

The Daily Tar Heel

Opinions of The Daily Tar Heel are expressed on its editorial page. All unsigned editorials are the opinions of the editor and the staff. Letters and columns represent only the opinions of the individual contributors.

Tom Gooding, Editor

Awards Of The Week

PUT-ON OF THE WEEK AWARD—To UNC Yippie Leader Scott Snavely who for nearly three days had half of the campus believing that Led Zeppelin and Jefferson Airplane would be performing Monday before Vice President Agnew's speech in Raleigh.

MYSTERIOUS NOTE OF THE WEEK AWARD—To the note found on one of the typewriters in the office which read: Dear Ann Landers, Is it true that the largest group of students at UNC is the group of students taking Poli Sci 95-A. Curious. Dear Curious, No. That's the second largest group. The largest group is the group of students teaching Poli Sci 95-A.

QUICK NEGOTIATIONS OF THE WEEK AWARD—To the Union Activities Board which, two days after selling out the first concert, announced that Chicago had agreed to a second show. The Board wins a free trip to Detroit to help General Motors negotiate a settlement of the United Auto Workers strike.

UNDAUNTED SCHOLAR OF THE WEEK AWARD—To The Daily Tar Heel's news editor Mike Parnell who, for the first time this semester, made it all the way through the day Friday without cutting any classes. He had to stay up all night Thursday to make it to class on time, but he did it anyway.

TIME CREEPS UP ON YOU IF YOU DON'T WATCH IT AWARD OF THE WEEK—To the people in the office of the Dean of Women who probably would have made it to church today just in time to meet the preacher as he walked out since they didn't realize that daylight savings time ended last night until we called to ask what they were doing about closing hours.

POOR SCHEDULING OF THE WEEK AWARD—Jointly to the people in charge of bookings for the Free Flick and the Northgate Theatre who managed to have "Fantasia" and "I Love You, Alice B. Toklas" the same night.

HIROSHIMA REVISITED AWARD OF THE WEEK—To the UNC football team's defensive secondary for obvious reasons.

DUBIOUS ACHIEVEMENT AWARD OF THE WEEK—Presented with apologies to Esquire Magazine to Cal Rayborn who set a land speed record for motorcycles by going 255.73 mph on a Harley Davidson 1,480-cc. bike at the Bonneville Salt Flats.

THE WHY DON'T YOU GO BACK TO AX HANDLES AWARD OF THE WEEK—To Georgia Governor Lester Maddox who, after failing to gain a court injunction, called for a day of mourning Monday, the day of Muhammed Ali's return to the ring against Jerry Quarry in Atlanta.

THE NEVER-SAY-DIE AWARD OF THE WEEK—To DTH Associate Editor Rick Gray for sitting down at a desk and turning out a humorous review of the week like the one you've just read at the end of a week that saw absolutely nothing worth getting an award.

The Daily Tar Heel

78 Years of Editorial Freedom.

Tom Gooding, Editor

Rod Waldorf Managing Ed.

Mike Parnell News Editor

Rick Gray Associate Ed.

Harry Bryan Associate Ed.

Chris Cobbs Sports Editor

Glenn Brank Feature Editor

Ken Ripley Nat. News Editor

Terry Cheek Night Editor

Doug Jewell Business Mgr.

Frank Stewart Adv. Mgr.

Peter Brown

On Reston The Reporter

James Reston, Vice President of The New York Times, will be here once again to address the student body tonight in Memorial Hall. Though he has been to Chapel Hill on many occasions his last formal address was on University Day in 1968, when he received an honorary degree from the University.

With the difficulties of administering the large New York Times, Mr. Reston still manages to write his several times weekly syndicated column, a column read by twenty million people every week. Working from Washington, "the cockpit of the nation," as he refers to it, Mr. Reston has remained, in well over a quarter century of political reporting and analysis, one of the most respected and listened to analysts in America. However he considers himself a reporter, not a pundit.

The son of an immigrant mechanic, he was raised in poor surroundings, first in Clydebank, Scotland, then in Dayton, Ohio. His first desire was reported to have been to become a preacher, and after that a professional golfer. And it has been said that as a youth he spent a great deal of time on the golf course cultivating a low game but no plans for college.

However, he graduated from the University of Illinois, and went to work for the Associated Press as a sportswriter covering the Cincinnati Reds. In 1937 he was sent to their Foreign Office in London. In 1939 he joined the New York Times in New York City, and in 1944 he went to the Washington Bureau.

He covered the Dumbarton Oaks rehearsal for the United Nations Conference, and managed to secure copies of all the Allied Position Papers. His reporting there won the first of two Pulitzer Prizes and launched the beginning of a meritorious career.

Mr. Reston then settled down with The New York Times and continued his column. As Murray Kempton once

observed Reston is, "not so much a man on the left or on the right as he is a man of the Times."

His column is usually a highly intelligent guess of what policy makers are considering, and his special talent in the myriad of Washington politics, is to concisely clarify issues. Life Magazine wrote in 1965, "He has a passion for educating beginners to the trade, and spurs them on by continuing to set higher standards in his own writing from year to year."

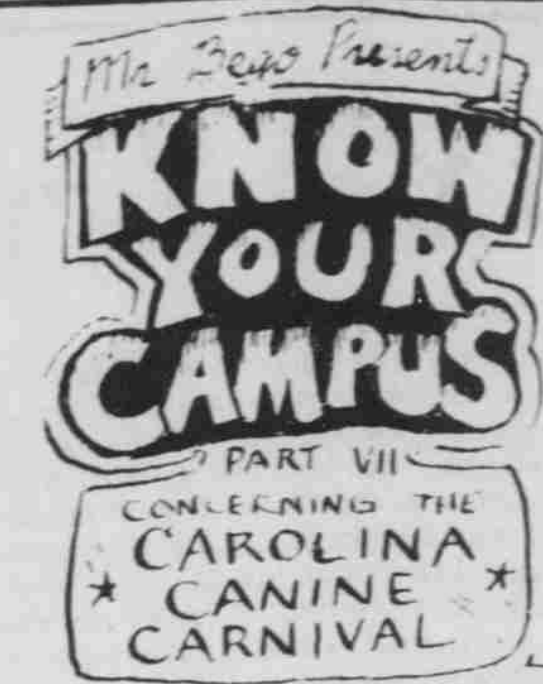
He is noted for his perpetual optimism in his columns, for always he manages to suggest a promising exit from seemingly insoluble dilemmas. He presents, by virtue of his humble beginnings, an unswerving faith in the American system, and a faith in the American people. Though he believes that The New York Times is the greatest newspaper of record in the world today he also turned the direction of the Times towards covering the news of the mind.

"Ideas are news, and we are not covering the news of the mind..." he writes. "...We minimize the conflict of ideas and emphasize the conflict in the streets without relating the second to the first." He believes fully in the total analysis of current developments.

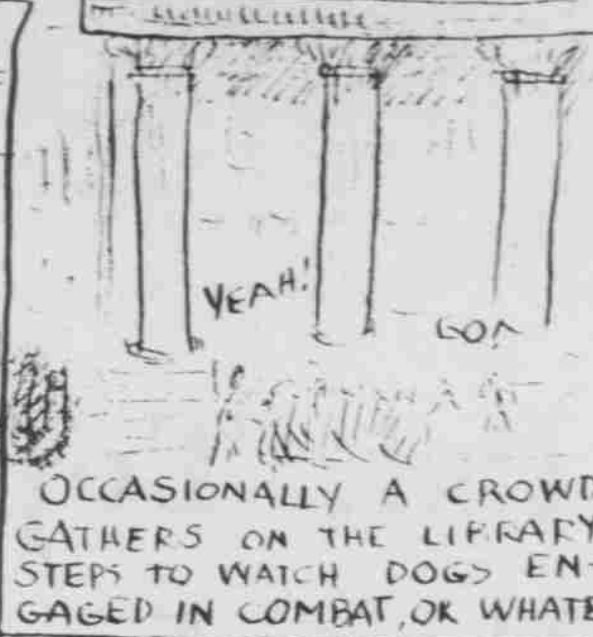
In his excellent book, "Sketches in the Sand," he writes:

"The argument against pickling a lot of old newspaper leftovers in a book is almost as powerful as the argument for throwing everything out of the attic, but not quite. A newspaper column, like a fish, should be consumed when fresh; otherwise it is not only undigestible but unspeakable...Nothing cuts a man down quicker than prowling through the graveyard of old clippings for a few signs of life."

And a critic says of him, "...one of the most influential newspaper columnists the United States has ever had. What he



SOME OF THEM GET BETTER EXAMPLES OF CLASS ATTENDANCE THAN MOST STUDENTS.



Letters

In Defense Of Yack

To the Editor:
In the October 22 edition of The Daily Tar Heel Tom Bello called for students "to question the value of this institution (the Yackety Yack) and to provide discussion on the Yack's worth." I should first like to direct my comments to this.

Certainly the Yack may be called an institution. For 70 years the Yack has provided the service of recording the activities of the University. When the "value" of the Yack is brought to question, it should be remembered that what is being questioned is not the merit of any single volume, but the value of providing a permanent record for the students which relates the life of the University.

I feel that this service is a valid undertaking. In addition, I believe that its worth becomes more evident the greater one's distance is from his years at the University. So the question is not only do you want a yearbook now, but also will you later want a book which will provide you with a record of your school life.

Secondly, I should like to comment on the financial situation of the Yack. In the budget passed by Student Legislature last spring there was an appropriation of \$52,540 from student fees and a total "projected" income of \$83,440. However, the sources and amount of the \$30,900 difference was based on past budgets of the Yack and was passed without consultation or consideration of the editor of the '71 Yack or any changes in policy which he might have planned.

At the present, the projected income other than the appropriation from Student fees is \$15,225. This means that the Yack has already cut \$15,675 from the budget. Of the \$30,900 which Student Legislature predicted the Yack would collect, \$25,900 was to have come directly or indirectly from students through sale of pages to residences, fraternities, sororities, honoraries and late picture fees. The Yack now expects to receive only \$6,125 from these sources.

This means that \$19,775 will be available to the students through the Residence Colleges, Greeks and activities for other uses. Therefore, if the cut of \$25,978.88 is made, the Yack budget will actually be reduced to \$41,786.12 from \$83,440. It may seem that \$41,000 would be an adequate budget. The cost for printing alone to the publisher for the 1970 Yack was \$75,337. So the students may expect a book of less than half the size, perhaps in paperback, with less than half the opportunity to provide a comprehensive coverage. Of this reduced space, 75 pages are already committed to the individual portraits of students.

The proposed programs to be set up with the "reallocated funds" are of mixed value themselves. The idea behind a Students' Teacher Commission is a sound one. Instructors who are good teachers should not be fired for not publishing. The solution to this, however, is to eliminate any clause in the teaching contracts of University or departmental policies which requires this. Which brings up the question—is there a written publish or perish policy? If not, an instructor cannot legally be removed from his position on such grounds.

An alternative to this would be the establishment of a student committee which would have approval over faculty dismissals. Even if it functioned without administrative sanction, would the University fire a professor in the face of widespread disapproval by the Student Body? Even an unofficial committee could inform the students if such a case arose.

I might also point out that any instructor "rehired" by the students would not be teaching courses for credit unless the Administration agreed. And finally, how many instructors could be hired for \$11,000.

The proposal for a \$6,000 scholarship fund also needs careful consideration. The students are already supporting scholarships through the Student Stores. Is it a legitimate function of Student Government to establish such a fund? What will be the criteria for selecting recipients? Who will have that authority? With the workings of Student Legislature being what they are, would any rational person wish for another person's education to be dependent on the decision of that body?

And would a scholarship controlled by the president be any more reasonable? What is to guarantee that a scholarship under the control of the president would be any more equitable than those funded through the Student Stores? Which leaves us with the alternative of scholarships by popular elections.

For the other proposals I would ask these questions: Is there a need for another draft counseling service? Is there a need for a Student Rights Handbook when any student can go to the Attorney General's office (Suite B, Carolina Union) and find out what his rights are? What is a Student Government Library? What will the students gain from a Leadership Conference? Better leaders?

On this latter point, the funds for the Leadership Conference are for one which has already taken place. It seems that just recently the Orientation Commission was crucified for making unauthorized expenditures. Is there a double standard for the executive office in which they can incur expenses without an appropriation?

There are, of course, several good proposals. A Black Counseling Service, a Legal Council and Service Fund would both be important contributions to the University. If it is necessary that they be funded in this way—and it is not altogether clear that it is so—then they should be established.

In conclusion, I would ask how many and which "broader questions" of the "major issues" are being answered in Mr. Bello's proposals? And is this "reallocation" the only and best answer?
Don Howard
Managing Editor
1969, 1970 Yackety Yack

Nation's Workers Growing Militant

To the Editor:
Last Sunday's column by Rick Allen, "Revolution Is Not Coming" is a great example of his political naivety and or anti-working class ideas. In an earlier editorial he said that there could be a "civil war" between the young and old in this country. In Sunday's column he out did himself with the statement, "As the New York hard hats so graphically demonstrated the blue collar workers of the U.S. are a very conservative political body." This is exactly what Nixon and the ruling class would like us to believe. The hardhats that demonstrated for Nixon are blue collar but are at the top of the working class economically with some making up to \$20,000 a year. The racist construction unions and the bosses in more than one instance financially helped those hardhats who attacked anti-war demonstrators in N.Y. It is ridiculous to imply that the working class in America is a conservative political body because a few hundred hardhats cheered Nixon.

The truth is that the working class in America is increasingly becoming aware of the fact that the war benefits only a few of the rich. Black and white workers are also beginning to see through their union misleaders like Meany and Woodcock as well as liberal politicians like Kennedy and McGovern. Since the war hurts working people the most, they should have the most desire to end it. Over 350,000 workers are currently striking the largest industrial corporation in the world—General Motors. G.M. of course is the chief polluter, but it also has a huge contract with the Pentagon. Right now the tanks are locked in the factories. The "illegal" postal wildcat strike last year and the Columbia University worker's strike protesting the invasion of Cambodia are two more examples of worker's growing militancy.

And so it is for Christians today. The empty tomb remains a fact to be confronted. The whole Gospel message, that a risen Christ brings man into a relationship with God, collapses if it isn't true. And if the Gospel isn't true, Christian faith, no matter how sophisticated, is so much subjective hot air.

In this world of hot air, we don't need more. With the stakes so high, if all Christianity can claim is another subjective, unprovable world view, then drop it. Such Christianity is worse than useless, it is dangerous.

But the beliefs of christianity are not mere subjective speculations; they are conclusions based on claimed historical events. And if we are to ever honestly confront Jesus Christ and his claims, we must, in the process, come to grips with that history.

One of the greatest strengths of the Bible is that it can be subjected to honest critical investigation. It doesn't shrivel up and disappear under the spotlight of searching questions. The history of Jesus Christ has been questioned for as long as there have been Christians, but the Bible has withstood historical analysis with amazing success. Countless opponents of Christianity have dug deep into the Bible's historical claims only to become Christians themselves.

Village Parking Rules Not Equal

To the Editor:
I live in Odum Village (married student housing) and the one time I tried to wash my car on the grass in my front yard I was chased away by a campus policeman under threat of incarceration of myself, my car, or both. However, everytime there is a UNC home football game, every available parking space in Odum Village as well as much of the grass area is filled with alumni or other visitor's cars. I can put up with these people taking my parking place but why can they park on my front lawn when I can't?

Of course each car on my lawn is worth from 12-24 dollars in football tickets. Where are you campus police? Is grass immune to automobile tires on selected Saturday afternoons?
Ronald R. Benson
607-A Hubbard Drive

Ken Ripley

Soul Food: History

Have you ever wondered why you believe something, or anything? Especially when that something is some type of faith in "God"?

A friend raised this problem recently when he commented, "You know, it doesn't really matter if you take away all the 'history' out of the Bible. If you look at the overall 'myth' of the Bible, the profound things it says about life, you can still come up with a pretty good Christianity."

But I wonder if that's really true. Of course, if you choose to disregard the Bible's 'history,' you can still discover a kind of profound observations, truisms or whatever. But I seriously doubt if Christianity would survive without its claim to historical foundations.

If all we want out of life, or religion, is something to think about or to help mold our characters, then history does seem irrelevant. Novels and poetry, philosophy, can all make valid and profound statements about the world around us without any direct reference to history.

But even here, history is important. The subjective insights we glean from literature or philosophy bear their greatest impact when they touch on our experiences and our history. For example, common sense tells us to reject the philosophy "all men are good" when we can look around at the world, its past and present, and see that all men aren't good. And how can we really look at ourselves apart from the past that has created us, or the future we face?

And suppose we want more than profound observations and character-molding insights? Here history directly steps in. Facts confront us, events compel us, to strike out in certain directions and make decisions that affect our lives. History is unavoidable.

If life has subjective meaning, it also has cold certainties—men live, they die, they triumph, and they suffer. Whatever we believe, unless our beliefs have concrete foundations in life, they remain only guesses.

Christianity links itself with life through its claim to history. The New Testament account of the life of Jesus, his death and his resurrection, was written and understood by early Christians as actual history. Early Christians were responding not to some useful philosophical allegory or mystical myth, but to a man they knew had existed, who made claims about himself, and who proved those claims through appearing to overcome death. On these beliefs, Christians staked their lives.

"If Christ has not been raised," Paul wrote to the early Christians, "then our preaching is in vain and your faith is in vain...If for this life only we have hoped in Christ, we are of all men most to be pitied."

And so it is for Christians today. The empty tomb remains a fact to be confronted. The whole Gospel message, that a risen Christ brings man into a relationship with God, collapses if it isn't true. And if the Gospel isn't true, Christian faith, no matter how sophisticated, is so much subjective hot air.

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Most telling in favor of the Bible's truthfulness is that while men can propose alternate theories to explain the empty tomb and other miracles, no one has successfully disproved them. We can choose not to believe the Bible, or to ignore it, but we cannot show that its account of Jesus Christ is false. The Bible still remains within the realm of history, and as such must be considered.

We can't afford not to consider the claims of Jesus Christ, if we have any interest in God whatsoever. Christianity offers itself as a very real and potent answer to the many puzzles and fears we face. We need to search out the answers, to examine the evidence, and to reach conclusions about what we want to believe and to follow.

Biblical history speaks for itself. At least listen to it.