

The Daily Tar Heel

76 Years of Editorial Freedom

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Scott Goodfellow

Asian Flu—Yellow Fever?

Passing by the Infirmary the other day, I noticed gun mounts had been installed outside the entrance and rolling bales of barbed wire ringed the building. After engaging in a brief gun battle with the campus policemen on guard (who had thought I was reaching for a pistol instead of my ID and instantly fired a stray warning shot), I was able to enter the building. Doctors and nurses were bustling about in what looked like an arms pile-up for biological warfare.

Tanks labeled "chlorine gas" and stacks of injection equipment lined the cramped corridors. I gulped, and then walked over to an attendant who was toying with a weapon similar to Captain Ahab's harpoon gun in Moby Dick. Incredulous "What is happening here?" I said, straining to control a rampant incredulousness which crept into the question.

"They're coming, and we've got to get ready." "What's coming?" She stopped and looked at me. Silence. "You really don't know? The Hong Kong Asian Flu, that's what's coming." She turned back around to continue pattering with the galvanized gadgetry but kept talking. "We've been told that hoards of the little devils have taken over large cities across the country. And an hour ago they reached the outskirts of Pittsboro."

BSM's \$7,000 Loss Shows Need For Publication Of Speaker Guidelines

Seven thousand dollars is a lot of money; it's an even greater amount of money if you don't have it and think you had a chance to have it.

That's the case with the Black Student Movement and the reason they don't have that \$7,000 today is the reason why some changes need to be made in the University's policy on visiting speakers and performers.

The Black Student Movement sponsored Stokely Carmichael's speech here on Nov. 21 that attracted about 7,000 persons to Carmichael Auditorium to hear the black leader speak.

The BSM didn't charge admission to the talk because, according to BSM chairman Preston Dobbins, Carolina Union director Howard Henry told him very explicitly that they could not charge admission; he even went so far as to tell Dobbins how far the persons soliciting contributions should be from the entrance.

Henry, however, announced at the meeting of the American Association of University Professors Sunday night that organizations could charge admission for speakers, and even expressed some surprise that the BSM hadn't charged admission for Carmichael.

Henry's announcement Sunday jolted Dobbins since he had been told that he couldn't charge any admission at least that's what Dobbins thought Henry said. Dobbins confronted Henry with the two contrasting statements but Henry told Dobbins that he had said nothing about being unable to charge admission for Carmichael.

And so now the BSM is out

\$7,000, at Dobbins estimate, money that they wanted to use to pay Carmichael's \$1,500 speaking fee and to buy educational materials for their Chapel Hill-Carrboro tutorial project.

The BSM's problem with the speaker policy is not the first time there has been a misunderstanding. Nor is it the first time there has been a misunderstanding that was to the detriment of a radical organization. Previously the Students for a Democratic Society had trouble reserving Carmichael for a Judy Collins concert.

The problem is that UNC is operating under some guidelines that were set in 1962 when there was a similar controversy over a Pete Seeger concert. At that time the Administration decided to draw up some written, but unpublished, guidelines on speakers.

The key to the situation is that the guidelines are unpublished so that any organization that is

bringing a speaker here has to rely on Howard Henry for all their information on what they can or cannot do and if Henry, for instance, forgets to tell the organization they can charge admission then it gets really hurt.

What the University and Henry need to do right away is start publishing their guidelines and making them readily available to any campus organization that might have cause to bring a speaker to campus.

Only by doing this can the Administration eliminate any discrimination, whether intended or unintended, in its speaker policy.

Disruption Unwarranted At SF State College

From the Christian Science Monitor

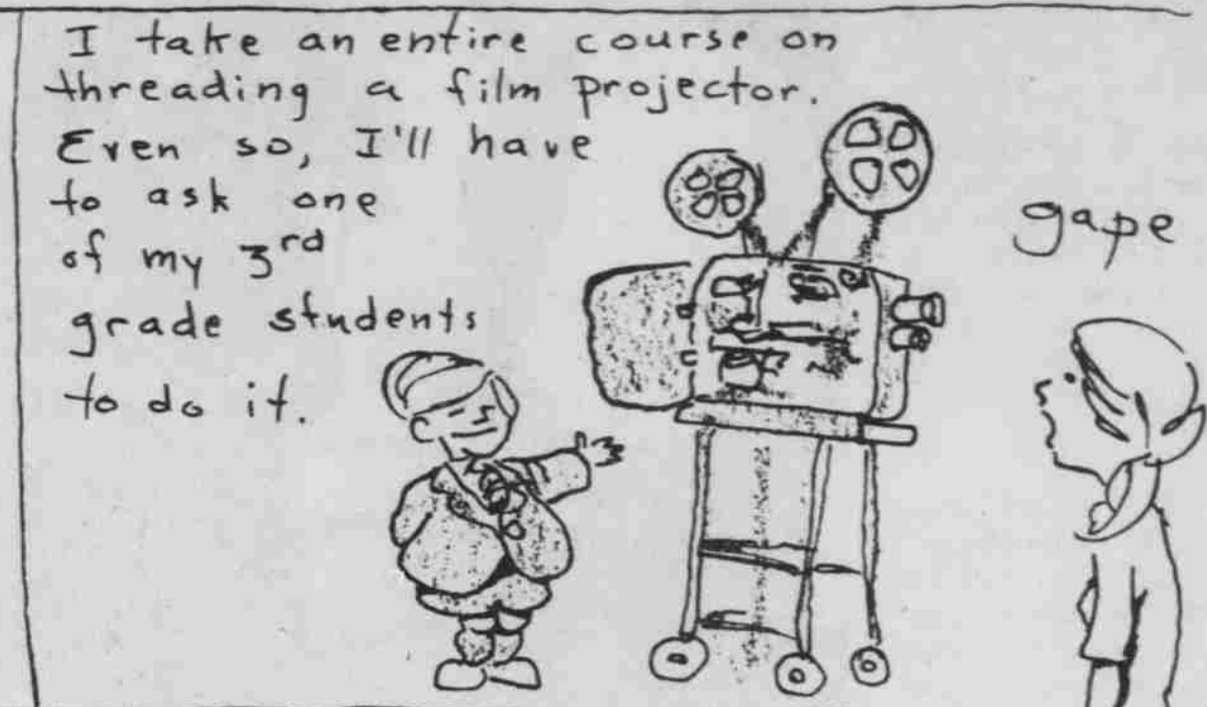
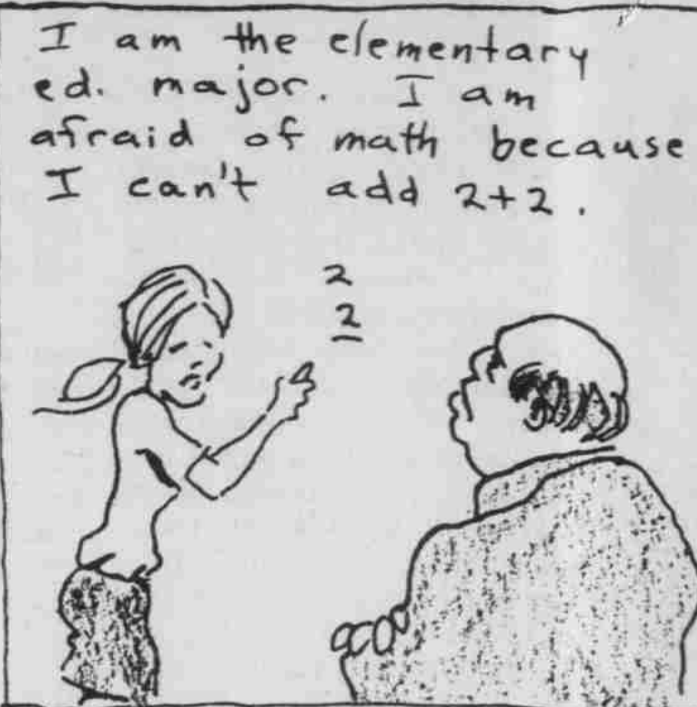
We are not against student protest but we are against student vandalism and tyranny. For this reason, we trust that peppy President Hayakawa will succeed in his resolute efforts to keep open San Francisco State College and maintain order on its campus. We trust, too, that at the other side of the country, President Hester of New York University will move vigorously to ensure punishment of any of his students who were responsible for physically assaulting South Vietnam's representative at the United Nations and for denying the right to speak to the Executive Editor of the New York Times.

At San Francisco State College, the current troubles are compounded by what—prima facie, at any rate—seem to be grievances of blacks and Spanish-Americans which merit a hearing. There are now the added explosively emotional components of the names of Ronald Reagan and the Black Panthers. Governor Reagan supports Professor Hayakawa—and unfortunately to many radicals, this is enough to disqualify the latter. One of the blacks' grievances centers on the summary dismissal—without the customary hearing—from a teaching job at San Francisco State College of the Black Panther "Minister of

Education." (He was no visiting lecturer but an English instructor.) This Black Panther connection is enough in the eyes of many to destroy the validity of the subsequent student protest.

These, however, are aspects of the trouble at San Francisco State College secondary to the question of whether or not students have the right to assault personages, destroy property and bring classes to a halt. They have not. If they persist in such outrageous behavior, they should be punished. Suspension is not enough for some of the more egregious misdemeanors. There are always the ultimate sanctions of expulsion from the university and civil prosecution.

Yet along with stricter discipline on campus there must go a sympathetic understanding of the dilemma of many students in this increasingly technocratic and managerial age. Within their protest movement there is a core of moral earnestness. They have seen the hypocrisy that is sometimes in the profession of values by those of their elders running society, and they want to change things for the better. But so complicated and intricate is industrialized society today, the best that many of them can come up with is no alternative scheme of things but simply a determination to destroy things as they are.



John Martin

Bad Breath In Windy City

The press: "The Chicago police went berserk, fanatically beating anyone not wearing a police uniform, singling out newsmen for special truncheon treatment. Losing all control, forgetting completely all police training, the cops took out their aggressions, frustrations, and hatreds, not only upon the forces of organized disruption, but also upon anyone who happened to be in the area at the time. And the worst of it is, their actions were not only condoned, but encouraged by City Hall."

The police: "In the face of harassment, verbal and physical abuse, unruly demonstrations, and organized, planned threats against the city and the convention, we did our jobs. We carried out our mission, which was to maintain the security of the convention and the safety of the streets."

Who Blew It?

Who blew it in Chicago? It would be hunky-dory to be able to fix blame squarely upon the police, the press, or the New Left. Grey questions are rarely satisfied with black-and-white answers. There is no doubt that some blew it. But who?

Certainly the Chicago police did. In the face of television evidence viewed by millions of Americans, eyewitness accounts, and 343 pages of facts and photographs comprising the task force report of the National Commission on the Cause and Prevention of Violence, released last week, there can be no doubt that the Chicago police stepped far out of bounds. Their actions deserve only our condemnation.

But also gravely at fault was the press, both electronic and printed. News reporting did seem to the police, both prior to and during the convention, to be anti-Chicago and anti-police. In reporting the convention, objectivity was largely forgotten and superceded by the generally liberal press viewpoint. And on occasion activities of newsmen did cause or intensify police violence. To quote the summary of the commission report:

"Camera crews on at least two occasions did stage violence and fake injuries. Newsmen and photographers' blinding lights did get in the way of police...Newsmen did, on occasion, disobey legitimate police orders to 'move' or 'clear the streets.'"

What Happened?

What happened in Chicago? The Chicago fiasco was a confrontation of polarized and uncompromising political and social

factions. It was a festering sore that exploded, and it was foreshadowed by the less-violent, more intelligently-handled march on the Pentagon of last year.

It had to happen. Chicago and the convention offered the idea circumstances.

One cannot legitimately say that police actions were distorted by a grossly slanted press to such a degree that the police became innocent victims of maliciously twisted reporting. That is simply not true. There are too many hundreds of pages of evidence to the contrary, from reputable sources.

But one cannot say that the press was innocent. Often their actions and attitudes caused or intensified the violence or antagonized policemen into perpetrating it. And often, blatantly slanted, out-of-context reporting did indeed distort facts. Did you know that six people died in the ghetto riots in Miami during the Republican convention? I am certain that that fact was reported, but it remains that no one died in Chicago. And we certainly heard a lot more about Chicago.

Who were the real Fagins of Chicago?

It is unfortunate, in this case, that people are human. How would you react at taunts, physical attacks, even paper bags of human excrement being thrown at you? If you feel that you could keep your composure in such circumstances, well, then you're a better man than I, Gunga Din. The police, as an unnamed federal official is quoted in the commission report, did "lose their cool," to grossly understate.

People are Human

Yes, it is unfortunate that people are human. If you were a news reporter, could you retain your objectivity when reporting on an occurrence in which your \$300 camera, not to mention your head, was broken? Be honest. Can you honestly fail to understand why a newsmen might write a story unnecessarily deprecating the police, after 63 newsmen out of 300 assigned to cover the convention area had been—in most cases unnecessarily—beaten?

The convention debacle is over, months gone. It can be examined coldly and with an open-mindedness that was

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absent in the face of open, bleeding, Mace-stung wounds. And the impression that one cannot escape is that the Fagins of Chicago were neither the police, nor the press, nor the demonstrators, though all, to some degree, are guilty.

The real Fagin of Chicago was the city administration. The true and central evil of Chicago was the conditioning of police "to expect that violence against demonstrators, as against rioters, would be condoned," to quote from the summary of the violence-commission report. In effect, the condoning of unnecessary violence amounts to the encouraging of it.

Gray questions are rarely satisfied with black-and-white answers.

For this attitude, only the city administration of Chicago, led by Richard "Shoot-to-kill" Daley, can be blamed. Only a minority of policemen were guilty of unrestrained violence. But if only one policeman had unnecessarily clubbed a demonstrator, his action would, of necessity, reflect upon the training given him and the control exercised over him by the Chicago city administration.

Revolutions Results

In any society, when that society refuses to be changed by violent force, open revolution can only result in dead revolutionaries and national shame, well-deserved. And if the seeming trend toward greater use of violence in political confrontation is valid, revolutionary street warfare could be next. And only when 51 percent of interested citizens sympathize with revolutionary aims, or 51 percent of the potential violent power is in the hands of the revolutionaries, can change be effected. When these conditions do not exist, people die pointlessly.

Common sense and the distribution of present-day political sympathy dictate that revolution of the few against the many must be avoided.

And pointless carnage will not be avoided in an emotion-charged, hate-dripping atmosphere. Basic lessons must be learned.

Administrations must remember that the right to practice valid political dissent is a guarantee that must be observed.

The press must remember that paying lip service to the great ideal Objectivity will not make up for reports twisted with venom and hatred.

Political radicals must realize that pointless violence and disruption serves only to inflame and incense those persons the violence is intended to impress.

It is a miraculous fluke that no one died in Chicago. And, had someone been killed, exactly whose aims would have been furthered? Exactly no one's.

question. "We've been told that hoards of the little devils have taken over large cities across the country. And an hour ago they reached the outskirts of Pittsboro."

I stifled a chuckle and almost said something about not firing until you see the slants of their eyes. But then my curiosity got the better of me and I preceeded down the hallway.

Dodging around a slowly moving wheelcart piled high with Claymox-mines, I noticed a large group of white-frocked attendants gathered around a slowly turning sandstone wheel. Sparks were flying up from in front of the crouched workers.

I inquired what they were doing and found they were sharpening thousands of injection needles. "We plan to send out an army of doctors within the hour. They'll randomly inject anyone they see. People buying rutabagas at Fowlers, shoppers swooning to the odors of Ledbetter-Pickards, beer drinkers at Tempo—they'll all be suddenly and inefficiently stabbed by these needles."

"That's truly remarkable," I noted. But I had been told that you didn't have enough of the vaccine for everyone.

"Quite true," said one of the doctors. "But we've solved that problem. About half the injections will be colored water. The people injected won't know it, so when they come down with the flu, we'll tell them it's some other kind. Furthermore, we'll make an attempt at telling the little Asian devils when they appear that we've inoculated everyone in town and they'd better try Cary or Creedmoor instead."

"Masterful," I said. "How long before the shot takes effect?"

"About three weeks."

When do you expect the epidemic? I said, rising to leave.

"Oh, in about an hour. All of this artillery around here is just to protect us from the citizens—after they recover that is."

I thanked him for the information and left. The guard at the door gave me a strange slanted look as I passed by.

John Kelly Silly SL Knows All

Flash from the front of the battle for student rights: Students, you've been duped. Your noble student legislators are against you; they don't think that you are smart enough to know how to vote on the double jeopardy issue. And to ascertain that you don't hang yourselves, they are going to protect you against the big bad administration by not letting you vote on the double jeopardy issue.

Thursday night student legislature (which is not really student legislature but I am not really sure yet whose legislature it is) voted overwhelmingly against having a constitutional amendment referendum on the issue of double jeopardy. They said that the time was not right—which means that the student politicians haven't had time to suck the feet of the faculty and administration—they need more time to talk, talk, talk and compromise, compromise, compromise. How can any more talk help and how can one compromise on the issue of double jeopardy?

As you know, the double jeopardy issue challenges the right of student courts to try you for a crime for which you are tried in civil or criminal courts. You should not have to face judgment twice for the same crime. But legislature is afraid that if they let you students vote on whether you want to be subject to judgment twice for the same crime, you will vote no—you will vote that you don't want to face double judgment and double punishment. And then they fear that the administration and faculty will do something to someone or something like that.

But what good will more talk do—it has done very little in the past. And compromise, how can you compromise on an issue in which you are either for or against. You students should be given the opportunity to vote for the way you want it. You are the ones who have to live with it—you are the ones who can get screwed by the way it is now. So why doesn't legislature let you vote—MICKEY MOUSE—that's why.

Letters

To The Editor: Michael Almond, in the markedly conservative editorial of December 5, wrote that the student body should be gratified that student legislature did not "hastily" pass the campus code revision. One thing this student body has learned is that we never have to fear anything "hasty" from student government.

Sincerely, Norman W. Rizk Carrboro