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# Carolina Review

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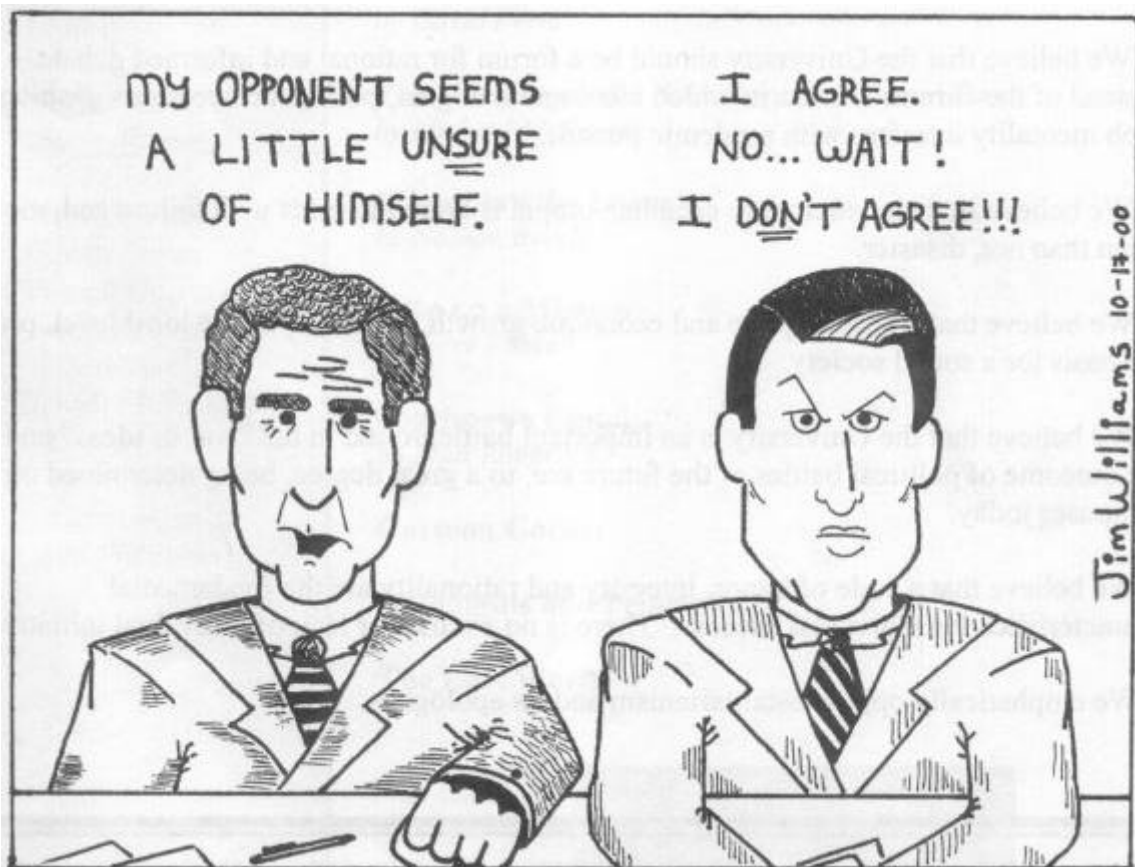
Volume VIII, Issue 2

North Carolina's Collegiate Journal

November 2000

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## Election 2000



## Who Do You Agree With?

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**Inside: the Facts, the Records, and  
the Truth about the Candidates.**

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# MISSION STATEMENT

The *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. The *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 eight-year existence, the *Review* has enabled UNC students to hear both sides of issues, while combining reporting with opinion, humor and feature articles.

The *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 that 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 that any attempt to establish utopia is bound to meet with failure and, more often than not, disaster.
- We believe that free enterprise and economic growth, especially at the local level, provide the basis for a sound society.
- We believe that the University is an important battleground in the “war of ideas” and that the outcome of political battles of the future are, to a great degree, being determined on campuses today.
- We believe that a code of honor, integrity and rationality are the fundamental characteristics for individual success. There is no excuse for lack of individual initiative.
- We emphatically oppose totalitarianism and its apologists.

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Undergraduate and graduate students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill produce the *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 you may send it via email. The *Carolina Review* is a recognized student group at the University of North Carolina, and a 501(c)(3), nonprofit, nonpartisan organization. This issue was not paid for by student activity fees. All donations to the *Carolina Review* through the Carolina Fund are tax deductible. Subscriptions are available for \$25 a year. All inquiries, letters, and donations should be mailed to P.O. Box 9182, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-9182, or call (919)914-5121, or email us at [cr@unc.edu](mailto:cr@unc.edu). The staff of the *Carolina Review* appreciates your readership and financial support.

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The *Carolina Review* is printed on 100 percent non-recyclable, non-biodegradable newsprint manufactured from virgin rainforest trees.

This month, our special election issue contains a variety of commentary and viewpoints on the major presidential candidates. Josh Crews begins this issue with a different examination of the candidates. Steve Russell and David Perez take a look at how a Bush presidency will affect college students. Mr. Russell addresses education and social security, while Mr. Perez examines taxes, social security, affirmative action and abortion. In Patrick Herring's article on Al Gore, he discusses Gore's credibility. Matt Roberson's satirical article addresses a leftist issue... "left-handism," that is. With a more local focus, I discuss the gubernatorial race, Michael McKnight addresses the importance of the NC Supreme Court race, and Steve Russell chimes in again with an article on Jess Ward, candidate for U.S. Congress for the Fourth District.

With Election Day looming on the horizon and "No Excuses Voting" already under way, one important topic has been virtually ignored. It seems that the education bond referendum is destined to pass if you listen to anyone in the UNC administration or on UNC-TV pontificate on how vital it is to the future of North Carolina. A few weeks ago, a reporter from the Chapel Hill Herald called me, lamenting that he could not find anyone who was not in support of the bond referendum. In fact, it *does* seem that everyone in North Carolina is in favor of it. Even Republican candidates for the State Legislature support the bond.

When the reporter called me, I had to admit to him that I was not very familiar with the issues involved in the bond referendum, so I asked if I could do a little research before I gave any comments. In looking at the "Bonds for Education" link on the University's Web page, and the Pope Center for Higher Education's information, it did not take long to come to the conclusion that it will not take \$3.1 billion to remedy the problems that are being marketed to the voting public. In UNC-TV's production of "A Building Crisis" they cite a recent study commissioned by the Legislature that found that \$6.9 billion would be needed for repairs and renovation on the 16 UNC system campuses. If it would cost \$6.9 billion just to repair and renovate the 16 UNC campuses, then why does the current \$3.1 billion bond referendum include a \$25 million reserve for cost overruns, \$8.7 million for a new student center at Elizabeth City State University, \$2.98 million for landscaping and pedestrian corridors at NC Central, \$7.04 million for an addition to Corbett Intramural Center at NC A&T, and \$9.3 million for the North Carolina Arboretum in Asheville (among others)?

There is no doubt that the 16 UNC campuses need to be repaired and renovated, but we must question where so much money is going when the State Construction Office estimates that it will cost \$2.3 million to renovate our own Murphey Hall and the bond allocates \$6.7 million. The bond may not raise taxes as a result of its passage, but down the road when the Legislature must service the bonds and a hurricane hits or some other unexpected expense arises, they will use it as an excuse to dip into taxpayers' pockets.

The failed bond proposal of 1999 included such expenses as \$1.26 million for Roebuck Stadium Field House at Elizabeth City State, \$3.67 million for "Roads, Parking, Landscaping Improvements" at Fayetteville State, \$1.05 million for landscaping at the North Carolina School of the Arts, \$3.73 million for "general campus improvements" at UNC-Asheville, \$2.1 million for a "campus signage system" at UNC-Chapel Hill, \$6.3 million for an indoor recreation facility at Western Carolina, and \$3.1 million for "general campus improvements" at Winston-Salem State. A number of projects were dropped from the current bond proposal because of the damage caused by Hurricane Floyd.

The UNC system needs a bond to pay for repairs and renovations, but not for new projects and "wish lists." The schools should continue to raise funds themselves or request them from the Legislature for such endeavors. A bond referendum should not be an Aladdin's lamp to fulfill all of the Chancellors' dreams.

Sincerely Yours,

Nathan Byerly  
*Publisher*

# Presidential Temperament: A Different Look at the Candidates

Do the differences between George W. Bush and Al Gore extend beyond political philosophy? These differences may have more of an effect on the outcome of the election than the average voter realizes.

BY JOSH CREWS

Staff Writer

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George W. Bush and Al Gore differ in two major ways: Bush is conservative, Gore is liberal; Bush is an Artisan and Gore is a Guardian. “Huh,” you ask? “Artisan” and “Guardian” refer to their personality temperaments, and have nothing to do with their political parties, philosophies or platform. But they do have everything to do with who they are, how they will lead, and what kind of president they will be. According to Dr. David Keirse, there are four types of people: Artisan, Guardian, Rational and Idealist. Each temperament has its strengths and weaknesses, and is distinct from the other types. For this article, I will focus on the Artisans and Guardians to explain why Bush’s temperament may have an advantage over Gore’s in this election.

Artisans live for today. Yesterday is gone, and tomorrow is not here yet to the Artisan. They are the sensation-seeking personalities who want to try everything. They are practical, follow their impulses, and are natural negotiators. Artisans are attracted to excitement and turned off by routine. An Artisan makes a better fighter pilot than accountant. Thirteen presidents have been Artisans, including Theodore and Franklin Roosevelt, Kennedy, Johnson, Reagan and Clinton.

Guardians are dependable hard workers who value recognition and respect. They are the pillars of society that keep it functioning. They keep watch over the rest of us, are good managers, and in many ways traditionalists. They respect authority, and ultimately aspire to be the executive. Guardians are common in business, government, and the military. George Washington was a Guardian, as are 20 United States presidents, including Truman, Nixon, Ford, Carter and Bush.

Going back to FDR, presidents’ administra-

tions have reflected their temperaments. Artisan Roosevelt sought great change with the New Deal and probably could not wait to enter World War II. His Guardian successor Truman favored a much more fiscally responsible, and less experimental Fair Deal, than Roosevelt’s New Deal. After the Rational Eisenhower, Artisans Kennedy and Johnson brought back daring attitude, aggressive social change, and new programs. Kennedy stared down Khrushchev over Cuba, and set a bold goal to land a man on the moon. Guardians Nixon, Ford and Carter were more traditional and less exciting. Artisans Reagan and Clinton were both more charismatic, and daring than Guardian George H.W. Bush. George W. Bush’s wild youth fits the profile of an Artisan. Al Gore’s less “wild and crazy” demeanor is typical of a Guardian.

How does this affect the election? American voters seem to have a love affair with Artisan candidates. While there have been more Guardian presidents (20) than Artisans (13), each time an Artisan has run against a

Guardian for president this century, the Artisan has won in all ten of those elections. Of course elements like the economy, political muscle, and other factors are important, but personality and temperament explain a lot about presidents and presidential elections. In spite of their flaws, indiscretions, and overspending, we seem to forgive Franklin Roosevelt, John Kennedy, Ronald Reagan, and Bill Clinton for their faults and praise them. But we generally under appreciate presidents like Truman, Nixon, Carter and Bush. This love affair with Artisans may be explained because about 45% of people, and perhaps a majority of voters, are well-behaved Guardians who like “bad boy” Artisans with a little flair. Artisans inspire us for their “seize the day” attitude, while Guardians earn our respect for their hard work.

Bush’s Artisan temperament is an advantage

*Continued on page 13*

**Each time an  
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run against  
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has won.**

# George W. Bush and America's Youth

The Texas Governor's theme of empowerment offers hope to young Americans.

BY STEVE RUSSELL

Senior Writer

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Since his inauguration in 1994, Texas Governor George W. Bush has worked tirelessly to improve his state's educational system. On the campaign trail, Bush tells Americans that reforming education will be his administration's top priority. His record in Texas suggests that, if elected, he will indeed dramatically improve American education. This record has been skewered by Al Gore's campaign. Such harsh treatment, however, does not hold up when the facts are examined. Governor Bush's devotion to empowering America's youth does not even end with education, but continues through retirement.

Early in Bush's governorship, he targeted the "achievement gap" between disadvantaged students and their peers. Over the past eight years, Bill Clinton and Al Gore have failed to close this gap, while in Texas great progress was made. According to the National Education Goals Panel, Texas is one of two states that made the greatest recent progress in improving education. There has been a 51 percent increase in the number of students passing Texas' state skills test, including an increase of 89 percent among minority and disadvantaged students. African-American and Hispanic students have made particularly impressive gains in math and writing. African-American fourth-graders in Texas now rank first in the United States in math, making the most progress, while Hispanics have made the second greatest gains. These same groups rank first and second, respectively, in eighth-grade writing scores. Such improvement is especially noteworthy considering Bush's elimination of social promotion in the Texas public school system.

The amazing results of Governor Bush's education reforms are due in large part to structural changes in the public school system. The Governor

created a grant program that allows parents to move their children out of poor-performing schools and into other public schools, charter schools, or schools for "at-risk" youth. He foresees a similar national plan that would assist low-income parents of students in failing schools in moving their child to another school, or provide tutoring or home schooling. In such a plan, states could choose to enact a voucher program and receive matching funds from the federal government.

Since 1994, teachers in Texas received an average salary increase of \$8,232, while at the same time regular competency testing was introduced to ensure that each teacher is able to teach. Texas now ranks first in the nation in teacher quality, according to the Fordham Foundation. New initiatives to improve detection of illiteracy, including "reading academies" in the public schools and increased funding for Head Start to improve early-childhood education were among the other structural changes that Bush signed into law in Texas. School districts were aided by an increase in state funding of \$8.3 billion, a 37 percent increase per student. Texas' education

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bureaucracy was wholly reformed by reducing the number of state education goals from forty-eight to four and by cutting the number of state education laws in half. These refinements, all of which had bipartisan support, gave school districts more flexibility to meet Governor Bush's tougher standards. On the national level, Governor Bush wants to expand loan forgiveness for teachers and to create a \$2.4 billion fund to help states improve their teacher accountability systems. Empowering local officials through new programs and reduced regulation is a focus of Bush's plan for Washington's education bureaucracy.

While such impressive results mean that our younger siblings, and eventually our children, will have a bright future, of more immediate concern to college students are Governor Bush's plans to reform

higher education. The Governor plans to increase Pell grant funding by over 50 percent, to \$5,100. He will also institute an enhanced Pell grant system that pays an additional \$1,000 to low-income students who take advanced math and science courses in high school. Governor Bush also supports an increase in federal funding for historically black colleges and universities, and those that offer special programs for Hispanic students. Bush will raise the yearly contribution limit on Education Savings Accounts from \$500 to \$5,000, and allow tax-free withdrawals to pay expenses from kindergarten through college, along with other tax exemptions for tuition savings plans. Furthermore, he would establish a \$1.5 billion "College Challenge" grant to assist states in establishing new merit scholarship programs.

Governor Bush also wants to help young professionals as they leave college and enter the work force. Workers would be able, under Governor Bush's social security reform plan, to voluntarily invest two percent of their social security contributions in a private investment vehicle, such as certain safe mutual funds or government bonds. While social security nets recipients a two percent return on investment, the safest bond's rate is four percent, while the sound investment plans Bush suggests, including a mix of stocks and bonds, grow at an average of six percent. Unlike the current system, these investments would be personally managed and would pass to the recipient's children. Many Democrats have labeled this a "risky scheme," but Governor Bush sees no risk in allowing people more control over how they save their own money. He also recognizes that a social security crisis is on the horizon, and the complacency of the current administration must be countered with creative measures to guarantee social security's solvency. To ensure that every senior receives all the benefits they were promised, Bush proposes placing one-half of the budget surplus (over two trillion dollars) into a reserve fund for social security. This money will ensure that all promises to current retirees and the baby boomer generation will be kept while reforms are being introduced. Hopefully, when our generation reaches the retirement age, a much improved social security program will

have earned us more than the current two percent interest on our contributions – and we will be able to pass these increased benefits on to our children.

Governor Bush's plans for reform of education and social security are not "risky schemes." In fact they are sound ideas that will improve our education, our savings, and the lives of our children. Bush believes that no child should be left behind in our education system, but that pumping more money into failing schools is not always the answer. He believes that social security must be reformed, and allowing people more control over their retirement account is a key part of that reform. Furthermore, the children of retirees, upon their death, should be allowed to inherit their parents' uncollected social security benefits. To accomplish such great feats, the next President needs to be able to reach across the aisle and bring both Republicans and Democrats together for America's best interests. Al Gore has failed to bring a level of compromise to Washington. Governor Bush's record in Texas speaks for his unique ability to unite political foes.

The key word of Bush's campaign has been empowerment, and that theme especially applies to the youth of America. Empowering local schools with quality programs instead of oppressive federal regulation. Empowering parents with school choice and better savings options for education. Empowering students with more rewards for achievement. Empowering young professionals with more control over their retirement accounts. For those that believe that it takes a government to raise a child, these plans might indeed seem "risky." But Governor Bush trusts people, and believes that when empowered, America's youth will continue our nation's tradition of success.

**While social security nets recipients a two percent return, the sound investment plans Bush suggests, including a mix of stocks and bonds, grow at an average of six percent.**

CR

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# Al Gore: The Myth and the Myths

If trust is an issue, one candidate is at an obvious disadvantage.

BY PATRICK HERRING

Staff Writer

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It is a shame that Bill Bradley is not the Democratic candidate for President. If he were, we could have a gentlemanly criticism of his platform, a lively engagement of the opponent's policies and ideas. Bradley is a respectable and trustworthy man. Al Gore is not. His entire political career is a long, sordid tale of duplicity and deliberate misrepresentation. Bill Clinton was at least able to lie with style, twisting technicalities of language to successfully extricate himself from sticky situations; Clinton's class never rubbed off on his protégé. Gore has found an easier method of dishonesty in the interests of political expediency: pure unadulterated fabrication. Unfortunately, many people have not been made sufficiently aware of the vast extent of Gore's "Ongoing Conflict With the Truth."

Al Gore's life is the heart-warming story of a red-blooded American boy growing up on a tobacco farm. Actually, it's not. This is the version he likes to tell to make himself appealing to real tobacco farmers, but the true story is that of a privileged Senator's son growing up the ritzy Fairfax Hotel in Washington, D.C. During his 1988 Presidential bid, Al Gore boasted to an assembly of farmers, "I want you to know that with my own hands, all of my life, I put tobacco in the plant beds and transferred it. I've hoed it, I've dug in it, I've sprayed it..." He never did any of these things. These days, he likes to pontificate on the evils of Big Tobacco by citing the death of his sister Nancy, a smoker, from lung cancer in 1984. Curiously, his change of heart was about ten years too late to be authentic. Perhaps this is because the same year Nancy died, he received a \$1,000 speaking fee from U.S. Tobacco. In 1985, he voted three times against cigarette and tobacco tax increases. He only decided to

confront the tobacco companies when he realized it was more profitable than backing them.

Al Gore likes to brag about his tour of duty in Vietnam. The story he tells could have been straight out of *Platoon* or *Apocalypse Now*: "I carried an M-16...I pulled my turn on the perimeter at night and walked through the elephant grass, and I was fired upon." Actually, Al Gore was a photojournalist with a Public Relations unit, not a combat soldier, and he never experienced battle firsthand. He joined the army to help his father win reelection in the Senate. Dad saw to it that his boy was given VIP treatment, complete with an unofficial bodyguard unit. Any follower of Gore who accuses George W. Bush of being a spoiled son trying to ride his father's political coattails should be humbled by this grisly war story.

Speaking of M-16s and gun violence, Al Gore has strangely abandoned the macho bravado and quasi-outlaw camaraderie common to many Vietnam Veterans. These days, you won't see him wearing a T-shirt that says "Kill 'Em All, Let God Sort 'Em Out." However, in 1976, when he

ran for the House of Representatives in a pro-gun Tennessee district, he affected a pro-gun stance, which helped him to win the election. He voted for the Gun Owners' Protection Act of 1986, as well as for cutting the budget of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. However, when he decided to run for President in 1988, he decided he had better change some of his positions if he wanted to reap more of the democrat vote. Thus, he voted to ban semi-automatic firearms; he also supported the Brady Bill, requiring a waiting period for handgun purchase, even though he voted against a similar fourteen day waiting period six years earlier. Last year, he cast the tie-breaking vote in the Senate to pass legislation to require registration for gun owners, as well as providing for in-depth and

**In 1985, [Gore] voted three times against cigarette and tobacco tax increases. He only decided to confront the tobacco companies when he realized it was more profitable than backing them.**

expensive background checks on purchasers. Gun registration allows the government to keep track of how many guns are out there and who owns them, so they can all be tracked down and confiscated at a later date. This was the strategy also employed, quite successfully as we know, by Nazi Germany.

Gore dares to criticize the Bush-Cheney ticket for being favorable to gun owners, just twelve years after his big change of heart. He attacks concealed weapons and claimed on Larry King Live, "These semiautomatic handguns...they really have no place in our society." Just what exactly Gore does believe about guns is impossible to say. Nevertheless, his current criticisms are hollow. The facts indicate that Second Amendment freedoms and stiff prosecution of criminals are more effective than anti-gun legislation. In Texas, since Governor Bush enacted a law permitting concealed weapons in 1995, violent crime is down 20%, and violent juvenile crime is down 38%. Tennessee enacted a similar law in 1994, but Gore was silent on the issue.

This year, millions of women plan on voting for Gore because they believe that he will protect their abortion rights. Indeed, he nowadays says that he has "always, always, always" supported the 1973 *Roe v. Wade* decision. Here we have yet another curious dichotomy between his words and actions; in 1977, he voted for the Hyde Amendment, an which aimed at discrediting the constitutional legitimacy of abortion, claiming that it "takes the life of an unborn child who is a living human being." For his stand against abortion, he earned an 84% approval rating from the National Right to Life Committee.

Al Gore has repeatedly attacked George W. Bush's platform and his record as Governor. He excites paranoia and class warfare by suggesting that Bush will spend more on tax cuts for the richest one percent of Americans than he will on education, health care, prescription drugs, and national defense, all combined. Bush has made it clear that he plans to spend \$9.9 trillion on these items, and \$1.3 trillion on tax relief. The coming budget surplus will be used to give tax cuts to everyone who pays taxes. This surplus is the result of tax revenue that exceeds the demands of the budget; the government would simply be returning money back to the people from whence it came. The top one percent currently pays 33% of federal income taxes - they will receive 21% of the total tax cut that all Americans receive. If this figure still seems high, keep in mind that since a mere fragment of the population pays the lion's share

of taxes now, a fair and equal tax cut, administered across the board, will result in a compensation proportionate to what the government keeps. Al Gore does not want every taxpayer to get his fair cut; he wants to pick and choose which individuals will get a cut--namely, the mythical "middle class" which supposedly comprises the backbone of traditional white-bread suburbia.

Gore cannot promise anyone a tax cut with all the spending he plans to do. He and his predecessor promised such a "middle class" tax cut eight years ago and failed to follow through on it. Second of all, the very notion of a "middle class" is a populist ruse designed to generate self-congratulatory sentimentalism among the legions of uncertain voters who are enamored by the idea of singling out the stereotypical hard-working Joe for special recognition. Anyone who supports a "middle class" tax cut has made the a priori mistake of typecasting himself into the fictitious "middle class." Otherwise, there would be no incentive for someone to support it. Bush is opposed to the socio-economic profiling that Gore thrives upon; Bush wants to return taxpayers' money, regardless of any artificial designation of class.

Bush's plan also calls for the repeal of the Death Tax, better known under its euphemism as the Estate Tax, which allows the holdings of a deceased person to be taxed when the person dies. The living pay enough taxes on their property as it is, but the Democrats have managed to extend their political power into the realms beyond the grave, collecting excises on items the departed had already made good on to the IRS while alive. As a result, a scant 15% of family owned businesses now survive to the second generation. Al Gore wants to keep the Death Tax; he has said he supports a "reform" of it, which really means that he wants to decide who will and who will not have to pay it. Bush wants to get rid of it altogether as a matter of principle and fairness.

Al Gore constantly rebukes Bush for Texas' record on health care, though without qualification. Under Bush, the percentage of Texans without health coverage has decreased, while the percentage of all Americans without it has increased. Last year, Bush appropriated \$1.8 billion to new health care initiatives, and he also signed a bill making Texas the first state in the United States to allow patients to take HMOs to court.

Al Gore also attacks Bush for Texas' environmental record. Gore likes to make a big issue

over the environment because most people do not know enough hard facts about it to know when he is lying, and because it is a hot topic with the younger generation of voters. Gore's official website and press releases give him credit for the "successful revitalization" of over 30,000 brownfield sites (abandoned industrial facilities contaminated by toxic pollution) across the U.S. since 1995. The Environmental Protection Agency checked on this, but they discovered only 131 revitalized sites. Since 1995, Texas' volunteer cleanup program has restored over 450 brownfield sites. Governor Bush enacted a law requiring nitrogen oxide and sulfur dioxide emissions to be drastically decreased. The Environmental Defense Fund has called this law "the strongest in the nation."

During a publicity stunt in New Hampshire in August of 1999, the Secret Service directed Pacific Gas and Electric to raise the Connecticut River with four billion gallons of water, at a cost of \$7.1 million, in order for Gore to be seen rowing a boat down it. The environment certainly is a legitimate issue, and those with genuine concern should be outraged that it has been ravaged by opportunistic politicians. The 1992 National Energy Policy Act supported by the White House's "Dynamic Duo" stipulated that toilets made after 1994 must have a maximum capacity of 1.6 gallons. Gore's Big Rowboat Adventure rather defeated the purpose of this law, wasting the equivalent of 2.5 billion toilet flushes for New Hampshire's 1,185,000 residents.

Although Al Gore would inherit a legacy of scandals from his mentor, were he elected, he certainly does not need any help in that department - he has his own scandals. A Democratic National Committee memo prepared for him made clear that an event to be held on April 29, 1996 at the Buddhist Hsi Lai Temple in Hacienda Heights, California was a fundraiser. Six weeks prior, he met with Temple Master Hsing Yun and fundraisers John Huang and Maria Hsia at the White House. Yet, when prodded, Gore claimed that he had no knowledge that it was a fundraiser.

Sometimes Gore makes things up, and sometimes he just exaggerates. It is harder to catch him on the latter. "I took the initiative in creating the

Internet," he says, and although he did support legislation in the 1980s conducive to the fruition of the Internet, it was actually an outgrowth of a Pentagon program created in 1969. Scientists at one time envisioned it as a means of efficient international communication with colleagues, not a commercial entity. Gore also claimed that he spearheaded a parental protection movement to keep children away from the more "inappropriate" features of the Internet, but seven months prior to this assertion, Bartlett Cleland of the Internet Education Foundation announced, "There was no Gore involvement. They hijacked the issue. He makes it sound like he led the project. I can't imagine what he will invent tomorrow." Striped toothpaste, perhaps?

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As "November 7: Judgment Day" approaches, one must question the reasoning in selecting a particular candidate. This is not a popularity contest, it is a vital decision which demands resolution based on a serious evaluation of the candidates' platforms and personal integrity. It has become an acceptable trend to insult Bush's intelligence, citing overblown instances of mispronunciation and fumbling for the right words. Bush may not be the most articulate Presidential

candidate, but a voter must genuinely ask himself, which is the more serious flaw in an important elected official? An awkwardness with public speaking, or a salacious history of inconsistent policy-making and outright fraudulence which threatens to perpetuate itself for another four years by infecting the highest office in the nation? Not only are the traditional conflicts between conservatives and liberals hanging in the balance, as critical as they are, but there is also a monumental struggle against a charlatan who will do anything, say anything, and even believe anything in order to further his career. Make no mistake, there is only one thing Al Gore has ever truly believed in—Al Gore.

CR

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## in Cash and Prizes in ISI's NATIONAL STUDENT ESSAY CONTEST

### ❧ "Free Enterprise and Poverty" ❧

**PRIZES:** First Place: \$5,000.00; Second through Sixth Place: \$3,000.00; Seventh through Twentieth Place: \$100 *ISI Books* Gift Certificate

**THE ESSAY:** Essays should consider the relationship between entrepreneurial principles and the alleviation of poverty. The focus of the essay is the question, "Does free enterprise help the poor?" Submissions will be judged on originality, grasp of subject, and scholarship. Selected essays will appear in a monograph on free enterprise and poverty to be published by ISI Books. Cash prize winners will be invited to receive their prize at a future ISI conference.

Papers must be typed (double spaced) on 8 1/2x11 paper (one side only). They must be at least 8 pages and no more than 13 pages in length (1,800 to 3,000 words). **DO NOT PLACE YOUR NAME OR ADDRESS ON THE PAPER ITSELF**, but include the following information on a 3x5 index card or a cover page and include it with your paper: your name, address (during school year and at home), current phone numbers, email address, school name, major, date of graduation, date of birth, and how you heard about the contest.

**ELIGIBILITY:** The contest is open to U.S. Citizens age 29 and under who are enrolled in an educational institution or presently engaged in academically-sanctioned independent study. **Upon registration, ISI will send you a free eight-volume set of *The Student's Guides to the Major Disciplines*. Entrants will also receive free subscriptions to *The Intercollegiate Review* and *CAMPUS: America's Student Magazine*.**

**DEADLINE:** Essays must be postmarked by December 15, 2000. Completed essays and information should be sent to:

**National Student Essay Contest  
Intercollegiate Studies Institute  
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# Independence Day: November 7th

The decision on Election Day will have an enormous impact on life after college.

BY DAVID PEREZ

Staff Writer

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Many college students are apathetic about the forthcoming national elections. Some think, "It does not matter who wins because they are all corrupt," or "Bush and Gore don't care about college students because we do not vote anyway."

This election will have an enormous impact on our lives. Al Gore is proposing the biggest increase in the size of government ever. He wants to take money out of your pocket and invest it in big government. For those who are still undecided about whom to vote for, there are four reasons why Governor George W. Bush is the better choice.

## Social Security

As a nation we are currently experiencing an unprecedented economic prosperity that will generate an estimated \$5 trillion surplus over the next ten years. Al Gore wants to invest the majority of the surplus in the current social security program and in other social programs such as medicare and welfare. George Bush would do something very different with the surplus. He intends to use part of the surplus to give young people the option of investing a portion of their social security taxes into a personal retirement account, thus preventing the government from spending their retirement money. Currently, for every dollar taken out of your paycheck for social security, you will receive less than twenty-five cents upon retirement. Under Bush's plan, the amount accrued would increase by 100% if you were only to invest in the safest government bonds and about 200% if you were to invest in a balanced portfolio of both stocks and bonds. This program would be entirely optional. Individuals could choose to stay with the present system. There is no obligation to invest, and risky stocks will not be available. The bottom line is that

each individual will have a say about how to manage his or her money for retirement. Al Gore is against partial investment, and would rather keep social security functioning the way it is, in spite of the fact that social security will be bankrupt by the year 2037. Putting more money into the same old system will ensure that baby boomers will receive the social security benefits that they were promised. But what about our generation? Under Gore's proposal we may never see a penny of the money we pay into the social security system.

## Taxes

Most of us will be entering the job market in the next four years and will quickly discover that the government takes an exorbitant amount of money from our paychecks. George Bush is proposing a tax cut for everyone who pays taxes. For example, if you are single and earn \$20,000 a year, under Bush's tax plan your taxes will be cut by 15.5%. Al Gore has continuously tried to scare the American people by claiming that this tax cut is simply a tax break for the rich. However, under the Bush proposal, the richest

one percent of the population will actually be paying a higher percentage of the total taxes collected than before the tax cut. Al Gore has proposed targeted tax cuts, which means that the government picks out certain types of people who behave in a certain way—for example, parents who send their children to day care—and gives them a tax cut. Indirectly it is a way of telling people how they should lead their lives. A vote for Bush will not only be just a vote for money in your pocket but a vote for individual responsibility and self-reliance.

## Affirmative Action

George Bush has clearly stated that he is against the use of race-based preferences or quotas. He is in favor of what he calls "Affirmative Access,"

**Al Gore has continuously tried to scare the American people by claiming that [Bush's] tax cut is simply a tax break for the rich.**

whereby those who graduate in the top ten percent of their class are automatically admitted to any public university or institution in their home state. Bush enacted this law in Texas, and it has proven to be an effective way of guaranteeing all people the opportunity to attend top-ranked universities. For many of us who will be applying to graduate schools in the next few years, the elimination of affirmative action will guarantee that everyone will be judged solely on his or her merits, rather than on their ethnicity or color of skin. Al Gore supports affirmative action, and contends that we must give minorities special consideration when applying for jobs and schools to compensate for past discrimination. Giving special preferences is the same form of discrimination that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. spoke out against.

### **Abortion**

For too many years our nation's leaders have taken supportive positions on abortion. George Bush is pro-life except for situations of rape, incest, or

where the mother's life is at risk. While he has not promised an end to abortion, he has vowed to increase parental notification and eliminate taxpayer funding of abortion. More importantly, he has vowed to end partial birth abortions, the practice of delivering a baby feet first during the third trimester. The head is left inside the birth canal until the doctors can successfully puncture the head with scissors and remove the brain with a vacuum. Over 70% of Americans are in favor of banning partial birth abortions, and to ensure that this practice is in fact outlawed, we must elect George W. Bush to the Oval Office.

CR

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*Continued from page 5.*

if he plays his natural Artisan strengths of optimism, daring, adaptability, excitability, and charm. But the key for Bush is to delegate and rely on others for strategy, day-to-day management, and diligent planning for the future. To Gore's advantage, the country may be ready for a Guardian. Sometimes we need a Truman after a Roosevelt, or a Bush after a Reagan. Guardians make good presidents, but "nice guys" have finished last every time this century. There is much more to the candidates than the ab-

stract notion of temperament, but it will play a strong role in this election, and the type of presidency, leadership, and attitude towards the office we can expect for our next president.

CR

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# The Verdict on the N.C. Supreme Court Race

The vote for Supreme Court Justices will influence our state's direction for years to come.

BY MICHAEL MCKNIGHT

Staff Writer

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Most people, not even the best educated and the most well-informed, can claim to know very much about the North Carolina Supreme Court. There are few who could go so far as to name a justice on the Court short of its most publicized member, Henry Frye. Even fewer could tell you a decision the court has made or how justices are selected to sit on the court. The attitudes of most North Carolinians to the Court are probably best summed up by the words of Clark Gable, "Frankly my dear, I don't give a damn!"

North Carolina, unlike many other states, picks the judges to its highest courts, the Superior Courts, the Court of Appeals, and the Supreme Court by electing them. While this method allows the citizens of the state to have a direct say in who interprets their laws and administers justice, it can also allow unqualified candidates to be elected to the bench simply because the electorate has little knowledge of who it is they are really voting for, except for an endorsement offered by the *Raleigh News and Observer*. Since the N.C. Supreme Court race is not followed very closely by the media, most voters know little or nothing about the candidates running for the court before they step into the voting booth unless they have done independent research on the race, and even then, finding information about the court, written in language anyone other than a trial lawyer can understand, is scarce.

Even if the state's citizens do not realize the importance of who is on the state's appellate courts, the powerbrokers in Raleigh are certainly aware of it. For example, Democrats in the General Assembly recently slipped through a "court-packing" bill adding three extra judgeships to the N.C. Court of Appeals, the state's second most powerful court. The

bill, which was signed into law by Governor Hunt, will allow Hunt to appoint three more Democratic judges to the court before he leaves office. There is much speculation that the move was made because the Democrats think there is a high possibility voters will elect Republicans to fill the five seats up for grabs on November 7th on the N.C. Court of Appeals.

Even though the North Carolina Supreme Court race is one of the least publicized of this year's elections, the two people who are chosen to warm its bench will undoubtedly affect some aspect of the

lives of all citizens of the state for many years to come. The Court already hears all death penalty appeals, all cases of significant public interest, decides legal principles of major significance, and most importantly, the court interprets the North Carolina Constitution. The Justices will guide the Supreme Court as they tackle the likely issues of abortion, school choice, gun control, a death penalty moratorium, affirmative action, gay marriage, and a state lottery. Not only will these people lead the court in the decision-making process, they will oversee the revamping the

state's poorly-funded and over-burdened court system. Voters should remember this and choose wisely when electing a candidate to the state judiciary.

Whether they know it or not, North Carolinians will make two appointments to the Supreme Court – a Chief Justice and an Associate Justice. The candidates for Chief Justice are Democrat and current Chief Justice Henry Frye, and Republican and current Associate Justice I. Beverly Lake. The candidates for Associate Justice are Democratic incumbent Franklin Freeman, and challenger, Republican Robert (Bob) H. Edmunds.

A recent debate between the candidates for Chief Justice held at UNC Law School revealed few, but very important differences between them. Frye has served on the court for seventeen years and was

**The Justices will guide the Court as they tackle abortion, school choice, gun control, a death penalty moratorium, affirmative action, gay marriage, and a state lottery.**

appointed to the position of Chief Justice last year by Governor Hunt. Frye is well known because he is the first black Chief Justice in state history. He has also served as a legislator, private practitioner, prosecutor, and president of a small bank. Frye said of these previous occupations, the job of bank president best prepared him to be Chief Justice because it gave him experience as an executive. Frye's opponent, Beverly Lake, was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1992, and was elected to an eight-year term in 1994. Lake has been a private practitioner, deputy attorney general, legislator, and Special Superior Court judge. Lake said his experience as a judge gave him insight into the state's court system and understanding of the problems facing it, which will be important since the next Chief Justice will be responsible for overhauling the state's backlogged and under-funded court system.

While both candidates agreed the state's courts were under-funded, Lake said in his statement that simply pumping more money into the courts was not the whole solution. "There are a number of things we can do without additional funding," said Lake.

Another issue the two differed on was how judges and justices are to be selected. While Frye favors appointment by the governor, Lake said he prefers to allow citizens to pick judges and justices. He suggested that people need to be more educated about the legal system, and encouraged initiating programs in public schools to "teach young people [its] value." Both candidates dodged the question when asked about their beliefs on a death penalty moratorium; however, both appeared to be against "legislating from the bench."

In this race, voters have a very difficult choice ahead of them because both candidates are

qualified and experienced. Neither candidate will be able to serve out his complete term since the mandatory retirement age is 72. Frye would get to serve four years of the eight-year term and Lake could serve five and a half. If Frye wins, the next governor would appoint his successor, if Lake wins, there will be another gubernatorial election between now and the end of his term, and whoever is elected then would appoint Lake's successor. Lake's variety of experience and his conservative views make him the better choice given the issues and tasks before the court and the fact that North Carolinians have shown over the years that they prefer conservatives in the state's courts.

The position of Associate Justice also features two well-qualified candidates who voters know even less about. In this race, the choice seems somewhat easier. Incumbent Associate Justice Franklin Freeman, former Hunt Chief of Staff, is the court's newest arrival. Prior to serving as Chief of Staff, Freeman was a district attorney, but never a judge. His opponent, Bob Edmunds, currently serves on the N.C. Court of Appeals. He has experience as a judge and district attorney at the state and federal level. Like Lake, Edmunds' conservative viewpoints and extensive resume make him the better choice for Associate Justice. Not only will electing Edmunds bring a wealth of experience and knowledge to the court, it could put him in the right position to lead the court in the future as its Chief Justice.

CR

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## Need to Sound Off?

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Please limit your comments to 400 words. We reserve the right to edit your letter for length and/or profanity. We also reserve the right not to edit your letter and to expose you as a bumbling idiot.

# Where are the Issues?

What Richard Vinroot has not told the voters of North Carolina.

BY NATHAN BYERLY

Publisher

\*\*\*

Republican candidates for public office have a very serious problem in North Carolina. Richard Vinroot has fallen prey, in his current race against Democrat and North Carolina Attorney General, Mike Easley, to the same tactical mistakes that Lauch Faircloth made two years ago against his Democratic opponent, John Edwards.

The current gubernatorial ads that have been running on television the past couple of weeks are reminiscent of the Senatorial campaign of 1998. Easley's ads discuss the environment and his record as Attorney General. In 1998, John Edwards' ads focused on the issues that he wanted to highlight. Standing in stark contrast were Lauch Faircloth's political ads which focused on his opponent rather than on his own record, issues, or ideas. Right now, Richard Vinroot is making the same mistake. He will lose the contest for the governorship because his ads don't focus on the issues. They aren't pro-Vinroot - they are just anti-Easley.

It's too bad that Faircloth and Vinroot have made such fateful decisions. One look at Vinroot and Easley's websites show that Vinroot is clearly the better candidate. He may not be the ideal candidate, but he's certainly a better choice than Easley. Mr. Vinroot's web page lists eleven issue statements and five position papers in which he articulates his positions that are so obviously missing from his television ads. On the other hand, Mr. Easley's website contains statements on health care and education and five press releases. That's it. The extent of Easley's policy positions are summed up on his web page by five press releases.

Vinroot's leadership as Governor will be instrumental in directing the path that North Carolina takes on very pivotal issues facing North Carolinians in the next few years.

## Internet

Taxation of e-commerce has consistently

made the news recently as lawmakers struggle to keep up with the impossible pace of the Internet. It's rapid growth and new technological innovations have driven our "new" economy. In order to continue to encourage innovation, the Internet must continue to be unconstrained. It is the purest available theater for the principle of laissez-faire to thrive, where laws exist to protect contracting parties rather than to direct actions deemed desirable by politicians. Mr. Vinroot opposes taxation of the Internet and of e-commerce. He observes: "Politicians have an almost uncontrollable desire to tax anything that succeeds. Thus, many are now trying to squeeze tax dollars out of Internet shopping for the sake of greed and power. We must stop their 'power grab' before they kill this technological wonder."

## Education

Education has become the focus of the 2000 Presidential election. More important than crime or foreign affairs and possibly running a close race with health care, education has become one of the most hotly debated issues. Most candidates agree that the education system needs some changes. Most Democrats favor throwing more money at the system already in place. Republicans prefer a more proactive solution, looking at other options. Richard Vinroot agrees with Governor Bush's vision for an education system that leaves no child behind. Given the United States' historical goal of an educated citizenry, the more we can improve our education system, the more we all benefit.

Holding schools accountable to parents is the most important way that we can give them the incentive to improve and look for new ways to meet the challenges of educating an increasing number of children.

Teacher competency testing is a difficult issue because of the shortage of teachers. Nonetheless, providing incompetent instruction does students more of a disservice than it does them good. Another important way to encourage teachers to do a better job is to pay them based on merit. If you were a teacher, why would you work to do a better job

than the teacher down the hall if you were both making the same salary? Put more simply, why work harder for the same money? This is the basic principle of competition, and merit pay itself may solve the problem of teacher competency. If you do not expect teachers to excel, they will happily settle for mediocrity.

### Lottery

The question of a state lottery has been looming closer and closer in the North Carolina Legislature. The lottery is solely a way to prey on the hopes of the poor in order to pay for the state's wish list. Mike Easley wants to use a lottery to throw more money at our schools rather than taking a hard look at how the system needs to be changed. A lottery is a poor solution to an important problem. Sure, people have the choice to play the lottery, but minorities and the poor disproportionately support it. Mr. Vinroot opposes having a lottery, but supports

allowing a referendum.

There are many important issues that Richard Vinroot and other candidates address in this election season, but the Internet, education and a lottery are the most important and pressing for North Carolinians. Unfortunately, voters who see Easley's and Vinroot's television ads may not know the candidates positions on these important issues. It looks like this will turn out to be another election that is not based on the issues. Picking the next Governor will determine the course on which we are set for years to come.

CR

*Nathan Byerly is a senior Economics major from Winston-Salem, NC. You can reach him at [cr@unc.edu](mailto:cr@unc.edu).*

## Campaign 2000 Websites

### President

George W. Bush - [www.georgewbush.com](http://www.georgewbush.com)

Al Gore - [www.algore.com](http://www.algore.com)

Ralph Nader - [www.votenader.com](http://www.votenader.com)

Harry Browne - [www.harrybrowne2000.org](http://www.harrybrowne2000.org)

Pat Buchanan - [www.buchananreform.com](http://www.buchananreform.com)

### Governor

Richard Vinroot - [www.vinroot.com](http://www.vinroot.com)

Mike Easley - [www.mikeeasley.org](http://www.mikeeasley.org)

Barbara Howe - [www.votehowe.org](http://www.votehowe.org)

### House of Representatives - 4th District

Jess Ward - [www.ward4congress.com](http://www.ward4congress.com)

C. Brian Towey - [www.toweyforcongress.org](http://www.toweyforcongress.org)

David Price - [www.house.gov/price/](http://www.house.gov/price/)

### N.C. State House - 24th District

Will Towne - [www.willtowne.com](http://www.willtowne.com)

Joe Hackney - [pages.prodigy.net/joe\\_h/house00/](http://pages.prodigy.net/joe_h/house00/)

### Other

North Carolina State Board of Elections - [www.sboe.state.nc.us/](http://www.sboe.state.nc.us/)

OR

**[Link from www.unc.edu/cr](http://www.unc.edu/cr)**

# Man on a Mission

Jess Ward shoots for victory in the Fourth District.

BY STEVE RUSSELL

Senior Writer

\*\*\*

Jess Ward wants to go to Congress, and his strong message of empowerment should get him there. Mr. Ward, an outspoken member of the Cary Town Council, is challenging Democratic incumbent David Price to represent the Fourth District of North Carolina in the U.S. House of Representatives. Recently, Ward came to UNC to discuss his campaign with the College Republicans. "We're going to have to kick David Price out," he proclaimed. Ward is the man to do just that.

Mr. Ward knows that defeating Price will not be an easy task. "I cannot out-promise a liar," he said. Instead, Ward's campaign is focused on a single promise: to *represent* the Fourth District. After serving in the United States Navy, Mr. Ward earned his MBA from Texas Southern University. As a Councilman, he led Cary's effort to help Princeville, the first town in the United States incorporated by African-Americans, recover from the devastation of Hurricane Floyd. Mr. Ward is a notable community leader, receiving the "2000 Lights of Hope" award from Wake County Public Schools for his service to education. In addition to his efforts to improve education in Wake County, Mr. Ward is a member of the N.C. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, the National Forum for Black Public Administrators, the National Black MBA Association, the Friends of Scouting, the Martin Luther King, Jr. Task Force of Cary, and the National Rifle Association. During his speech, Ward's devotion to the community spirit was apparent. He is proud of his record of involvement in North Carolina and Cary, and wants to take his desire to help others to the national level.

Ward is reaching out to the African-American community for support. He wants to fol-

low in the footsteps of the first African-Americans in the United States Congress, all of whom were southern Republicans. "We have to get in the butt-kicking business" in reaching out to African-Americans, Ward stated. He opposes affirmative action and condemns it for instilling a sense of inferiority in the minds of minorities. Instead of social welfare programs such as affirmative action, Mr. Ward wants to

give Americans the means and ability to better themselves. In Congress, he would support George W. Bush's efforts to empower all people through tax cuts, educational vouchers and Social Security reform. Ward spoke particularly strongly about his belief that the budget surplus, a result of over-taxation, is the people's money, and as much of it as possible should be returned to the taxpayers of America, regardless of their income or life choices. Even though Mr. Ward has little political experience, the force of his convictions and his record of public service more than qualify him for Congress.

If Jess Ward wins on November 7, Chapel Hill will finally be served by someone who trusts the American people, who believes that all taxpayers deserve to keep more of their money, and who wants to empower people to succeed. If Chapel Hill's vote is decided by loyalty, it should be known that although David Price did graduate from UNC, he turned coat and is now a professor at "Dook." If the issues matter most, Mr. Ward's view of equality and empowerment will lead to a new voice in the Fourth District's seat on Capitol Hill.

CR

*Steve Russell is a sophomore political science and history major from Winston-Salem, NC.*

*Contact him at [cr@unc.edu](mailto:cr@unc.edu).*



*Candidate for U.S. Congress for the Fourth District, Jess Ward.*

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# Southpaws Unite!

An oppressed left-hander speaks out against social injustice.

BY MATT ROBERSON

Associate Publisher

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For those familiar with the ideological bent of the *Review*, we often assail the left for its hypocrisy and radical views. But for once we have sided with those of the left. The left-handed that is.

Roughly thirteen percent of the world population is left-handed, but over the years this thirteen percent has taken much grief from the right-handed majority. The ancient tradition of shaking hands with the right owes its origins to offers of peace. When both parties shake hands with the right, they could not conceal daggers behind their backs due to the presumed difficulty in stabbing with the left. Likewise, the ancients gave us the Latin word "sinister." In modern English, sinister means "suggesting an evil force or motive, promising trouble; ominous." In Latin, though, sinister means "on the left." Moreover, we label someone well skilled in the hands as dexterous. One should find it no coincidence that Latin translates dexterous as "right."

Such dislike extended into French culture, which described someone who is clumsy or socially inept as "gauche," or left. Even in Japan a man could divorce his wife if he discovered she was left-handed. Worst of all though, before the advent of toilet paper, some cultures would just wet the left hand and use it to wipe.

For many left-handers, forced right-handed socialization and left-handed oppression begins in grade school. When a poor student grips the pencil tightly with the left hand, the teacher often takes the pencil and places it in the right hand, while smiling with encouragement. If the student switches back, the teacher places the pencil again in the right hand, this time without a smile. Thus, the right-handed world silently discourages left-handedness with little

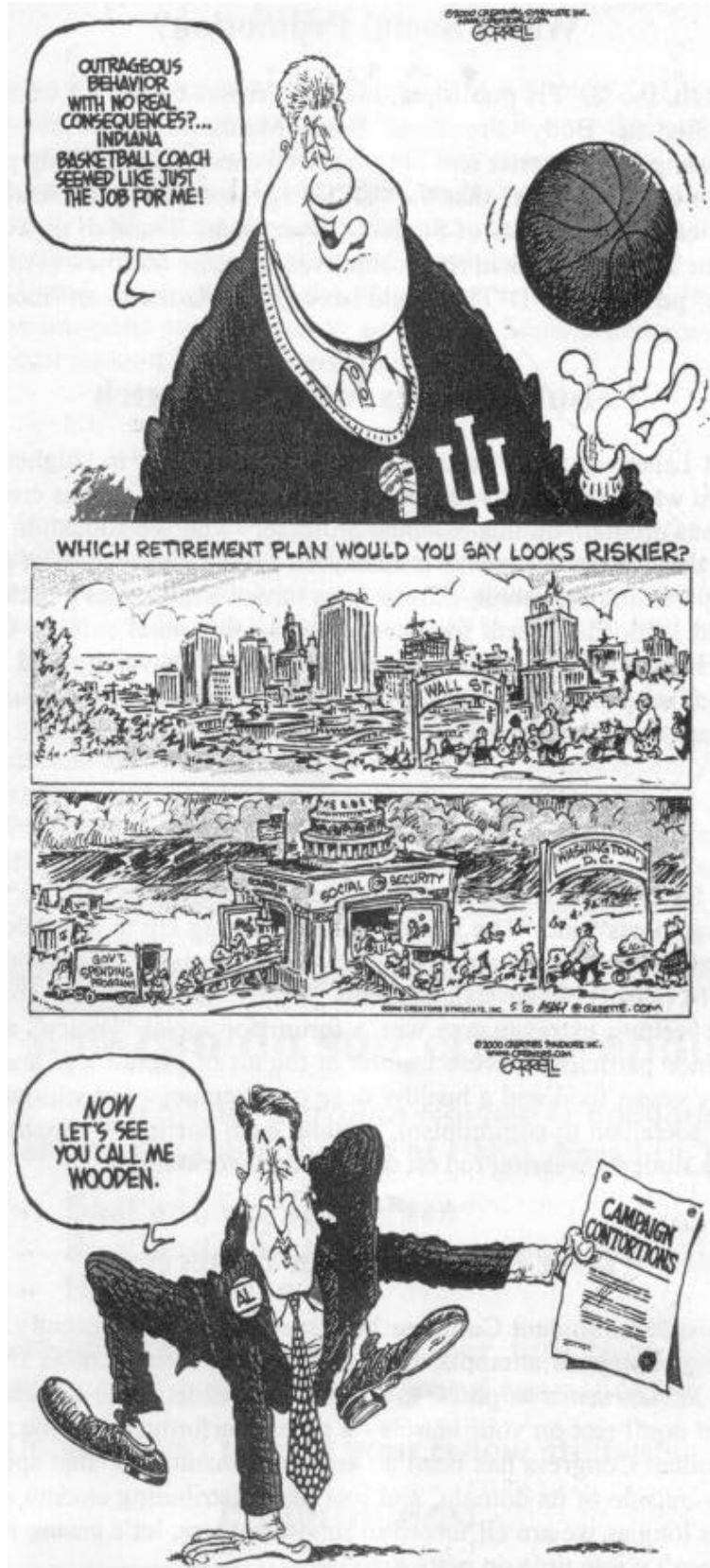
explanation or evidence, giving southpaws the idea that they are intractable screwballs. The disproportionate numbers of alcoholics, bed wetters, poor achievers, slow learners, and chronic misfits among the left-handed population point to only one thing, an institutionalized right-handism.

The scar of the outcast is tough; the wounds run deep and ache often. It is difficult to deny that right-handism is ingrained in our social fabric and that America remains a right-handed society. Yet lefties are one of the last surviving minorities in society with no organization, no collective power or goals, no rights, and no common identity. The time to rise is now. For too long the right-handed world has demonized left-handers and made them conform to their mass produced goods, table etiquette, and stick shifts. As more groups reach to claim the mantle of victimization, southpaws should demand what they are entitled to – to live and work freely and not have to feel the burden accompanied by their hand orientation.

Southpaws Seeking Social Solidarity (SSSS) has embarked on a campaign to construct a free-standing Left-Handed Cultural Center where students may study the history and achievements of the left-handed. We will work to implement affirmative action policies to ensure equitable treatment of southpaws in college admissions and hiring practices, as well as remunerate a legacy of past discrimination. Left-handers have only their chains to lose. Together we can transcend the awful notion of "handedness". I say to all southpaws of the world, UNITE!

CR

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Courtesy of the USBIC Educational Foundation (800) 767-2267

## Was it Social Promotion?

On October 16th, the "D"TH published midterm "report cards" for certain members of Student Government. Student Body President Brad Matthews was given a "B+" for his "accomplishments" during this semester and his perceived success in fulfilling promises made in his campaign platform. However, we feel that the "D"TH ignored one vital element of that platform: Matthews' vow to increase the visibility of Student Government. Those of us living on campus have had more roaches come to our doors than representatives from the Matthews Administration. Instead of such a high "grade," perhaps the "D"TH should have given Matthews an "incomplete."

## Leisure Studies Meets Its Match

If you thought Leisure Studies was the lowest point possible in "higher" education, UNC's faculty has proven you wrong. Recently, a new minor in Social Justice was created. This is a shining example of a serious problem on this campus: professors who see education as political indoctrination. We all know that "social justice" is a buzzword for the liberal activist political agenda, and now UNC is officially training the rabble-rousers who turned Seattle into a battle zone, who believe that cop-killers should walk the streets freely, and who don't mind ruining Chancellor Moeser's University Day speech with a labor protest, embarrassing the University and damaging their bargaining position. What happened to the days when a college education was based on our great classical traditions? Perhaps the "Parks and Rec." majors know.

## Surging Leftward

Solar power? Dumpster diving? Compost gardening? Classes such as "Biodevastation: Genetically Modified Organisms" and "The United States: Owning Up to a Genocidal History?" And all this at UNC? It could mean only one thing: the second-annual "international" SURGE conference. Drawing over 14 (gasp!) out-of-state students (a truly "international" group), Dennis Markatos' tear-fest and bed-wetting extravaganza was a forum for social "justice" and environmentalist propaganda. Conference participants were trained in the art of protest and sexual liberation while they enjoyed delicious vegan food and a healthy dose of communist indoctrination (handouts at the conference compared socialism to communism, arguing each position's benefits). And we thought it was all the NC State students wearing red on campus that weekend.

## If At First You Don't Succeed

In case you missed it, Student Congress held special elections recently to fill twelve empty seats. Like most things Congress attempts, they failed to hit their mark as five seats still remain empty. However, the *Review* sends its praise to all the loyal readers who went to the polls and voted for conservatives. But don't rest on your laurels - a repeat performance in the next election is critical. For too long, Student Congress has been an amateur "institution" that spends more and more time legislating issues outside of its domain, and less time distributing student activity fees in a fair and equal manner. As long as we are all forced to fund Congress, let's ensure its agenda is one that helps students and doesn't waste time on petty activism.

## PRC Update

Not slowed down by last month's submission to Time-Warner/AOL's merger, the People's Republic of Carrboro Board of Alderman is at it again – this time threatening the United Way. That's right, the PRC believes that, because the United Way supports the Boy Scouts of America, it should be denied certain privileges in Carrboro. Although the town does not contribute funds directly to the United Way, it allows employees to donate to the organization through direct payroll deductions and permits the United Way to solicit and recruit in city buildings. "I know a lot of people are upset about it," said Alderman Jacquelyn Gist. You're damn right, Mrs. Gist, but are they upset because of some imagined social injustice, or because Student Congress...er....the Board of Aldermen is ignoring real issues that affect Carrboro residents?

## Speaking of Activism...

Why is it that liberals believe "activists" should be let off the hook for murder? No, we are not referring to Mumia Abu-Jamal, the Philadelphia radio host currently on death row for killing a police officer, who keeps losing appeals because he's just plain guilty. We are speaking of Eddie Hatcher, a Native American activist with a criminal record. In 1988, Mr. Hatcher led a group of terrorist thugs who held newspaper workers in Lumberton hostage. Contracting HIV was his "get out of jail free" card, and Mr. Hatcher's 18-year prison sentence was cut short. Currently, Mr. Hatcher is awaiting trial on - guess what - a murder charge! In June 1999, he was involved in a drive-by shooting, but we can excuse that. In fact, many students met at a rally recently to hear Mr. Hatcher speak by telephone from the Robeson County Jail, while his mother rallied the group to protest on her son's behalf. "What Eddie had to do in '88 should not have been his only option," said Hatcher's mother. She's right. Another option would have been to obey the law.

## Everyone's had a bad professor. Now you can do something about it.

For a future issue, *Carolina Review* is collecting information about academics at UNC. Email us your:

- Best and worst courses
- Best and worst professors and TAs
- Horror stories

Be sure to include course number, title, date taken, instructor's name and a good reason why.

Do your part to help your fellow students.

[cr@unc.edu](mailto:cr@unc.edu)

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# The Last Word

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“Tell me what company thou keepest, and I'll tell thee what thou art.”

*Miguel de Cervantes*

“To read without reflecting is like eating without digesting.”

*Edmund Burke*

“Wealth and peace have dimmed our spiritual vision and many of us can no longer even remember, or have never known, the sweet taste of a life lived in the pursuit of self-ordered liberty for its own sake.”

*Alan Keyes*

“To abort is reasonably seen as simply the self-indulgent second act of an indulgent first act.”

*William F. Buckley*

“Why should we believe you will tell the truth as President if you don't tell the truth as a candidate?”

*Bill Bradley*

“The pursuit of social justice probably accounts for most human misery.”

*Walter E. Williams*

“Love is an exploding cigar we willingly smoke.”

*Lynda Barry*

“If greatness is your goal, the craft begins with self-control.”

*Petronius, The Satyricon*

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