The Daily Tar Heel

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Foul!

Former Creighton University basketball star Kevin Ross started class last week with seventh- and eighth-graders. And Ross wasn't the teacher.

Ross, 23 years old and 6-foot-9 inches tall, spent four years at Creighton, in Omaha, Neb., and was captain of the team. But he didn't get a degree — or an education. And now he's back in junior high school to learn the basics of reading, writing and arithmetic that he did not learn in high school and college. "I just wish people in education would make sure students get an education," Ross said.

As Ross has shown, they aren't. Getting an education is supposed to be the purpose of attending college for all students. Yet for a select group of college students — those who happen to play football or basketball — getting an education may be the last reason for them to be attending school. The abuses in college athletics gained prominent attention this summer when the president of the University of San Francisco discontinued the school's traditionally successful basketball program because of abuses in the program.

A series of articles in the Raleigh News and Observer last week showed that area colleges also are vulnerable to the mistakes that can ruin college athletics. The athletic departments at the most competitive colleges are big businesses: the combined sports budget for the eight Atlantic Coast Conference schools and East Carolina University is \$51.71 million. With those large amounts of money can come the trappings of big business and the loss of perspective of college athletics, including misplaced priorities about athletics and education.

In recognition of these problems in college sports, the American Council on Education has formed a committee of 25 university presidents to examine what can be done about cleaning up college athletics. UNC-system President William Friday was one of 12 presidents who was part of a council inquiry into recruiting violations, illegal payments to athletes, admission and eligibility standards, and the effects of competing for television and bowl contracts.

When the college presidents meet at the National Collegiate Athletic Association convention in January, they will have the opportunity to suggest policy changes to the NCAA. Among them should be the following:

• Freshmen athletes should not be permitted to play varsity sports. Some freshmen can contribute to an athletic program and adjust academically and socially, but most cannot. The demands of varsity sports often cause freshmen to immediately fall behind academically, a situation from which they often cannot recover.

• Incoming athletes should have a higher high school grade point average than the currently required 2.0. The 2.0 rule is so lax it is meaningless.

 Coaches should be given tenure or long-term contracts like other members of the academic community to relieve the over-emphasis on winning.

• Teams should lose a scholarship for a year for each athlete that did

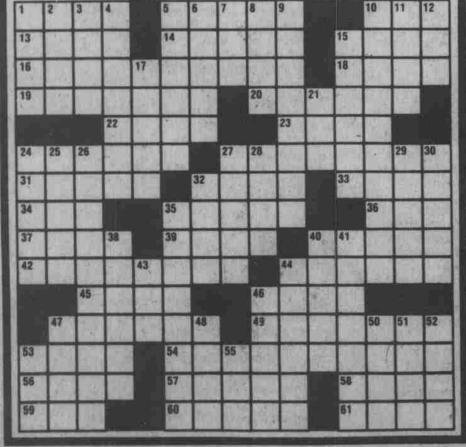
not graduate within five years of enrollment.

These are but a few changes the NCAA should make when it meets in January. The increasing reports of cheating and lowered academic standards are a clear sign that it is time for the NCAA to make some fundamental changes. On the courts and fields this may be the Golden Age of

mental changes. On the courts and fields this may be the Golden Age of college athletics, but without necessary changes it could turn into the Dark Age of college sports.

THE Daily Crossword By Bernice Gordon





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Voting: a right and a privilege

Sports and Doonesbury.'

"Sports Illustrated and Playboy."

"Son, you've got a bad case of college student rut."

Not all students are like this. Many are well informed

about the tax bills, the nuclear question and the relations

with Israel, the Soviet Union and Western Europe. We

should be well informed. We have the best news sources

But we have to use them. One of the biggest arguments

for not voting is "Well, I'm just one of 167 million. My

vote doesn't matter anyway." Or it is a silent protest.

"Well, I don't like either candidate, so I'm not going to

But we do have the right and as citizens we should exer-

cise that right. If the other half of the people voted in the

1980 presidential election, Jimmy Carter, or even John

Anderson, could have won, or Reagan could have land-

It's an ironic situation. Susan B. Anthony and other

women fought for years until the 1920 amendment was

passed so women could vote. Last election 59 percent of

eligible women voted. Blacks were awarded the right to

vote in 1870 under the 15th Amendment, but were

persecuted by a variety of Jim Crow laws including the

grandfather clause and until the 1960s Civil Rights Acts,

the citizens' duty to participate actively in the welfare of

the community. Other countries such as Australia,

Belgium and Ecuador hold with the Greek concept.

Voting is compulsory — those who don't must pay a fine.

law and can be restricted. Through the Middle Ages to the

20th century, voting was solely practiced by white land-

owners who had money and could therefore keep their

power, because someone who wanted to change the social

Also viewed as a privilege by some, voting is given by

The ancient Greeks, the first voters, viewed suffrage as

were not given protection. In 1980, 50 percent voted.

vote for either. One's as bad as the other."

slided to victory even more convincingly.

"Magazines?"

available around us.

By LEILA DUNBAR

"Here, in the first paragraph of the Declaration (of Independence), is the assertion of the natural right of all to the ballot; for how can 'the consent of the governed' be given, if the right to vote be denied?"

Susan B. Anthony

"One man, one vote."

Civil rights slogan

When I step into the voting booth on Nov. 2, I will be taking part in recurring history, celebrating more than 200 years of American suffrage, 62 years of women's suffrage

and 18 years of guaranteed black suffrage.

Unfortunately, only about 30 percent of my college peers will be with me. Since the voting age was lowered to 18 in 1971, the 18-20 age group has consistently voted the least in every election. In the 1980 presidential election only 35 percent voted, as compared to 43 percent for 21-24 year-olds; 58 percent for 25-44 year-olds; 69 percent for 45-64 year-olds; and 65 percent for those 65 years and older. Of the total electorate, only 53.2 percent voted, the lowest turnout since the 1932 election. There is a severe epidemic of apathy.

"Well, son, what's the matter? You look okay to me, except maybe a little listless."

"I don't know, Doc. I go to my classes, I study in the library, I go out for a few beers, do my laundry, cheer for Carolina and go to mixers. Nothing strenuous. But I feel kind of blah."

"Watch the news?"
"Sports and Benny Hill."
"Read the newspaper?"

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

System needs change from within

To the editor:

Ask yourself the question: What should my course of action be if I am part of an institution that perpetuates beliefs that are contrary to my own? Two possibilities exist: The first is the immediate response to your conscience in a refusal to abridge your sense of morality by terminating your participation in that organization. The second lies in a recognition of the goodness of man and a commitment to your ability influence those around you by remaining an active participant and by attempting to modify the thought of others from within that institutional framework. The first possibility reflects a short-term perspective, whereas the second alternative presupposes patience and hope for the

Case in point: Many of us on this campus have pondered just this question with respect to Melanie Wilson, a woman who participated in Panhellenic rush and Melanie Wilson, a black who tested the implicit rules of an all-too-comfortable white institution. It remains to be discussed and decided what caused or allowed the breaches of morality in this case. I shall leave that to continued study and speculation, but there is a viewpoint which should be stated.

I am not attempting to justify membership in a sorority; I am arguing that a greater chance for improvement lies in an ability to adapt to an environment as it is, rather than to defy it. I am arguing change. If we can understand the depth of the deficiencies both in the system and in our beings, then we may continue to persevere even if the change is slow.

For some of us who participated in rush with an overwhelming sense of nausea, it is the hardest step of all to continue to accept sisters as members of our family, even if we cannot respect their beliefs and actions. But this is where faith in humanity enters in, for it is better to abridge a part of yourself in the ultimate belief that you can make a difference in a situation that has potential for improvement.

My message is this:

For sisters who are participating in a system that cuts across their moral grain, a continuation of that participation does not reflect an unequivocable acceptance of deficiencies as long as that participation includes a commitment to change from the most productive setting — from within.

For those on the outside who become aware of the perpetuation of institutional racism, it is in everyone's interest that support be shown for those who struggle from within as long as those members' commitments to produce change do not falter. Published debate on this issue may end in a week; the problem will not — nor should our commitment to a solution.

Recognition of a deficiency is a source of embarrassment for those who are responsible for it. Changing that embarrassment to defensiveness is counterproductive. Through proper means and attitudes that sense of deficiency can become a vehicle of positive change.

Andrea Stumpf 223 McCauley St.

SCAU Expanding

To the editor: The Student Consumer Action Union

(SCAU) is a student-funded, studentstaffed service organization which works to improve the quality of food, housing and consumer information available to students. In previous years SCAU has pursued these goals by publishing such materials as "The Franklin St. Gourmet," a guide to and critique of local restaurants; "The Southern Part of Heaven," the most

"The Southern Part of Heaven," the most complete source of information concerning rental properties in Chapel Hill; along with other pamphlets on such topics as consumer rights, residency status, automotive repair and local banks.

This year SCAU plans to expand both the scope and form of its services. A full-time computerized Apartment Locator and Roommate Referral Service, a legislative task force to monitor and study local and state issues of economic concern to students, a comparative tabulation of prices at local grocery stores and a guide to legal problems in landlord/tenant relationships are just a few examples of what is in store. These projects will offer excellent opportunities for experience in legal research, computer science, marketing studies, journalism and publishing.

All of these projects can greatly benefit students here at UNC, but their success hinges on the willingness of creative and energetic students to get involved and put these ideas into action. Positions are available for vice-chairperson; Food, Housing, Consumer Contact and Special Projects chairpersons; and various project coordinators as well as committee positions. If any of our projects spark your interest, please drop by our office in Suite B of the Carolina Union any afternoon to apply or call 962-8313.

Richard Owens SCAU Chairperson

order was not allowed to vote.

The United States has seen suffrage as a right, but also as a privilege for many years. Theoretically, it is an inalienable right inherent in the individual by virtue of his citizenship.

As a right, it also means the right not to vote. But we are young, we are the educated, we are continually told

so we must vote as an affirmation of the hope of that future, to show that we do care about the state of the country, that we do care about the people who lead us, who make our laws. We must vote to show that we are responsible and hopeful and proud to share the tradition, new or old, of voting, of practicing what our ancestors fought for.

Were their efforts in vain?

"A statesman is an easy man
He tells his lies by rote;
A journalist makes up his lies
And takes you by the throat;
So stay at home and drink your beer
And let the neighbors vote."

William Butler Yeats: The Old Stone Cross

Instead we must think of the positive that we can do:
"There is but one unconditional commandment, which
is that we should seek incessantly, with fear and trembling, so to vote and to act as to bring about the very

largest total universe of good which we can see."

The Moral Philosopher and the Moral Life
Yes, it's idealistic. But if we lost faith in our own hopes
and dreams in present reality, then apathy is all that we
have. And nothing will ever be challenged or changed.

Leila Dunbar, a senior journalism and Spanish major from Milford, Mass., is assistant managing editor for The Daily Tar Heel.

WELL, IN MY NEW
CAMPAIGN YOU WILL
SEE AH HAVE
CHANGED...

PARCIST
COMPASSIONATE,
MORALIST
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DEMAGOGUE

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RECALCITRANT,
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Apathy not rampant

To the editor:

The question of student involvement raised by Stan Evans, "A Lack of Concern" (DTH, Sept. 16), is a valid one. On a campus the size of Carolina, students sometimes feel isolated and unimportant. Logically, they tend to doubt the impact of their campus organizations as well.

Generalization from this point is tricky though. Failing to seek office and professing apathy are two different things. In recent campaign rounds, I have found students interested and responsive. They have asked questions, expressed opinions and offered assistance. There is a wealth of energy to be tapped. Mobilizing this energy requires a concerted effort by student leaders and the electorate.

I would like to thank Evans for airing his concerns. However, Evans' letter leaves the impression that apathy is rampant on campus. I do not endorse that assumption. The opinions are there; they simply must be unearthed.

W.M. "Doc" Droze District 22, CGC Candidate G-1 Kingswood

Amendment not a cowardly way out

By GARTH DUNKLIN

Contrary to popular jibberish, the tax limitation-Balanced Budget amendment is not President Reagan's "cowardly way out" of deficit problems. If passed today, it would not take effect until fiscal 1985, little help to the current administration. In reality, this amendment is a constructive solution to problems that have plagued this country for 50 or more years. Supported by more than 73 percent of the American population, this amendment simply seeks to restore Americans' constitutional protection from unlimited federal spending and taxation.

As often happens, the partisan haggling over this amendment has led not only to arguing vague superficialities, but also to a major part of the amendment being ignored. Not many people are even aware of the fact that this amendment contains a provision that real growth of federal spending not exceed the real growth of the gross national product. Such a provision is imperative if we are to insure the stabilization of federal spending with the economy that supports it. The federal budget could still increase. No programs would be cut, but "future increases would be closely tied to the ability of the American people and the underlying economy to pay." Nonetheless, this important stipulation has been lost in the name calling.

The pervasiveness of the name calling and demagoguery regarding this amendment points to several additional reasons to support it. The foremost of these reasons being that it will force our gutless Congress to control their budget, something, as Milton Friedman said, they "just

can't seem to do." Had Congress been able to control itself in the past, we would have no deficit this year because the more than \$100 billion in interest on the federal debt would have to be paid. Had Congress been able to control itself (to obey the law), we would have had a balanced budget in 1981; as stipulated, by law, in the Federal Budget Control Act of 1974. We must face the fact that if our Congress won't work, we have to make it

One often overlooked factor of this bill is that it will hold members of Congress more accountable for increases in spending. Recently, Congress has been able to avoid

We must face the fact that if our Congress won't work, we have to make it work.

raising our taxes while increasing spending because inflationary "bracket creep" (taxation without representation) and deficit spending have allowed them to defer losses. Tying government growth to real growth and disallowing deficits will force congressmen to take responsibility for increasing spending because they will have to vote for a tax increase to cover new outlays. Thus, come election time, the voter can enforce his Constitution by checking his congressman's votes on a few key bills; today one must wade through hundreds of complicated procedural and appropriations votes. An added plus of this amendment will be the lessening of special interest power. This will happen because in weighing national priorities with restricted spending, congressmen will more easily be able

to say "no" and will thus be less vulnerable to special interest powers.

Another argument lawmakers often make against such an amendment is that it restricts the economic power of Congress too much. Restricts, yes; too much, no. For years now the problem has been no restriction and so congressmen, running for re-election, have "pork barrel projected" us into a \$1 trillion abyss. This amendment would halt that, but would also, by a three-fifths majority of both houses (at any time in the ongoing budget process), allow for deficit spending to help out in economic emergencies. The amendment would further be lifted in times of war. In view of the fact that government spending programs are usually out of synchronization with business cycles (and thus create inflation — by the time the money enters the economy, recovery has begun), even this small flexibility may be too much.

The power of Congress to spend was limited by Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution, but those powers were stretched by the courts. The power to tax was limited by Article 1, Section 9, but was expanded by the 16th Amendment. Thus, "the original constitutional limitations on spending and taxing have been eroded." The federal budget and Congress are still out of control and are crushing our economy. Therefore, "the only long-term answer to a strong economy is the adoption of a constitutional amendment limiting future growth of both taxation and spending." Congress just doesn't have the backbone, so we must give it to them — in no uncertain terms

Garth Dunklin, a junior political science and economics major from Winston-Salem, is a CGC representative and 1st vice chair of the College Republicans.