saw that these students were far behind their peers at the university. While CU and UCLA had succeeded in getting minorities into college, they had not managed to close the achievement gap.

It was then that Chavez began to

speak out against affirmative action and quotas, which nearly cost her her career. Chavez's argument against affirmative action, embodied in the chapter “Affirmative Action Nightmare,” is one of the most heartfelt and convincing arguments she makes in her entire book.

“Having worked in affirmative action programs for two and a half years, I knew that I could not continue teaching in an environment that rewarded ignorance...and was better suited to political indoctrination than genuine learning,” she states in this chapter.

“I found myself confronted with kids who sincerely believed that the world was out to defeat them. They blamed racism for all their problems and would never consider that their own behavior might be partly to blame for their failures.” As a minority who taught in various affirmative action classrooms and programs, Chavez became an authority on the pitfalls of the quota system.

Dissatisfied with higher education's embrace of affirmative action, Chavez left teaching for a string of jobs in the political arena of Washington D.C. She worked for eight years as a lobbyist with the American Federation of Teachers, a labor union. She credits her boss there with the ideas that spurned her gradual ideological change from liberal to conservative.

It is here that we see Chavez at her most uncertain, saying “I couldn't bring myself to vote for Jimmy Carter in 1976, but the thought of voting for a Republican never entered my mind. So I stayed home from the polls.”

This period of change was marked by Chavez's continued condemnation of affirmative action, her frustration with the Democrats' perceived soft stance on Communist governments and her realization that she was to the right of many of her colleagues at AFT. It is in this section of the book that Chavez displays her political views.

She reasons through much of the

internal conflict she faced at the time by including long-winded explanations of why she supported certain conservative policies. The book takes on a diary feel at this point, only without the emotion that marked earlier chapters. It is less dynamic than the chapters preceding and following it.

However, Chavez manages to hold the reader's attention by including a few personal anecdotes concerning the birth of her sons and the death of her father. These add a delicate and poignant touch to the hard-line political speak encountered in the rest of this section.

The nail in the coffin of Chavez's life as a liberal comes when she is appointed to the Commission on Civil Rights. Throughout the book, Chavez harbors the belief that she may have won many of her jobs in the Washington scene by virtue of being a Hispanic woman. This thought nags her all the way to a staff director's position at the Commission, where her conservative views against racial quotas place her at odds with the rest of the staff.

Working closely with both Senators Jesse Helms and Strom Thurmond, Chavez works to institute fairer hiring

practices, while her opponents on the Commission do little more than gnash their teeth and whine.

Here, the book begins to move quickly through the 1980s, highlighting Chavez's accomplishments and losses as her political career really takes off. She leaves the Commission on Civil Rights for a stint in the Reagan office, loses a bid for a Maryland senatorial seat, writes a book on the plight of young Hispanic men (*Out of the Barrio*, 1991) and works as a spokeswoman for U.S. English all in the space of a decade.

It is the last of these accomplishments that spawned the book's intriguing subtitle. The goal of U.S. English is to establish English as the official language of the United States and end bilingual teaching in California and other states.

Chavez and U.S. English believe that Spanish immersion programs, in which Hispanic children are taught all their subjects in Spanish during early elementary school, hampers them in their later command of the English language.

The firestorm from Hispanic activists and others was quick and retaliatory to Chavez's involvement with U.S. English; many protestors called her a

traitor to her heritage. It is this part of the book that I found most interesting as Chavez is forced to contend with various personal attacks related to her Hispanic ethnicity and the role that some felt it should play in her decision-making.

Linda Chavez, who almost became President George W. Bush's Secretary of Labor, grapples with such issues as the role of minority affairs in politics and various personal issues while holding her own in the political arena in this poignant memoir.

Less a political book than a biography, people looking for a Coulter-esque read will be disappointed in Chavez's refusal to engage in name-calling. However for anyone looking for a feel-good read and a reaffirmation of what it means to be a conservative, *An Unlikely Conservative* is a great choice.

CR

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SIMPLY SATIRE



The view from one of the plush couches at CAROLINA REVIEW's Crawford, NC, ranch. While other students stand in the rain waiting for the firemen to come during an alarm, we relax around our stone fire place after a long day of fighting liberalism on campus.



Boiling Point (known to many as Soiling Point) is about to unveil its new cover design. Of course the hardworking staff members of UNC's "progressive" journal still needs to work on the inside content, but we commend their efforts.



Chancellor Moeser, in an effort to boost the manly image of the University, has lost the glasses and enrolled in an Atkins® Approved weight training program Of course, he still drinks Diet Coke™ like a sorority girl.

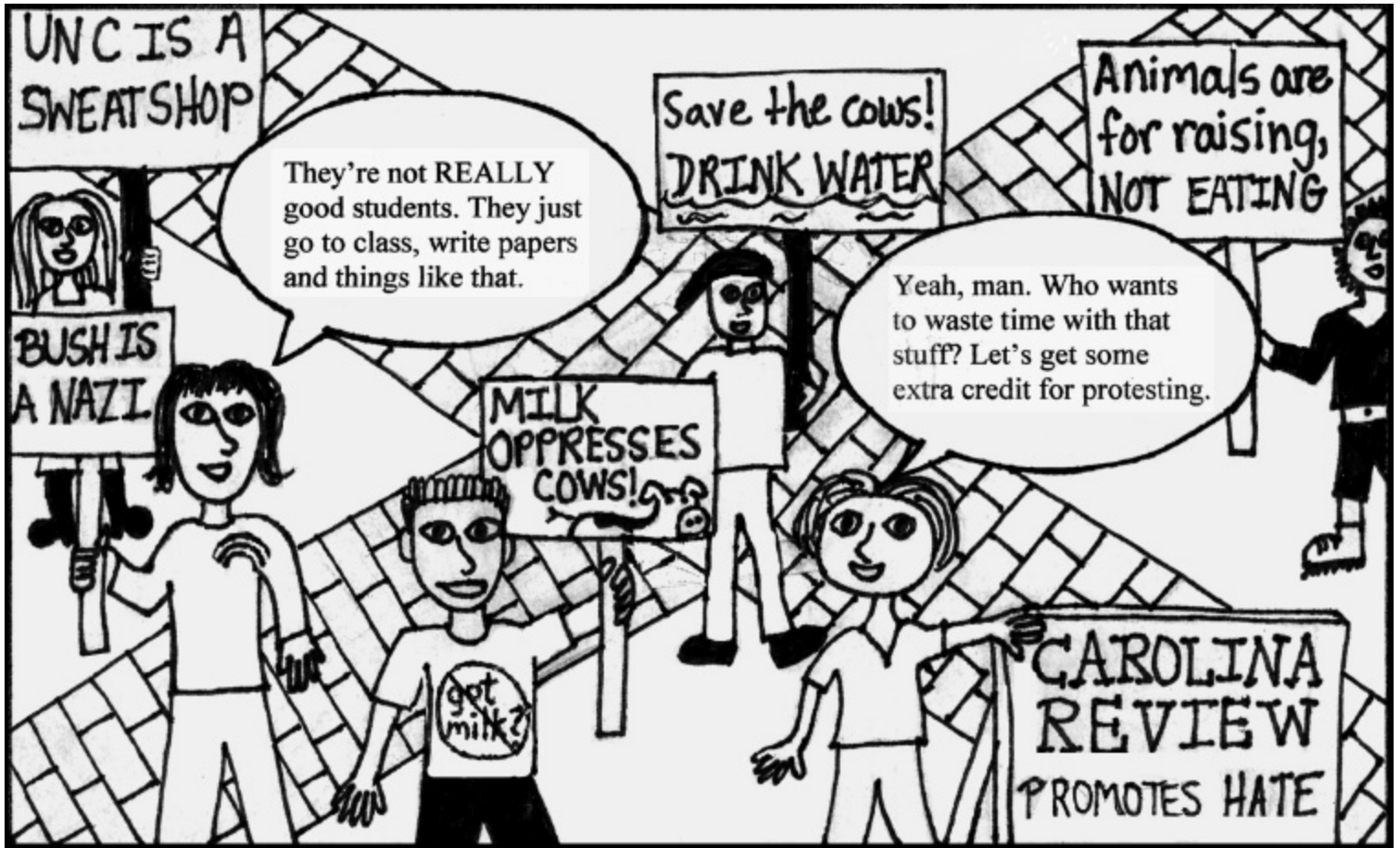
Former Student Body President Matt Tepper was confused by the rules of the Carolina Cardboard Boatrace: Instead of competing with two people in one boat, he attempts to win by himself, with two boats.



Peter Parker, AKA Spider-Man, swings into Top of Lenoir for a quick bite to eat. “My Spidey Sense is tingling! The ice cream machine is broken....again.”



“My name is Matt Calabria. People call me Matt Calabria. You can call me Matt Calabria. Would you like a box of chocolates?”



Cartoon by Regenia Bowman



Cartoons courtesy of the USBC Educational Foundation (800) 767-2267

Paradigms & Principles

Hateful Oppression Disclaimer

WARNING: This page displays words and phrases that represent hate and oppression. These words may contain discriminatory slurs, verbal violence, hate speech, and curse words. If this happens to offend or disturb you, great! Please share it with your friends.

The Writing on the Wall Project

It's been years since we've seen something this brilliant. Several student organizations made a wall where students can paint every insensitive thing said or done in human history, including, naturally, CAROLINA REVIEW.

As touring parents and prospective students walk by Davis, Lenoir and the Student Union, their gazes were diverted to an eyesore that screams, "Hypersensitive liberals were here!" The huge cube painted with "slurs" and "bad things" and "mean things" was supposed to raise awareness and promote love. But we all know it's really just a good way to teach little kids cool new words like #\$\$%@ and @#\$\$%.

Radical Feminist Women's Week

This group came up with such a good name on its own that we couldn't have made it any better – or, shall we say, worse. After turning the annual Women's Week into a big conflict because of some political disagreements, the organizers of "Radical Feminist Women's Week" proceeded to schedule their "radical, feminist" events to counter the already scheduled events in an attempt to further divide attendees between the events.

We can't come up with any explanation for this, except to say that their actions echo those of many liberals before them. That is why radicals will never run anything in this country – they are so busy fighting about ideological disagreements that they can't even run their own organizations.

I'm Embarrassed By My Liberals Day

A flier that recently circulated in town asked, "Are you embarrassed by the arrogance, greed, shortsightedness, and outright lies told by George W. Bush?"

No. Actually, we're embarrassed by the arrogance, greed, shortsightedness, and outright poopiness of the liberals who circulated the flier, which instructed readers to sport a brown ribbon, brown armband, or brown clothing on April 1 "to protest all the BS coming out of the White house."

Like typical protesters in Chapel Hill, the participants in this sewagely movement didn't realize that the call to dress as feces "in honor of all the brown material flowing so freely from the White House and stinking up the nation" was actually a big April Fools' Day joke. The only crap they were smelling was their own

The Halls of Academia

With high (or low) expectations, we ventured out into the classroom buildings of UNC. Our targets were professors' office door decorations that would demonstrate, in our estimation, egregiously bad taste. So, for a good hour and a half, two CAROLINA REVIEW staffers roamed the halls of academia in search of these fabled portals.

Alas, our efforts were for naught. We were unable to find *any* terribly offensive office door decorations. Granted, there were the scattered few anti-Bush political cartoons and the odd photo-shopped image of President Bush as a Taliban member. None of this was sufficient to raise any ire, even that of our intrepid field operatives.

With a happily renewed idea of the positive image of Carolina being presented to the public (and, admittedly, a twinge of regret at not being able to write anything "juicy" on this subject), the REVIEW can report that professors' doors are, if not aesthetically pleasing, refreshingly non-politicized. Either that, or they just heard we were coming.

Skeletons in the Closet

We were quite surprised (and a little embarrassed) to learn while looking through old issues of CAROLINA REVIEW that newly inaugurated student body president Matt Calabria was once listed in our staff registry. To our knowledge, this YD politico never actually wrote any articles, but he must've shown up at meetings at least a few times. Which just goes to show that you can never trust a politician.

Long Live Rubush II

Farewell to Matt Rubush, our departing editor – even if he did come to that position through heredity. We forgive him for his assertion of—according to Elyse Crystall—heterosexist white Christian male privilege because of his great service to the conservative cause.

He is now off to *Civitas Aeterna* — Rome, Italy — to study why the rest of us are schismatic heretics, devoid of any grace. We wish him the best of luck, with the qualification that if he ever uses his future religious authority to burn any of us, we take it back.



Photo by Deb McCown



Photo by Ashley Murph

All Women Belong in the Kitchen

We had to think long and hard about making Deb McCown the next editor because we realized that, in order to live up to our image as a conservative publication, we couldn't very well have a female editor. After all, we feel the need to set a good example, and such a move might have indicated erroneously that we think a woman belongs somewhere other than in the kitchen.

So, to compromise, we made her promise to write all her articles while sitting within 20 feet of a stove. It's only a short walk with her laptop from her dorm room on the 3rd floor to the kitchen on the 2nd floor, and we thought it was important to ensure that her work as editor would never take away from time spent in the kitchen. Because she will not actually have to leave the kitchen to be editor, we felt it was ok. So, with the publication of this issue, the torch is being passed to our first female editor.

We determined that editing in the laundry room is also acceptable.

THE LAST WORD

“It is the nature of all greatness not to be exact.”

-Edmund Burke