

The Daily Tar Heel

Opinions of The Daily Tar Heel are expressed in its editorials. All unsigned editorials are written by the editor. Letters and columns reflect only the personal views of their contributors.

SCOTT GOODFELLOW, EDITOR

The Candidates Hate It Too

Conventions are nice. They are nice because they pull great numbers of people together. They are nice because they initiate the crystallization of many ideas which will prove helpful to students at Carolina years later. And they are nice because they are fun for everyone concerned.

Last night there were two conventions. Each was a great gathering of campus "politicians." Far too often people degrade the so-called politicians, saying that their work is small-time. But those that answer by quoting the annual Student Government budget of 290,000 are not really putting down the criticism, for anyone can play around with \$250,000 with the same ease that he dispenses with \$10.

The answer is that student politics are politics. And politics is what government of any sort is all about. And government of any sort reacts with the feelings of those it governs.

These student politicians are working toward goals which are very real to them. Without excep-

tion they are seeking offices to which they plan to devote many hours, even days, to fulfilling.

Anyone who thinks that a residence college governor runs for his office with the unexpressed intent of lounging in glory is mistaken.

Tomorrow the official campaign period begins. Pretty soon candidates will begin circulating through dormitories and fraternities trying to visit each of you personally.

Of course they don't really want to have to go through the trouble of visiting all 3,600 rooms on campus in order to win. But the Carolina campus is big, and the only way to win is to work very, very hard.

You can help in this contest by trying to learn as much about the electoral races which are important to you as you can. Read the DTH when it gives candidate qualifications and platforms.

And always remember one thing. These candidates have to get an awful lot of work just to win the opportunity to do an awful lot more.

Rush Review Looks Good

The conclusion of spring rush is always a time for inspection.

Few people complain about the actual five-day rush period itself, since it allows plenty of time for both rushees and brothers to recuperate from the fast, hectic hours of rush. The first two days usually seem far too much of a rat race to the rushees, since many have to visit large numbers of houses. But the rule is necessary for the assurance that every pledge has the opportunity to see every house in which he is interested.

The time which comes most under critical fire is the strict-silence period. There have been numerous proposals for change in the past, but nearly all have some important failing. Attempts at limiting strict silence to school hours actually only defeat its purpose.

Eliminating strict silence altogether would pose a tremendous hardship upon both the rushees and the brothers, who would end up rushing for an entire semester.

Perhaps the method used this year is the best, although it invites

ed infraction. The strict silence rule was kept, but the rule was not so loudly broadcast as it has been in the past. In other words, strict silence was not hanging heavily over everyone's heads.

The result was a sort of freed restraint, where fraternity members were not particularly afraid of being seen with prospective rushees (as was the case last year), but they were afraid of making any grandstand play in their behalf.

But although there is much praise to be given, there are still suggestions to be made. Many still complain that delayed rush has not served its purpose, that is, many freshmen still do not know more about fraternities in February than they did in September. Perhaps it would be helpful to allow regular rush rules to exist for several weekends during the fall. If this were successful, perhaps the program could be extended.

At any rate, the success of the spring rush this year is an excellent basis for further experimentation.



Kerry Sipe

Expense Of An Education Devalues College Diploma

Ten years ago you could not pick up a newspaper or a magazine or turn on your television set without being subjected to a shock-oriented advertising campaign bemoaning the tragedy of our nation's "closing college doors."

The advertisements warned that unless something was done immediately, millions of America's young people would be denied the benefits of a college education because of poor facilities, a lack of qualified teachers, and a dozen other reasons.

Well, somebody must have done something, because those ten years have passed and our colleges and universities have somehow managed to accommodate nearly every qualified student with a desire for higher education.

Those ten years have been pretty profitable for the academic world. A recent report of the Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) leads us to think that that profit has been at the expense of the student.

Over a decade, the cost of nearly everything—food, clothing, rent—has risen tremendously. That is to be expected.

ed. But the costs involved in getting a college education, we find, have risen far faster than the cost of living in other walks of life.

The SREB reports that the costs of most American colleges are up from 5 to 7 per cent across the board from last year. Nearly three of every four institutions raised student charges last fall. Of those that did not, most had upped their rates the year before.

Hurt most by these rising costs are out-of-state students who pay a much higher tuition than in-state students receiving the same benefits. But all students have suffered.

The SREB predicts that a widespread leveling off of tuition, room and board rates doesn't appear likely in the foreseeable future.

The trouble, say the experts, is in a lack of monetary support from state legislatures for state-supported schools. Although state support is on the increase, legislative appropriations are just not keeping pace with higher costs. The student is going to benefit from the education, say the legislators, so let him pay for it himself.

This philosophy would be legitimate if we were dealing with automobiles or dishwashers, but where college educations are concerned, there are other considerations.

The rising costs may be "closing the college doors" on our most talented, capable students—those who could put the education to its best use in society—and leaving those doors open only to those students with the ready cash.

Our programs of grants and scholarships are a great help, but they alone are not enough to take care of the problem.

Colleges must be encouraged to keep costs to a minimum, even at the expense of sacrificing unnecessary embellishments in the construction of buildings and in improving student living conditions. Legislators must be encouraged to appropriate the money necessary to keep the costs of college within the reach of the poorest eligible student.

Neither the colleges nor the nation as a whole can benefit if a college diploma becomes merely a piece of paper which anyone can buy for the right price.

Let Us Disorder!

(Editor's Note: This article first appeared in the Daily Heel.)

By PHIL PALUDAN

Esra Pound says that the artist is the antenna of the race. He is someone who senses the currents of the age and reacts and tries to give meaning to what others may only indistinctly feel. I think also that the artist might provide, due to his sensitivity, some answers to the problems of their time.

I do not mean that if they should present a work of obvious social criticism we ought to feel that they have encompassed in that work of art the full spirit of our time. Great art is usually above social criticism. But I am pretty well convinced that it is still about society and useful to it.

In its reflection of the current of an age, art suggests the way of looking and in doing that stimulates attitudes and thought.

Perhaps an example or two will be clearer. The art of the English painter Joseph Turner becomes more and more non-objective as his age becomes more romantic. The novels of Henry James, though not about Progressivism per se are about the things that Progressivism was about: the ideas with conflicting reality. Art is useful as mirror of a society—perhaps a prism would be more accurate.

Since I believe what I just wrote, I was more than a little glad to find an artist who appears to be speaking about something that bothers me a great deal: the lack of spontaneous, insightful enthusi-

asm in most modern students, the cool sophistication and apparent worldly wisdom of most of them. I think that John Cage is his charmingly disorienting book "Silence" is describing the reaction of artists to this very attitude. He is proposing a point of view that is vital to our time.

"We are in the glory of not knowing where we're going," he says. Now that is scary, of course, but it is also glorious. It poses the problem and suggests an attitude useful for its solution.

You see we have a problem for which the only solution is ignorance. We have an order for which there is no solution but chaos. We need to become disoriented, to become reoriented. I do not think, contrary to most observers, that there is too much chaos now.

I do not think that the millions of images that we receive from everywhere in the world confuse us very much. I think they do not confuse us enough. We retain too much of our old framework into which we pigeonhole new images. We take new information, stick it into old preconceptions and we make it into the familiar objects that we have all seen before. They are not really familiar but needing to do so we make them seem so.

Our problem is that there are too many things with which we are half familiar. We have nodding acquaintances with all the events of the world. We think we know them when in reality we have only nodding acquaintance. None of them seem to move most of us very much.

But in order to gain a real understanding, in order to

come alive again shouldn't we run away from knowing things in this way? Wouldn't it be wonderful to discover something unrecognized again. It would certainly be aesthetically wonderful but might it not also be very useful to find out that we don't know what we think we know?

We do try to do this. We try to make our world new. We try to disorder ourselves. Booze, LSD, homosexuality. These are all ways of unknowing the known.

Modern artists try very hard too. "I am trying to become unfamiliar with what I'm doing," Rauschenberg says. "I am trying to check my habits of seeing, to counter them for the sake of greater freshness."

Artists and others attend happenings hoping to encounter the unexpected. (I think that to very small children each day is a happening, an always successful one. It would be nice to discover a bird again—for the first time; to be delightfully startled again.)

But what would it take to startle you? You who have seen the world again and again on television and in the movies and in the magazines of our time? You who have a place for everything, an order which lets you deal with the world?

That is why we must become unfamiliar with what we are doing, to become alive again to each thing—to have each thing be new so that we really look once more with new enthusiasm and with new eyes on the old problems we have yet to solve.

Tom Clark

The Trash Mash Loses Her Cash

My laundry hates me. Every order of dirty clothes I give them costs them money.

The reason is simple. It takes them an hour to go through my pants pockets and take out all the old Hershey bar wrappers, crumpled cigarette packs, long forgotten letters, and bits of string. The lady at the shop, who is really a very nice lady, nearly hit the ceiling the other day when she found a half-eaten pimento cheese sandwich in my left coat pocket.

Now I don't want you to misunderstand. I have no great penchant for collecting all grades of worthless trash. I do feel very uncomfortable every time I go to make a purchase and I have to make the saleslady wait while I wade through a handful of garbage looking for that last thin dime.

But what else is a guy supposed to do?

Students live notoriously hectic lives. There are many meals that consist of a sandwich and a coke grabbed at a court between classes. Many snacks for the last big lift before that accounting quiz come out of vending machines. Frequently the only time you have to eat those snacks is on the sidewalks of campus while you're hurrying to that eight o'clock for which you didn't get up quite early enough.

So what are you supposed to do with the trash? I guess I've heard just one too many "every litter bit hurts" jingles to be able to blithely throw it on the ground. So into my pocket it goes.

The University of North Carolina campus occupies thousands of acres of land. There are over seven miles of walkways. And yet to my knowledge, there are only three outdoor trashcans on this campus, located in the square in front of the Y building, and in front of LeNoir Hall. The fact that students gladly use these containers for their trash is evident since they are overflowing all the time.

I don't mean to sound as though I think the University should invest money in trash cans for my own personal convenience. There are two much more persuasive reasons.

First of all, we are fortunate to have one of the most beautiful campuses in the country. Thousands of visitors come to Chapel Hill each year to look at the old buildings, the beautiful green malls, to absorb the atmosphere of our tree strewn grounds. We are fortunate. Luck, and no doubt centuries of hard planning, have given us a campus of true beauty. Now this priceless and irreplaceable treasure is being buried under a pile of trash. What we are allowing to happen to this campus is near tragedy.

The second reason hits me in a sore place; my already bulging pants pockets. The Buildings and Grounds department has on its payrolls several full time men whose primary job is to walk around campus and pick up trash. Every bag they bring in undoubtedly costs North Carolina taxpayers ten dollars or more. This is money that the University is being deprived of for use on many other more worthwhile purposes.

My simple question is this: Why can't the money that's being used to pay these men be used to buy additional trash cans? While this is undoubtedly not the full answer to the problem, it would certainly be the first big step toward eliminating the mess on our campus.

And besides that, my laundry lady is about to kill me.

Walkway Needed To Combat Cars

By MIRIAM HENKEL

Now that the automobile traffic at the McCauley-Columbia Street intersection has been made less hazardous by re-timing the lights, a few words need to be said about the pedestrian situation at the same spot.

Although the percentage of student population around that point is not tremendous, a dorm and several fraternity and sorority houses are there. Students cross the two streets at all hours of the day going to and from classes.

Columbia Street, which becomes Pittsboro Road, is heavily traveled all day, but especially from 7:30 to 9 a.m., at lunchtime and from 4:30 to 6 p.m. These hours coincide with busy pedestrian hours.

What we want to know is this: can a crosswalk be placed in the section of Columbia Street directly in front of the student entrance to Whitehead Dorm?

Scores of chances are taken every day by students dodging in and out of traffic, carelessly risking all sorts of things including their lives. A crosswalk there would not by its mere presence reduce the number of chances taken or the number of possible accidents. But it would add a sense of legality to the precarious business of crossing a street.

Students are notorious short-cut takers. This won't change. Why not use the situation to their advantage? After all, the pedestrian supposedly has the right of way.

The Daily Tar Heel

74 Years of Editorial Freedom

Scott Goodfellow, Editor

Tom Clark, Business Manager

Sandy Treadwell, Manag. Ed.

John Askew, Ad. Mgr.

Peter Harris, Associate Ed.

Don Campbell, News Editor

Kerry Sipe, Feature Ed.

Jeff MacNelly, Sports Editor

Ernest Robl—Asst. Sports Editor

Jock Lauterer, Photo Editor

David Garvin, Night Editor

Mike McGowan, Photographer

Wayne Hurder, Copy Editor

STAFF WRITERS

Lytt Stamps, Ernest Robl, Steve Knowlton, Carol Wonsavage, Karen Freeman, Hunter George, Drummond Bell, Owen Davis, Joey Leigh, Dennis Sanders, Penny Raynor, Jim Fields.

CARTONISTS

Bruce Strauch, Jeff MacNelly.

The Daily Tar Heel is the official news publication of the University of North Carolina and is published by students daily except Mondays, examination periods and vacations.

Second class postage paid at the Post Office in Chapel Hill, N. C. Subscription rates: \$4.50 per semester; \$8 per year. Printed by the Chapel Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 501 W. Franklin St., Chapel Hill, N. C.

Coordination Vital

The current dispute over the future role of North Carolina's four-year institutions of higher education generates about as much heat as light.

It might be appropriate, under the circumstances, to recall a portion of the Report of the Committee on Government and Education headed by Milton S. Eisenhower. The report was issued in 1959 and has just been re-issued at the request of the American Council on Education and the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

This study called eight years ago for the coordination of the programs of colleges and universities within the various states. The emphasis was on voluntary and cooperative means, though some states had already set up boards for the purpose of coordination of academic and fiscal efforts.

The section that has special pertinence for North Carolina at the moment reads as follows:

"Under the pressures of limited state resources and rising enrollments, it is imperative that state institutions avoid unnecessary duplication of programs. Competition for growth in numbers of students, prestige, or size of appropriations should never be allowed to lead to the establishment of facilities not needed or already available in ample magnitude elsewhere."

There is much more under that section that would be useful in consideration of North Carolina's immediate problem. But perhaps no sentence in it is more important than its conclusion:

"Under no circumstance should educational institutions permit the quality of their programs to be diminished; indeed one of the aims of coordination should be to maintain and elevate standards of quality."