

Wednesday, November 12, 1975

United Nations stands on edge of intolerance

Those who pause to recall Nazi Germany remember November 10, 1938 as "Crystal Night," a time when Nazi forces in Germany attacked Jewish homes and institutions, a time when windows across that country were smashed by anti-semitic Germans.

Thirty-seven years later, a new "Crystal Night" rocked civilized societies across the globe as an Arab-inspired, third world-supported resolution, condemning Zionism as racism, passed the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The resolution passed Monday night is in many ways a direct threat to the world position of Israel. Zionism at the least is a nationalist commitment to the continued existence of Israel; in a more theological vein, according to Rabbi Robert Seigel, UNC Jewish chaplain, Zionsim is a religious commitment to the preservation of the Jewish Holy Land.

It is not, by any definition save that of anti-Israeli forces, a form of racism. For centuries, Jews have been victims of racial and ethnic intolerance and repression, which in turn has made the Jewish people among the most racially and ethnically tolerant groups in the world. No evidence was presented to the General Assembly to prove that the practices of the Jewish faith or of the state of Israel have ever reflected racial intolerance or persecution.

It seems that the resolution passed by the General Assembly is not an attempt to reduce racial and ethnic tensions in the world but an attempt to harrass Israel and her supporters. Introduced by Arab delegates and supported by Communist nations and third world countries in the control of the Arab block, the resolution has the effect of legitimizing attacks against Israel and the Jewish community—attacks which many of our parents and friends fought as criminal and illegitimate thirty years ago.

By adopting the resolution, the United Nations has in a large part reneged on its commitment to world tolerance of all groups and religious persuasions. It has abandoned international cooperation in favor of international confrontation. It has forgotten overtures of peace while recalling images of terror and world disharmony. It has left tolerance behind in a move toward intolerance.

Israel is not the only nation to suffer international rebuke within the halls of the United Nations. For years Mainland China was denied a seat in the United Nations because of the power brokerage of the United States and friends. That inequitable situation was remedied with the inclusion of that nation in the U.N. in 1973.

The resolution equating Zionism with racism is as inequitable and more fearful, since it combines political antagonism toward Israel with religious and ethnic animosity.

The United States has reacted strongly against the resolution, from a denunciation by President Ford to angry resolutions passed by both houses of Congress to mass protests in the streets of New York. On campus, students have set up a table in front of the undergraduate library to collect signatures for a petition urging the United States to withdraw from the United Nations.

That may be an extreme posture, but it effectively communicates the sense of rage felt by many sympathetic to the state of Israel. If you agree with the sentiments of the petition, sign it. If you prefer a less extreme stance, write your Congressman or the office of the Secretary-General of the U.N. We cannot endure threatening reminders of Crystal Night.

The Daily Tar Heel

Cole C. Campbell
Editor

<p style="margin: 0;">Jim Grimsley Managing Editor</p> <p style="margin: 0;">Greg Porter Associate Editor</p> <p style="margin: 0;">Jim Roberts News Editor</p> <p style="margin: 0;">Robin Clark Features Editor</p> <p style="margin: 0;">Susan Shackelford Sport Editor</p> <p style="margin: 0;">Barnie Day Projects Editor</p> <p style="margin: 0;">Joyce Fitzpatrick Graphic Arts Editor</p>	<p style="margin: 0;">Pablo Gil Casado</p>
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83rd Year of Editorial Freedom

Bill Bates No need for SG comptroller

I am strongly opposed to the bill to establish a Student Government Comptroller. I'd like to give you my reasons for taking this stand.

(A) Supporters of the bill claim that the treasurer should be free from the fear that carrying out his official duties could result in his dismissal should he disagree with the president.

(B) Supporters also claim that the removal of the treasurer from office should be done in an open body deliberation—they feel that one man should not have such powers.

(C) Finally, supporters feel that the treasurer should be under the legislative branch. To do this, they have created a "new office" rather than adopt a constitutional amendment.

In examining the logic for the comptroller one finds little validity in the arguments. First, why establish a new office when the present treasurer is already carrying out the duties of the proposed comptroller? It would be an inefficient addition and complication of the bureaucracy.

The other two reasons are primarily based on my recent dismissal of Mike O'Neal. I readily admit that the treasurer should be free of the fear that carrying out his official duties could result in his dismissal should they be in disagreement with the president. Also I agree, as any president would, that dismissal should occur only after all of the facts have been weighed. If a president arbitrarily dismisses a treasurer, the students and CGC should have the recourse of recalling or impeaching the president. Therefore, I feel it is necessary for me to give the complete reasons compelling me to fire Mike O'Neal in order (1) to dispel any doubts that his dismissal was a result of personal disagreement; (2) and also to justify the president's dismissal power in light of the cooperation among the executive staff necessitated by the proper functioning of Student Government.

I publicly claimed that Mike had overstepped his bounds as treasurer by

lobbying against my stance on the BSM issue. I believe he should not have done so, especially behind my back. Admittedly though, I was on fine legal ground with my decision and people could easily say that Mike was staying in the realm of his office.

But my complete reason for firing Mike goes far beyond the BSM issue. The fact is, Mike has constantly gone beyond his office and has used his position in ways a treasurer should not:

(1) Mike has constantly caused dissention on my staff. On numerous occasions, Mike has told staff members to ignore what I had previously asked them to do. This has occurred not only this fall, but last spring and summer as well. He did so without my knowledge or consent.

(2) Secondly, Mike has lobbied without my knowledge for matters other than financial concerns. This summer Mike did something which severely strained his credibility with me. He approached Supreme Court Justice Ann Ponder and offered his opinion that she should resign her post. He did so as an official of the executive branch and without my consent. Such action can severely damage the executive branch's credibility.

The dissention he has caused on my staff by creating mixed loyalties and changing my orders to suit his needs, overstepping his bounds by suggesting the resignation of a student supreme court justice without my permission, his legal problems, his untruthfulness culminating with his lobbying against

my BSM decision caused me to lose faith in his qualifications as treasurer of the student body.

Therefore, I felt I had no other recourse but to dismiss him.

I urge you now not to pass this bill. The president is responsible for executing the policies of Student Government. As the past has shown, the president with a treasurer to assist him has been more than able to do this. There is no need for the establishment of a new office. If a president becomes irresponsible and unjustifiably fires a constitutional official, you, the CGC and the students have means of restraining the president either through recall or impeachment.

Bill Bates, student body president, is a senior political science major from Fayetteville.



Pablo Gil Casado Research separates UNC from Podunk

One of the major academic questions at the University is whether there is an overemphasis on research and whether this forces professors to live by the dictum "publish or perish."

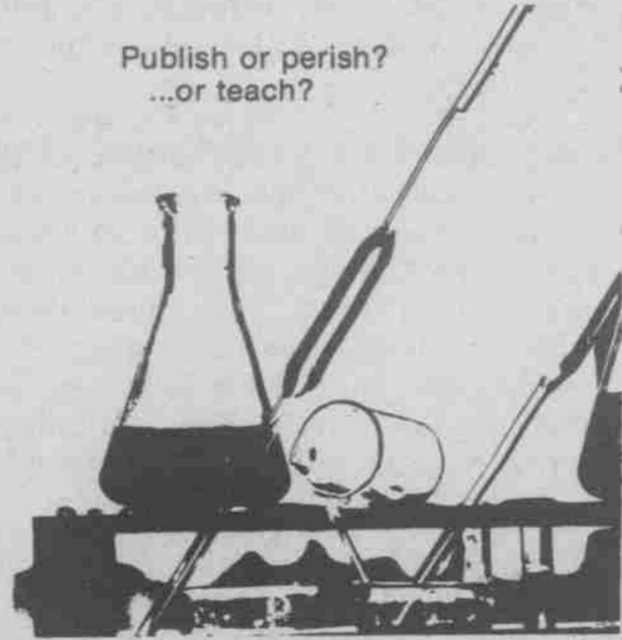
Publishing is a matter of life or death for a professor. A university like UNC at Chapel Hill, which is nationally recognized for its academic credentials and which is centrally structured to offer advanced degrees and provide future educators trained in both research and teaching, should demand that its professors engage themselves in research in their respective fields and publish the results. Other researchers will benefit from these efforts as each discipline in the arts and sciences advances. In essence, research strives to extend the boundaries of human knowledge.

Understood in these terms, academic research is, nevertheless, not free from opposition. This opposition falls into three general categories. Firstly, there are those who are opposed to any type of research, considering it unnecessary. One would surmise from this point of view that human knowledge in its entirety were contained in a textbook. Secondly, there are those who propose that research be entrusted exclusively to commercial organizations or to foundations. These possibilities are available to the sciences and to medical research. But are these same possibilities available to the humanities? Can one imagine what General Motors or General Electric would do with Don Quixote? I suspect that the result would be a knight outfitted and riveted in chrome riding an electronic Rocinante, which, to insure victory every time, would consult a

computer to determine his foe's points of weakness. Of course, this poor Rocinante would be obsolete within five years. Thirdly, there are those who believe that researchers should research and teachers should teach. This view regards publishing as a detriment to university teaching.

The hiring, firing, promotion or tenure of UNC professors is not only governed by success or failure in publishing, but also by success or failure in teaching. There are other considerations as well. The services which a professor has rendered to the University (such as committee work) or to state or national institutions, are reviewed. Creative contributions to the arts are also included among these criteria. At any rate, the quality of education cannot suffer because of research. But it is possible that a professor does not fulfill his responsibilities as a teacher. However, the contribution made by the researcher through the research process, the subsequent publication, and the advancement of human knowledge cannot be ignored. And if we believe that the researcher and the teacher are one and the same, then we are able to assume that the university student will benefit, in one way or another, from these research efforts. The University, likewise, benefits from the publication of a worthy study. Clearly, the department, which relies on members who publish and publish well, will attract good professors and good students.

The policy of "publish or perish" is not without flaws. For one thing, publishing is the most visible form of success. The chairperson is always eager to show the administration of the university that professors in his department are working



hard and producing. The professors realize that publishing is the letter of recommendation which will guarantee them a promotion. From this attitude arises the danger of publishing for the need to publish regardless of what it may be and usually results in a product of little or no value.

The layman does not always understand every aspect of the "publish or perish" phenomenon. This is due, in part, to the inherent contradiction in publishing. Although the University requires publications, it generally does not assume the expenses for the projects. (I am referring not to the case of one involved in pure research, but rather the professor who teaches and at the same time is obliged to carry on research in order to accumulate merits.) In this case the teacher must solicit

the means and find a way to realize his research. Regardless of the outcome of his work, the researcher experiences the same problems. Research and writing, whether done at home or in the library, necessitates a considerable expenditure of time and often one must travel. Preparing the manuscript and then finding a publisher also require significant expenditures of time and money. One normally sends copies of the work to several publishers and ends up publishing it on a university press. Since scholarly books, because of their specialized nature, have a very restricted market, the editor will probably require the author to pay a certain part of the printing costs. This means two or three thousand dollars. As an alternative, the author can seek one of the national subsidies that do exist. But competition is fierce and allows one a chance of some one in three hundred of receiving such assistance. Within the university community one can solicit the research dean for a subsidy. If he is fortunate he will receive between five hundred and one thousand dollars. . . . the repayment of which is contingent upon any receipts for the book. If he doesn't receive a subsidy (and it is rather difficult to do so nowadays), he must assume the entire cost. This situation, which has arisen from the pressure to publish, frequently creates resentment. It means a considerable effort and expenses, an effort which every professor is not ready to make and expenses which not everyone can want to lay out, but which are unavoidable. A professor at UNC-CH has no other recourse. It is that or move to Podunk College.

Pablo Gil Casado is an associate professor of Spanish.

Comments on Strickland, Whittle, Read, etc.

letters to the editor

To the editor:
The student voice is weaker today with the departure of Finance Committee Chairperson Bill Strickland last Friday.

Strickland wasn't forced to resign. It was a voluntary decision that had troubled him for quite some time.

As the financial conscience of the Campus Governing Council, Strickland guided its Finance Committee from the lengthy and stormy budget hearings last Spring, through the investigations of Student Treasury violations and finally the DTH financial crisis and the Black Student Movement controversies.

Before taking on his duties as Finance Chairperson, Strickland was a moderate to liberal Democrat. But as Finance Chairperson he certainly came to adopt an even champion the fiscally conservative—responsible, if you will—position. Money has a way of doing that to most people.

Unlike many members of the Campus Governing Council, Strickland wasn't a member of the more powerful interests such as BSM, the DTH or the Student Consumer Action Union. Indeed, his chief claim to any interest group is as head usher for basketball tickets this year.

In the past months and particularly the past weeks, Strickland has worked hard for a more general campus interest in his positions on financial matters. That is a position that

usually was adopted by the Finance Committee.

However, more often than not decisions of the Finance Committee were brushed aside by the full council particularly when the more powerful special interests were detrimentally involved.

In these repeated situations, Strickland made the decision to step aside and allow the "other" viewpoint full sway. Strickland's decision was not a hasty one but one that is certainly lamentable.

Students on this campus often grumble about what's wrong with Student Government and even question if there is any one in Student Government with any sense at all. The problem that while such individuals do exist, students either never find out who they are or they simply are content to let them go it alone.

Other members of the Campus Governing Council who represent almost exclusively their own cliques or interests get sufficient reinforcement of an immediate nature through their successes.

CGC members like Bill Strickland have often times only personal satisfaction and convictions to sustain them in victories and more crucially in defeat.

Bill Strickland didn't have an angle on the CGC. He was dedicated, conscientious and, right or wrong, earnestly worked on behalf of the greater student body—wherever or

whatever it is. We will all be the poorer without his leadership.

Mike O'Neal
Pritchard Avenue

Readable Read

To the editor:

Professor Read's column (Dilemma: survival of the mind) in Monday's paper illustrates another aspect of the publish or perish problem. Professor Read is an excellent teacher, but if he continues to write like that, the Daily Tar Heel will be his only publisher. The medium is the message.

Winston Jones
K-12 Colony Apts.

No panacea

To the editor:

Gun control is a constructive step in dealing with violent crime, but it should not be regarded as a panacea.

Richard Whittle in his column on gun

control in the Nov. 7 DTH says "we hope when we create a law that its existence will at least make less frequent the form of behavior we seek to discourage." Such a law on gun control need not ban guns for private citizens. Rather, a stiff registration program should be implemented complete with a government firearm safety course, graduation from which would be required to get a gun permit. Guns which could be legally registered would have to meet certain specifications of safety. In other words make owning a gun expensive, and eliminate the cheap "Saturday night specials." Close the loopholes.

The reader may wonder why the hell go to all this trouble instead of simply banning revolvers. The answer from many gun owners is the fear of what can follow banning handguns. Handguns have become an anachronism, suitable only for the target range or dispatching Homo sapiens. But shotguns and rifles still have a sports function and, being highly visible, do not present the danger of concealment that handguns do. Yet their future is far from secure.

The hunters vs. anti-hunters argument is another can of worms. But it is an

unfortunate coincidence that the present gun control drive has overlapped the anti-hunting movement. Such a witch hunt with popular support will eventually crush the "gun forces" in this country, regardless of who possesses "the facts."

Drastic solutions seldom deliver paradise.

Will Jones
222 Teague

'Heavies' and the student interest

To the editor:

"Now the student interest has been flouted by the heavy-handed clumsiness of the Athletic Department." This is from the Tar Heel editorial of Nov. 6, concerning the Athletic Department's attitude toward Delmar Williams' candidacy for Homecoming Queen. Oh really, Tar Heel editorialist. Again you have confused the "student interest" with your interest.

In all reports I have seen about the Homecoming election, Williams was described as a winner by a plurality of votes, thus implying that the majority of students who voted in the election voted for female candidates and in opposition of Delmar Williams' candidacy.

This implication leads me to believe that the "heavies" of the Athletic Department (as you designate Homer Rice and Rick Brewer), with their own opposition to Williams' candidacy, are in better touch with what the real students interest is than you, Tar Heel editorialist. Of course you have the right to present your opinion on any matter, but please don't try to add viability to your editorial slights of the UNC Athletic Department by including as plaintiff the "student interest" when that interest is actually contradictory to your own.

Jay Morgan
318 Winstone

A fish without a bicycle

To the editor:

It is with great personal pleasure that I note the recent addition to your small, but classy, comic section. I refer specifically to the humorous weekly, "Why Do the Heathen Rage?"

After all, as a bathroom sage wisely noted, a man without a God is like a fish without a bicycle.

Bob Jones
359 James