

# ACCENT

## Christianity on campus

### Faith reinforced in 'party town'

By LYNLEY ROLLINS  
Staff Writer

There are no two ways about it — in Chapel Hill fun means taking a swig. Or does it? What if religious convictions say no?

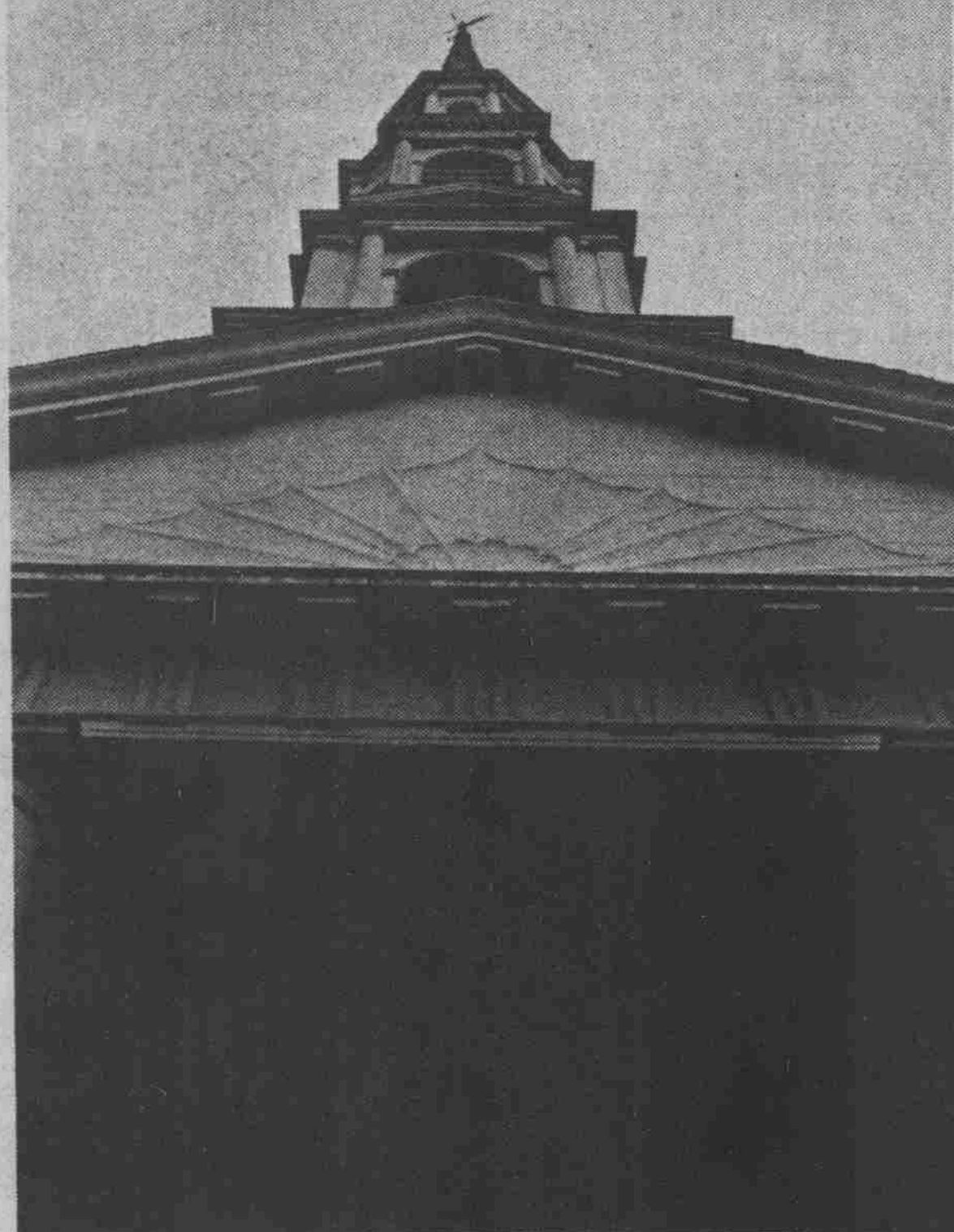
The decision not to drink does not necessarily lead to a lack of social life for the abstainer. Brian Allen and Jane Bowman talked about how it feels to be born-again Christians living in a party town, and said they do not feel that their religion has been a limiting factor in their enjoyment of college. On the contrary, it has provided some extra avenues for socializing.

Brian Allen is a senior psychology major who plans to go into the seminary at Wake Forest University after graduation. He said that when he first came to Chapel Hill he felt uncomfortable because so many of the activities here revolve around alcohol, but that now the pressure to drink does not bother him as much. "A lot of times I feel like a fish out of water in Chapel Hill," Allen said. "Not that I think alcohol is evil or anything, but at a party people become so intoxicated that it wasn't really a social gathering."

Allen said that he does not condemn others for their drinking, but lives his life according to his values and hopes that others do the same. "That's a great thing in America — to be free. Freedom of religion, freedom to be atheist. That's great, but I wish more people had a chance to practice that freedom, and (took a chance to) get a Christian experience."

Jane Bowman, a senior business major, also said that she felt comfortable in Chapel Hill and that her religious beliefs do not stop her from socializing. "It (drinking) never really bothered me that much 'cause that's somebody else's lifestyle. It's not for me to point the finger and say, 'that's bad and that's good and that's bad,' because I'm not perfect either." Bowman also mentioned that her church, the Baptist Campus Ministry, and other religious groups have Christian fellowships and activities available.

Allen has enjoyed socializing with religious groups on and off campus, and he regrets that new



DTN/John Williams

University Methodist draws a sizable student fellowship ... as do other churches, but Chapel Hill presents challenge to the born-again

students are not more aware of these opportunities for friendship and worship. He said he believes that orientation counselors might better inform their groups about these organizations and suggested that students be recruited for religious organizations. "I think some students come here and forget things they were probably exposed to at home by their parents," Allen said. "It was up to me to see Christian fellows out. There was I.V. (Inter-Varsity) and church social life that I could plug into."

Allen described what it is like to be born-again. "You have to redefine

your life, accept the principles of the Bible and try your best to live by them. People think it (a born-again Christian) is something with angel wings and a heart of fire. I believe I'm born-again, but I don't think it makes me a fanatic or anything."

Allen said he came to Chapel Hill for the challenge to his values and way of life. "I thought of going to a Christian college or small school, but I came here to see what the world is really like."

Bowman also felt that life at UNC had challenged her faith. "It made me look at myself and say, 'this is what I believe.'"

### Rev. Graham's evangelistic lectures to begin next week

By KAREN FISHER  
Staff Writer

"In speaking to students around the world, I find they are asking serious questions about life and the future of our world which require straightforward answers. I look forward to coming and speaking to these questions during the student mission at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill."

— Rev. Billy Graham

The television camera pans the packed sports arena from the air. The choir sings "Amazing Grace." As the choir ends the song, the camera focuses on the dot in the center of the field and zooms in on the face of Billy Graham. His strong voice booms over a loudspeaker. A person in the audience begins to cry. By the end of the sermon, hordes of people stream forward to give their lives to Jesus.

Evangelist Billy Graham is well-known for his enormous, often nationally-televised, religious crusades. But Christian students on campus did not invite Graham here next week for a crusade.

"We thought we could probably reach more people who want to come if it wasn't a crusade," said Brad Bardin, head of the student steering committee for the "Reason to Live" outreach. Bardin said a crusade atmosphere would not work well in the university setting. Instead, Billy Graham will be at UNC Sept. 27 through Oct. 1 for a series of evangelistic lectures.

"Crusades are held mainly for the community — middle America or however you want to define the population that would come — and that's a different environment from a college," said Jimmy Long, a staff worker for UNC's Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship.

"The trappings of a crusade are a choir and music, offering, and an appeal at the end with an altar call for people to come forward. We wanted to break down any of the stereotypes that people might have that prevents them from hearing the message," Long said.

Long said that although the program would be a lecture series, Billy Graham would be preaching. "We didn't want to fool anybody here into coming thinking it was a regular lecture series, so we titled it an evangelistic lecture series; evangelistic in that we are asking people to come to consider the person of Christ and then make a response."

"(Billy Graham) will come here scared," Leighton Ford, of the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association, told Inter-Varsity students in August.

"Please remind them of one thing — I am an evangelist, not an academic speaker," Graham told Ford, his brother-in-law.

The outreach was titled "Reason to Live" for two reasons, Long said. "There is reason involved; it's not just emotions. Some people do not like Christianity or do not even consider Christianity because they think it's just emotion, but it's not."

"And also there's life involved. A lot of people stereotype (Christians) as afraid of what's going to happen in the afterlife. It's true that Christians have convictions of what happens afterwards, but also a relationship with Christ should make a real difference in their life now."

"There's intellect and there's life involved. We want to present an option, to the student body, of Christ as a reason for living."

Bringing famous evangelist Billy Graham to UNC for five days was not

something that could be planned overnight. For that matter, it couldn't even be planned over months. "Reason to Live" has been in the making for almost three years.

Students began thinking about some type of campus outreach in the fall of 1979. In February, 1980, Holly Palmer, who was then a student, and another student, Mark Boyce, went to England to hear a series of lectures Graham was doing at Cambridge and Oxford.

"We came back with a real excitement for what God had shown us there," Palmer, who is now adviser to the student steering committee, said. "Although Cambridge is a very different system than Chapel Hill is, we could see a lot of what we learned there could be translated onto this campus."

After discussing the Cambridge outreach with students in Inter-Varsity and other Christian groups, as well as some people in the administration, Inter-Varsity invited Graham to come to UNC for a similar outreach.

"We did consider other evangelists," Palmer said. "We had to determine what our purpose was and who our audience would be, and the decision ultimately came to Graham because of his clear and direct presentation of the Gospel message and his ability to call people to his account."

"Graham has been charged at different points in his evangelistic career with emotionalism. However, I think Mark and I both saw him in Cambridge, in a university setting, with a very direct approach and really very little emotional appeal. We thought that it was very appropriate for the college audience to which he was speaking."

A student steering committee was formed in February to plan the outreach. Palmer was chairman of the steering committee until May when she graduated, then Bardin took over. Three other groups, Campus Crusade for Christ, Fellowship of Christian Athletes and United Christian Fellowship, joined Inter-Varsity in sponsoring Graham's visit.

"The outreach is unique in that it was student initiated and is student led, Palmer said.

"We feel that students have a better understanding of the University than any outside group and would know what would be proper and what wouldn't be," Long said. "The students make the decisions. Even I don't help make decisions."

"I think it's been hard for the Graham Association, although they understand and are willing to work under the leadership of the student steering committee," he added.

Bardin said having students do most of the work put a lot of pressure on them, but added that that was the way it should have been.

"I've never led anything this big before; but it's been a real faith-building experience, knowing that you have to trust God to provide the wisdom," Bardin said.

The most important task, now, before Graham gets here, is to get the word out, Bardin said.

"We've already done most of the important planning. It's really just small details now, like printing up posters and programs," he said.

Graham's recent fall, which injured his back, didn't appear to worry those planning for "Reason to Live," even though Graham has cancelled several appointments before his trip to Chapel Hill.

"He's hopeful and anticipating that he'll be able to keep his commitment here," Palmer said. Palmer said she was trying to see things in a positive light, in that the time off would give Graham an opportunity to rest and prepare for his visit to Chapel Hill.



Rev. Billy Graham

Graham will lecture on five topics during the week of Sept. 27:

Monday	Personal Peace in a Nuclear Age
Tuesday	Faith and Intellect
Wednesday	University of Life
Thursday	Relationships
Friday	Reason to Live

Each lecture will begin at 8 p.m. in Carmichael Auditorium. Admission is free for everyone, but people from outside the Chapel Hill-Carrboro community must order tickets in advance. Priority seating will be for college students. "We did not want hordes of busloads of churches coming in, so that students would not get in," Long said. However, he said he was encouraging students from area colleges, such as Duke University and N.C. State University, to attend.

The week will begin with a worship service which is "open to the public, but primarily for the Christian groups on campus to come together in preparation for the lecture series," Long said.

Before each of Graham's lectures, a drama group will perform three-to-five-minute dramas about the evening's topic. Then for five to seven minutes a person from the community will give personal remarks on the topic. Bobby Jones, former UNC basketball player, and Doris Betts, UNC professor, are among those who will speak. The rest of the program will be Graham's lecture.

No one is quite sure what to expect during the five days Graham is here. It will be the first time in about 15 years that Graham has been on a college campus in the United States for a prolonged period of time, Palmer said.

Graham did several individual lectures on New England campuses this year. Dean Graham Allison of the Kennedy School of Government, at Harvard, said that Graham's was the best forum the school had ever had. The School of Government has had several prestigious speakers in the past, Greg Strand of the Graham Association said, including Henry Kissinger and Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

"If a great number of students on this campus hear the claims of Christ and attempt to deal with them, I think that we'll count this mission a success," Palmer said.

"If there's any fear that we're trying to convert people, let those fears be allayed. We feel like the University is a place where competing truths are presented and tested, and we want to present Jesus Christ and His claims to be the truth," she said.

"I'd like to see more openness on campus to talk about Christianity," Bardin said, "and again, not the high-pressure sale, but a college approach to it — looking to see if it's real or not."

"There's excitement, and yet everybody is sort of looking. How is all of this going to work out?"

"Reason to Live" announces a faculty luncheon with Billy Graham at 12:30 p.m., Wednesday, Sept. 29, at the Carolina Inn.

### Live at the Hollywood Bowl

## Latest Monty Python movie 'irreverent'

By DAVID SCHMIDT  
Staff Writer

And now for something not so completely different it's time for *Monty Python Live at the Hollywood Bowl*, where both old and new Pythonesque comedy skits are shown in a mixture of live sketches and videotaped sequences presented onstage.

Who is this Monty Python chap anyway? Is he one of those English judges dressed in drag? Could he be an entrant in that steeplechase for people who think they're chickens? Or maybe he's the creator of such sweet confectionary delicacies as Crunchy Frog and Anthrax Ripple....

Actually, Monty Python is all of these. The Pythons are a popular British comedy team who have gained an American following through their sporadically syndicated television series, along with previous movies including *Life of Brian* and *Monty Python in Search of the Holy Grail*.

The Pythons made the last of their television shows a decade ago, and the members of the group have trouped only periodically since then. But they never seemed more united than they did at the Hollywood Bowl.

Much of the program is devoted to classic sketches. Mao Tse-tung, Che Guevara, V.I. Lenin and Karl Marx compete for a beautiful lounge suite by answering questions on the history of English football; acrobatic Python actor John Cleese heads the Ministry of Silly Walks; and Graham Chapman finds a dead

bishop on the landing just after Eric Idle finishes his strawberry tart without so much as a rat in it.

The new Monty Python skits successfully carry on this tradition of irreverent humor. An uproarious exchange between Michelangelo and the Pope over the painting of The Last Supper may even be called irreverent.

It should be noted that many people find this particular brand of broad British comedy offensive. Monty Python, it has been said, is an acquired taste. For novice fans and fanatic devotees, however, this movie offers an inspired taste of their humor and music.

### Review

Music? On yes, you'll also find "How Sweet to be an Idiot," and Australian Bruce sing about drunken philosophers ("there's nothing Nietzsche couldn't teach ya' about the raising of the wrist").

The show, in fact, closes with a boisterous rendition of "The Lumberjack Song." It is ironic because the act — er, the acts — are neither choppy nor lumbering. So for 90 minutes of fast-paced, quick-witted comedy, grab yourself a nice albatross and see *Monty Python Live at the Hollywood Bowl*, playing at the Ram Theater.

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### honor

and rebut any evidence presented against him.

"Ours is a consistent system based heavily on due process," Ennen said. "Yet it is a system which is flexible toward the accused. We (the Undergraduate Court and the attorney general's staff) are concerned with the truth, not whether the investigator or defense counselor wins a case," she said.

This non-adversarial policy promotes cooperation between the investigator and the defense counsel, as well as between the attorney general's staff and the Undergraduate Court. As a result, any information about a case is shared openly, and thus anything a defendant tells his counsel is known to all parties.

Once all material witnesses have been heard, both the investigator and defense counsel give closing statements, and the accused is given another chance to defend himself.

The Court then privately discusses the evidence presented and decides on a verdict. A secret-ballot vote of three-fifths of

the Court, including that of the Court chairman, is needed for a verdict of guilty.

After the verdict has been given, the Court gives the defendant the opportunity to present character witnesses in his behalf who might present "unusual mitigating circumstances" affecting the sanction imposed by the court.

A sanction can range from censure or reprimand; definite or indefinite probation, which precludes the student from all extracurricular activities, other than Greek participation or special residential arrangements; definite or indefinite suspension, which temporarily severs all ties between the student and the University; and expulsion, which permanently severs all ties between the student and the University.

"The normative sanction imposed by the Court is suspension of some type," either for a definite or indefinite period of time, said Anne Bowden, assistant dean of student life and *ex officio* member of the Committee on Student Conduct.

If a student has been found guilty, his options are not exhausted, for *The Instru-*

ment provides an elaborate appeals process, which many students take advantage of.

Last year, 38 percent of those students found guilty of a charge appealed their cases, although turnovers were very rare, Bowden said.

The Chancellor is the final arbitrator, Ennen said.

Because of *The Instrument's* explicitly stated procedural rules, the Undergraduate Court has been able to consistently render verdicts based on the facts, and not on the manipulation of evidence, Ennen said.

"Our chief concern is to protect both the students at large and the accused, and support by all sectors of the academic community, students, faculty and administrators helps us to ensure a strong and fair honor system," she said.

Kimball agreed. "The *Instrument* is a solid document which ensures consistency in enforcement of the honor system," he said. "But we must constantly be fine-tuning to make the system run smoothly. Everyone who works with the system should leave his mark."

### research

In the graduate school, as in the individual undergraduate schools, concentration on one subject is a necessity, and researchers may be more qualified to teach such courses, said Peter Mallinson, president of the Graduate and Professional Student Federation.

"Because graduate students are ready to concentrate on one field, they are probably more interested in looking for the most qualified person in the field, who is probably a researcher," Mallinson said. "Undergraduates, who aren't into their major field of study yet, mainly need those professors who can teach."

No professor is ever hired on one quality alone, administration officials said.

"We look for a person who has both teaching ability and research ability," said William Graves, associate dean of general education and General College. "We never consciously hire someone who is not good in both — we try to maximize both qualities within the University. It's much harder to judge on teaching ability than research, though."

This past spring *The New York Times* ranked UNC as fifth or sixth in the nation because of its academic reputation, not its research, Graves said. "The two go hand in hand, with our liberal arts teaching being enhanced by our international reputation for research."

He added that most of the instructors at UNC have been researchers at one time or another, regardless of the University's hiring policy.

The typical procedure for selecting new professors begins with the department deciding on what level of professor is needed, with the department advertising for the position in the most appropriate manner, said Affirmative Action Officer Cell. A search committee will screen

the applicants and ask the better ones for additional works and dissertations.

The applicants are then narrowed down to three or four, and are asked to the campus for interviews with the department chairman, faculty members and the search committee, Cell said. Applicants may then be asked to present a lecture for a class with graduate students or faculty members sitting in.

After the search committee makes its recommendation to the department, a vote is taken. "The department will try to decide on someone who has good published work and who can get it across to the students," Cell said.

Within individual departments, special considerations are made in hiring new professors.

"We use the criteria available to us to select professors," Higginbotham of the history department said. "We look for individual strengths."

For example, the history department judges young Ph.D.s who have just graduated differently than older professors who have been department chairs before, Higginbotham said. The younger professors are judged mainly on the basis of potential, whereas the older ones have the research and publications to be judged on, he said.

"The history department judges on scholarship, teaching, and service when regarding all levels of appointing professors, whether it is their initial hiring, reappointment, or applying for tenure," Higginbotham said. "It is difficult to get tenure here without the dedication of written work in their field."

Despite the assets of research ability according to faculty members, complaints from

students about teaching ability are not infrequent.

"With the national quality of the University, the administration is concerned a lot with research and publication," said Jon Reckford, executive assistant to Student Body President Mike Vandenberg. "I'm much more interested in the professor's ability to teach, rather than his research, though."

Complaints occur because of this discrepancy in teaching priorities, he said.

Three main things can be done by students concerned with bad teachers, Reckford said. They can take *The Carolina Course Review* seriously, because it has a 10 percent say in faculty tenure decisions. Course evaluations should also be taken seriously, he said. Students also can write to department heads, both to express good and bad opinions.

"Fifteen or 20 letters to a department chairman from one class (either positive or negative) about a professor can have an impact," Reckford said. These methods would affect whether a teacher received tenure, not their initial hiring, he said.

If a department realizes that they have problems with a professor's teaching ability, there are always courses offered to help them with their method of teaching, Cole of the journalism school said.

The English department offers an example of this in its training of its teaching assistants. The department specially trains its teaching assistants for teaching freshman English classes, said Joseph Flora, chairman of the English department. "We spend a great deal of time teaching them to teach — we don't just send them into a class and tell them to teach."