

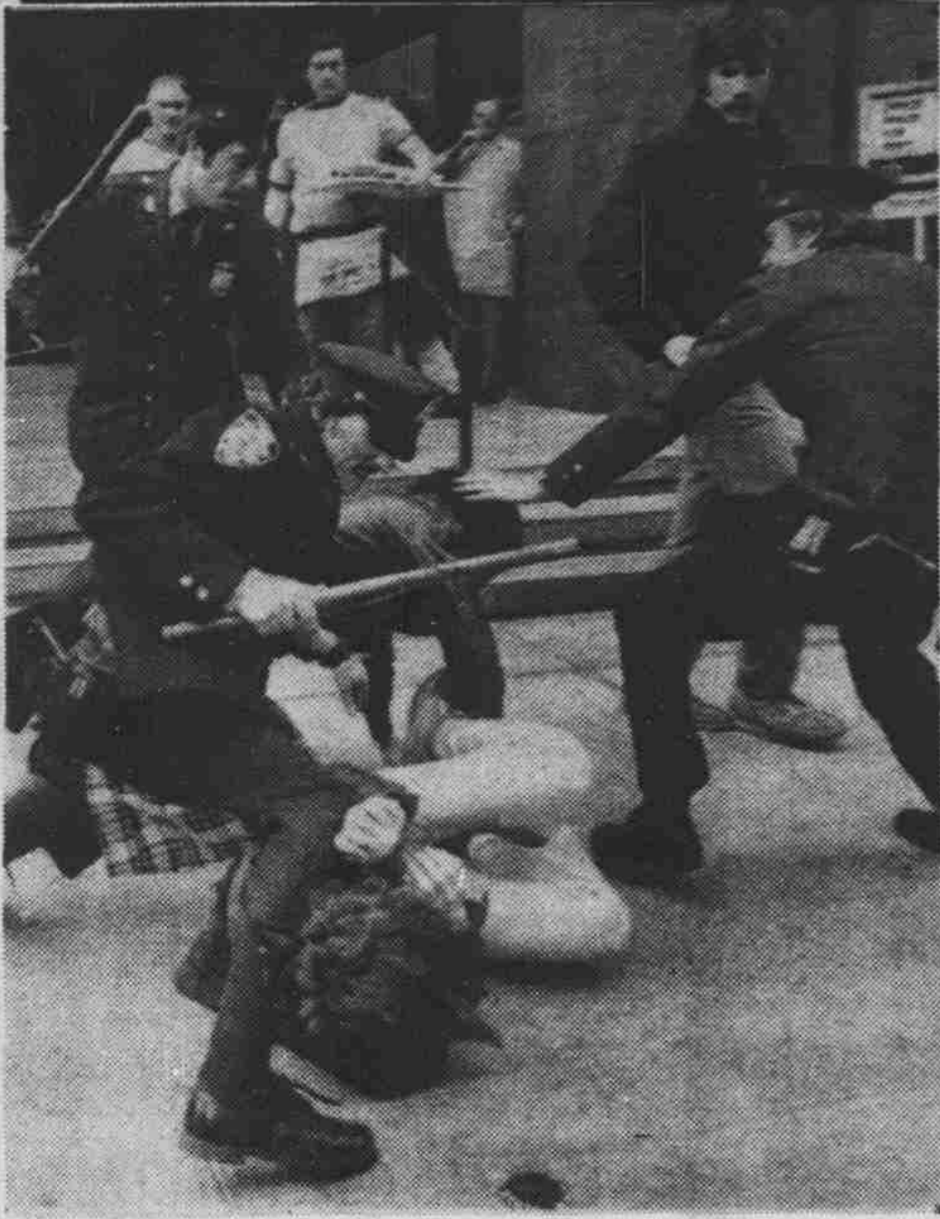
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Police collar two youths (left) following a scuffle near the U.N. building between Arab and Jewish factions demonstrating for and against respectively Yasser Arafat's appearance (right) before the world body.

Arafat asks new nation in U.N. talk

by Bruce W. Munn
United Press International

UNITED NATIONS—With U.N. headquarters turned into an armed camp to protect him, Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat urged creation Wednesday of a Palestine nation in which Arab, Jew and Christian could live in peace.

Speaking from the same U.N. General Assembly rostrum a few hours later, Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoah said Israel would never allow establishment of Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization anywhere in Palestine.

"The PLO will not be forced on the Palestinian Arabs," Tekoah said. "It will not be tolerated by the Jews of Israel."

Given honors usually accorded only a head of state or chief of government, Arafat—who is neither—said in his precedent-shattering appearance:

"I have come bearing an olive branch and a freedom fighter's gun. Do not let the olive branch fall from my hand."

"I am a rebel and freedom is my cause," said the pudgy, five-foot-seven inch Arafat wearing a black-and-white checkered Arab headdress. But he added:

"The Palestinian revolution does not, under any circumstances, consider the Jews as enemies. Our revolution is not predicated on any racial or religious basis."

At the end of his speech, Arafat stood with hands clenched over his head like a victorious prizefighter while waves of thunderous applause from a standing ovation washed over him.

But the six front-row seats of the Israeli delegation were empty. Several delegations including the American delegation headed by Ambassador John Scali neither stood nor applauded.

Arafat, 45, spoke amid the heaviest security precautions in U.N. history. A total of about 1,000 police and security agents were deployed in a paramilitary operation which went into effect early Wednesday morning when Arafat arrived at Kennedy airport and was taken to the U.N. in an army helicopter.

The militant Jewish Defense League had publicly vowed that Arafat would not leave New York alive.

Outside U.N. headquarters hundreds of New York city policemen kept rival crowds of pro-Arab and pro-Israeli demonstrators apart. Police arrested four people during two fistfights.

Speaking calmly and clearly in Arabic, Arafat renewed his long-standing demand for establishment of a Palestinian National Authority. Nowhere in his speech did he specifically call for dismantling the state of

Israel although the Israelis and others believe that creation of such a Palestine state would mean just that.

"I announce here that we do not wish the shedding of one drop of either Arab or Jewish blood," Arafat said in his 92-minute speech. "Neither do we delight in the continuation of killing, which would end once a just peace, based on our people's rights, hopes and aspirations, is finally established."

He said the PLO envisaged Palestine as "one democratic state where Christian, Jew and Moslem live in justice, equality and fraternity."

He said that "war starts in Palestine and peace starts in Palestine."

The PLO is the umbrella organization for most Palestinian nationalist groups including guerrillas. Of the three million Palestinians, roughly half live in Israel or Israel-occupied territory and most of the rest live as refugees or as established residents in Arab countries.

Arafat was invited to appear before the United Nations by a lopsided 105-4 vote with 20 abstentions on Oct. 14. Only Israel, the United States, the Dominican Republic and Bolivia voted against the invitation.

Arafat is the first representative of any group without official U.N. status to appear before the general assembly.

Arafat made a specific appeal to the American people for "friendship to the Arab world and more fruitful relations."

Arafat was lodged in an undisclosed location in the 38-floor U.N. glass skyscraper overlooking the East River. Below U.S. Coast Guard vessels patrolled the river. The Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram said that Arafat would fly to Cuba Thursday and go to Moscow later this month.

Arafat wore his customary black and white Arab headdress and khaki uniform but spoke without his usual dark glasses and five-day growth of beard.

In the 35-page English translation of his noon address, Arafat said the PLO's three chief objectives are: self-determination for the Palestinian people, the right to return to their homeland and the establishment of a Palestinian National Authority over Palestinian territory "from which Israeli occupation is removed."

Only 6 of 39 recommendations implemented from Schutz report

by Robert Petersen
Staff Writer

The 1972 Schutz report is a cornucopia of academic reforms, most of which have not been implemented.

Of the 39 recommendations—among them, four-course academic loads, variable credit, fully-credited physical education courses, review of the practicality of the examination requirement and reorganization of undergraduate advising—only six have been put into effect.

Eight, including five recommendations forming the foundation of the report, have been attacked or set aside.

The bulk are inoperative, according to the Committee on University Priorities.

The Schutz report was published by the Chancellor's Committee on Undergraduate Requirements. Formed in 1971, the committee was to further study the "complicated matter involving many academic questions" (academic reform) recommended by the earlier Godfrey Committee, formed in response to student protests and reform demands in the 1960's.

The committee was composed of 16 University administrators, faculty members and students representing various reform interests. Chancellor Joseph Sitterton appointed the members, chaired by Dr. John Schutz. The committee was released to Chancellor N. Ferebee Taylor in 1972.

The structure of the Schutz report rests on five recommendations:

- course credit should be given in credit units, one unit per semester for each three hours of course work per week required of the student in and out of class;
- the standard course should become four-credit unit course;

- departments should be free to offer two and three-credit unit courses.

- the normal student load should be 16 credit units per semester.

- the minimum requirement for graduation should become 128 credit units with a 2.0 quality-point average.

During a recent interview, John Schutz said the report accomplished little.

"The committee had hoped to focus attention on academic problems and make people aware of the opportunities available," he said. "It did not succeed very much in that."

The committee, Schutz said, believed its program of recommendations could benefit the good student without hampering the bad student, while helping to identify the good student by encouraging less superficiality in his work.

Schutz added he has a strong personal feeling that in recent times undergraduate education has been allowing the student to spread himself out too much. What is needed, he suggested, is more incentive to "dig in" to each subject.

"The committee thought we were looking ahead to an economic and social era where realities would force the University to think in terms of A.B. level education as good and valuable in its own right, not merely as a prelude to further academic degrees," Schutz said. "If that is true, the report made sense for this University."

He said the committee had hoped for a little more encouragement for some sections of the report. He was disappointed, but not greatly surprised.

Margaret Blackmon, a sophomore general college representative on the 1972 committee, was originally

unsatisfied with the report, and is even less satisfied with its results.

"The timing was wrong," she said. "It was a response to the unrest of the 60's, and after 1970 the time was not right. Even during our work there was little response. Most students will take what is given to them."

Blackmon added that the committee was too fiscally oriented, and that various factions were more concerned with protecting themselves than furthering academic reform.

"The committee was organized in February and I was disillusioned by March," she said. "I got more out of the Godfrey report than this one."

Blackmon, too, is pessimistic about the future of many of the Schutz recommendations. She said apathy killed their chances.

The report lies largely unused. Efforts have, however, been made to act on some of the Schutz recommendations. The Student Academic Reform Committee, individual departments and some administrators are attempting to institute programs carrying out or paralleling many of the committee concepts.

Efforts have been made as well to counter or delay Schutz recommendations. Counter-proposals have already been adopted by the Faculty Council, particularly in regard to the five basic recommendations.

John Schutz, considering means by which students might affect changes proposed by his committee, said, "About the best way a student can act is to try the art of persuasion on those in power. The real trick, though, is to know who the people are who have the power to make changes."

Polished Bond alliterates

Offers information, exhortation

by Sandra Millers
Staff Writer

After entertaining a near capacity Memorial Hall audience with 10 minutes of rambling anecdotes depicting the pleasures and pitfalls of a traveling politician, Georgia state legislator Julian Bond swung out of his song-and-dance routine into an alliterative hour of information and exhortation.

The Wednesday afternoon speech itself was short, yet broad in scope, encompassing criticism of the Nixon and Ford administrations, as well as of "powerful economic forces determined to maintain the status quo."

No longer the bright-eyed, still wet-behind-the-ears political rookie who made headlines in 1968 by becoming the youngest and the first black vice-presidential nominee, Bond's 1974 image is one of an articulate, concerned and polished politician.

"What has specifically happened in the United States over the last half decade is this," Bond began. "The reins of government have been seized by a massive coalition of the comfortable, the callous and the smug, who closed their minds, their hearts, and their ranks to the claims and calls to conscience put forward by the forgotten and unrepresented elements in American society."

"This has quite naturally resulted in the national nullification of the needs of the needy and the gratuitous gratification of the gross of the greedy, of victory for the politics of the penuriousness, of prevarication, impropriety, pious platitudes and self-righteous swinishness," he added.

In explaining the evolution of this situation, Bond said that during the Johnson and Kennedy years, the government became "a limited partner of sorts with the American underclass in their struggle to do better for themselves." But, he continued, the results of the past two elections, which brought in Nixon and "an impotent Congress," have changed all that.

"The government's attitude has changed from benign concern to malignant neglect," Bond said.

To support his statement, the Georgia legislator cited statistics which indicated a 60 per cent national cutback in social services over the last few years.

"Human problems now are put on a balance sheet and forced to add up to pay for themselves," he said.

Bond said the problems of blacks, though less vigorously publicized, are still very real. "Our infant mortality rates remain twice as high as for everyone else," he said. "Nearly half of all the black families in America earn less than \$5,000 a year. The average black American is still dying seven years earlier than his white counterpart. And we remain the last to be hired and the first to be fired."

Bond said the chain of events of the '60s, which replaced nonviolent marchers with "rapacious rioters" marked an exodus away from social concerns and toward a "new federalism" policy by the national government. As the burden of the American underclasses was shifted from the national to the state level, Bond said, black aspirations were curtailed and all underprivileged Americans suffered.

Presenting a possible solution, Bond continued, "There can be no better prescription for relieving this crisis or for reviving some interest in it than by creating a national coalition of the needy" designed to constantly test the political process.

Bond said America "must begin to fight back with the rather limited resources at its command" against the "sophisticated institutionalized inequality of the 1970s."

Closing his upeech, Bond offered the thoughts of 19th century black scholar W.E.B. duBois.

"I believe in God who made of one blood all the races that dwell on the earth," duBois wrote. "Especially do I believe in the Negro race, in the beauty of its genius, the sweetness of its soul, its strength and that meekness that shall inherit this turbulent earth, knowing that men may be brothers in Christ, even though they be not brothers in law."



Georgia legislator Julian Bond entertains a near-capacity crowd in Memorial

Servomation agreement still in limbo

by Bruce Henderson
Staff Writer

A contract renewal for Servomation-Mathias Inc., campus food service, remains in limbo, awaiting recommendations of an advisory committee to University administrators.

The Food Services Advisory Committee, a student government creation composed of students and faculty members, has yet to submit recommendations on whether Servomation's contract should be extended. The committee will meet Nov. 20 and may decide then on a contract endorsement and conditions.

Optimism was the word Wednesday from James A. Branch, auxiliary enterprises director and committee chairman.

"The food services are far superior to last year," Branch said. "So far the committee consensus is that Servomation is doing a better job than before."

The food service has been constantly criticized since it appeared on campus in 1970. Servomation is currently under a one-year contract containing strongly-worded guidelines for improved sanitation, menu variety and prices.

The committee acts as a sounding board for student food complaints and relays them to Servomation management. The committee's function is only advisory. Any recommendations must be approved by Chancellor N. Ferebee Taylor.

"We encourage students to go directly to the cafeteria if something is wrong. That's the most effective way—that way the problem is taken care of right there," Branch said.

The committee was originally expected to make its recommendations in October. "We're a meeting behind," said committee member Michael Dixon, explaining the delay. Servomation's current contract expires May 31, 1975.