

Elections are Wednesday—special supplement today

Snow likely

Today will be cloudy with a chance of snow through tonight. The high will be in the low 30s today and Wednesday. The chance of precipitation is 70 percent.

The Daily Tar Heel

Birthday coming

The Daily Tar Heel celebrates its 86th birthday Thursday. Watch for our anniversary issue.

Serving the students and the University community since 1893

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Friday meets with HEW

William Thomas, regional director of the Office of Civil Rights (left) and HEW attorneys Jeffrey Champaign and Arlene Mendelsohn (center) were in Chapel Hill Monday to clarify and explain the government's position on desegregation to UNC President William Friday. Staff photo by Andy James.

Desegregation controversy still unsolved after meeting

By AMY McRARY
Staff Writer

No conclusions about the UNC desegregation plan resulted from the meeting Monday between federal and UNC system officials, but both sides did agree they need to know more about each other's position.

UNC President William Friday and several assistants met with U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare attorneys Arlene Mendelsohn and Jeffrey Champaign and Regional Director of the Office of Civil Rights William Thomas.

Friday was scheduled to meet with David Tatel, director of OCR, but Tatel was unable to attend the meeting due to the flu.

"I think we have reached a better understanding of each other's positions," Friday said. "And we have gone into more details about the criteria."

Friday said this is the first time the requirement by HEW dealing with desegregation of faculty at the system's 16 campuses has been discussed. This requirement, contained in the HEW criteria, states that the University system should "adopt the goal to increase the number of black faculty and administrators or "any other state higher education entity," in

positions that require doctoral degrees, as well as in those that do not.

Richard Robinson Jr., assistant to Friday, said some confusion existed over exactly what the HEW requirements asked UNC to do.

"There is confusion in principle," Robinson said. "Neither side really knows what the requirements mean."

Robinson said that Mendelsohn, who is the HEW attorney handling the UNC plan, told him she would look at the employment requirement and clarify the federal government's position.

Friday said later Monday that UNC was asking if affirmative action plans were sufficient to comply with the HEW criteria. Affirmative action sets up programs at each of the 16 campuses for increasing hiring of black and female faculty.

Friday said the talk concerning the desegregation of faculty was only a starting point. "We will talk further about this," he said.

"We are asking if the affirmative action programs we have begun at each university are enough," Robinson said. "And if they are not, we don't understand why."

Friday said he would talk with Tatel at a later, as yet indefinite, date about the issues discussed at the meeting Monday.

Although Friday said the meeting was informative, assistant Cleon Thompson said he was "not optimistic at all after this meeting."

Thompson, vice president for special services, said the HEW officials "brought no new programs or possibilities to us. The two sides just sat and shadow-boxed, re-explaining positions."

Also discussed at the meeting were differences between HEW and UNC over the elimination of program duplication. HEW said the University system must eliminate programs offered at predominantly white and predominantly black schools. Friday has said that elimination of the programs would not necessarily result in desegregation and more white students moving to predominantly black campuses.

Mendelsohn said the differences over program elimination still must be resolved. However, she said, negotiations have not reached the point where HEW and UNC have discussed what programs, if any, would be moved or eliminated.

HEW officials also presented a memo against a motion by the NAACP's Legal Defense and Education Fund to cut off federal aid to North Carolina before HEW could begin trying to cut off aid to UNC.

\$40,000 cash flow fund undisturbed CGC to invest \$144,000 of general surplus fund

By DIANE NORMAN
Staff Writer

The Campus Governing Council will invest all but \$40,000 of the Student Government general surplus.

The investment proposal was approved by the CGC last week. The decision comes after disclosures by Student Government officials that the general surplus totaled approximately \$184,000 in May 1977.

The proposal, drafted by Student Body President Bill Moss, calls for the surplus funds to be placed in an investment pool managed by the University's department of

business and finance. "Any amount invested in the pool can be made available to CGC at any time," said Wayne Jones, assistant vice chancellor for business and finance.

Seven percent return

University investments usually realize a 6 to 7 percent yearly return, according to Jones. Such investments are made predominantly in bonds.

Under the investment proposal, the Student Government treasurer and the chairperson of the CGC Finance Committee

will be allowed to invest all surplus funds above the \$40,000 cash-flow base during the remainder of the spring semester.

All deposits and withdrawals of funds will be reported to the CGC Finance Committee.

In addition, the treasurer and chairperson of the Finance Committee will be asked to seek professional consultation on investment and cash-flow procedures to establish a long-term investment policy.

The long-term policy for future surplus investments then would be subject to approval by CGC.

Way to earn profit

Moss endorsed the new proposal as a means for Student Government to realize a profit on its surplus funds.

Such an option is not available through the demand-deposit account managed by the Student Activities Fund Office. That account, which functions very much like a checking account, does not receive interest.

Moss said the short-term University investment pool also has the added advantage of being able to return investment funds on demand.

"It's almost like a demand-deposit account with interest," he said.

Moss emphasized the need to preserve the general surplus to facilitate cash flow.

It is money from the general surplus that is deposited into student organizations' accounts over the summer, before student activities fees have started to come in.

Modifications necessary

Without the surplus, the organizations would have to wait until well into the semester for part or all of their appropriations.

Moss said he foresees the possibility that the surplus will not be large enough to cover budget appropriations in the near future. Modifications in the cash-flow system will be necessary, should that occur.

Partial budget appropriations would be the most logical solution, according to Moss, in the interim between the start of organizational activities and the receipt of activities fees by SAFO.

Cureton, Phillips to debate issues

By JACI HUGHES
Staff Writer

Presidential candidates Gordon Cureton and Jim Phillips will debate the campaign issues on WXYC (89.3 FM) at 7 p.m. today.

Topics for debate will include the budgetary process, race relations, drop-add policy, four-course load, UNC relations with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and variable course credit.

The debate will be taped at 2 p.m. today. Cureton and Phillips originally had agreed to debate at 7:30 p.m. Monday.

Cureton said, however, that after agreeing to the debate he realized he could not attend the taping session. "I had a schedule conflict

in Granville Towers," Cureton said. "We decided to cancel the debate."

Phillips did not learn that the session had been canceled until he arrived at WXYC at 7:30 p.m.

"I was there at 7:30 and Gordon wasn't," Phillips said Monday night.

Ty Braswell, Cureton's campaign manager, was at the station at the scheduled time. He and Phillips then agreed to meet at midnight with Cureton and Phillips' campaign manager to discuss rescheduling the WXYC debate as well as a possible open debate in the Pit at noon today.

Phillips received a letter from Cureton

Monday inviting him to a public debate between the presidential candidates at noon in the Pit.

"I would like to have a public debate, but the political atmosphere on this campus is not conducive to that type of thing (open debate in an uncontrolled atmosphere)," Phillips said.

Rules for the debate were also set in the midnight meeting. Answers will be limited to two minutes; random selection will determine the first speaker and the order will alternate thereafter; Doug Everhart, WXYC assistant news director, will be the moderator; and any changes in the rules must be approved by both candidates.

Col. Schandler explains Johnson's Tet offensive

By PAM KELLEY
Staff Writer

"Lyndon Johnson's objective was not to 'win,' either in North or South Vietnam but rather to influence the course of the struggle in the South, while having 'the minimum impact on the American domestic scene,'" Col. Herbert Y. Schandler (Ret.) said Monday.

President Johnson failed to develop a precise, clear aim with necessary limitations, though, Schandler said, and the consequences of this failure were a large-scale bombing campaign against North Vietnam and the commitment of

half a million American troops to a ground war in Asia without any fundamental agreement as to how victory was to be achieved.

Schandler presented a paper at UNC Monday titled "The U.S. Build-up in Vietnam and the 1968 Tet Crisis" as part of the public symposium, "The Tet Offensive and the Escalation of the Vietnam War, 1965-68."

Respondents to Schandler's presentation were Richard K. Betts of the Brookings Institution and Morton H. Halperin, former deputy secretary of defense.

Schandler explained to a group of approximately 100 that fundamental differences within Johnson's administration, which did not surface publicly, were responsible for his failure to develop a clear aim. While Johnson supported an entirely defensive position in Vietnam, his Joint-Chiefs-of-Staff wanted a clear-cut victory which they said could be achieved by mobilization of troops and application of overwhelming military power, Schandler said.

The Tet Offensive, which occurred Jan. 30 and 31, 1968, "shattered this facade of policy," according to Schandler.

Tet was the problem for all the solutions the individuals in Washington had, Halperin said. For the Joint-Chiefs-of-Staff, the solution for Tet was to call up reserves and mobilize troops — what they had wanted to do all along, he said. The chiefs, he added, made it a point to emphasize that the war was going badly and more troops were a necessity.

Halperin said Johnson used the Tet Offensive in another way: he was afraid to lose the Democratic nomination to Robert Kennedy, and his solution was to withdraw from the race.

Tet let Johnson declare he would stop bombing the major portion of North Vietnam, Halperin said, and thus he withdrew from the presidential



Herbert Schandler

race looking like a hero. Halperin pointed out that the declaration of ceased bombing was no big disclosure; the United States would not have been bombing at that time of year, anyway.

"After Tet 1968, the decision-making process functioned properly for the first time," Schandler said.

Richard Betts, co-author of *The Story of Vietnam: The System Worked*, disagreed, saying, "It is surprising and depressing how little rationale changed."

Schandler concluded by saying Tet represented a turning point in American policy toward Vietnam. "American objectives in Vietnam remained the same," he said. "But after years of military effort and political anguish, the American government finally, in March 1968, developed a strategy for attaining those objectives that it hoped would not place an unlimited burden upon national economic and military resources, and that could, over time, hold public acceptance."

As possible solution for HEW Expansion of African studies cited

By MICHELE MECKE
Staff Writer

Strengthening UNC's Afro-American Studies program would help to draw black students to the University, the director of the program said recently.

In the wake of U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare calls for further desegregation at UNC, Sonja H. Stone said that if her program and the allied African Studies curriculum were strengthened and if the strengthening were properly communicated to high school students and the community at large, "Over time, it would be a definite drawing card."

By a strengthened program, Stone said she means basically a change for African and Afro-American Studies from the status of a curriculum to that of a department.

"There is a general and a University problem in not recognizing the value of black studies," Stone said. "The strengthening of this program I think would certainly be an indication to black students that the cultural heritage of black students and their social concerns are being addressed by this University."

Stone and Roberta Ann Dunbar, director of African Studies, said they would like to see their curricula gain departmental status primarily to allow expansion of their faculties. A curriculum is an interdisciplinary program and must share most of its faculty with other departments.

"The main limitation for us at this point is a lack of full-time faculty," Stone said. Dunbar is the only faculty member assigned full-time to the curricula. Stone says her primary duty is directing Afro-American Studies, but she is also assigned to the School of Education.

The problem with sharing faculty members

officially assigned to other departments, Dunbar explained, is that "their priorities tend to leave the study of blacks and black Americans at the bottom of the totem pole." What the curricula need are "people whose primary academic concern is this (black studies)," Dunbar said.

African and Afro-American studies were set up as curricula in 1969, following demands by black students for a department and a major in black studies.

"Initially, it was not possible or desirable to make it (black studies) a department," according to Gordon B. Cleveland, assistant dean in the College of Arts and Sciences and a member of the committee appointed to study the blacks' demands in 1969.

Cleveland said the committee felt that black studies lent itself to the curricular set-up for two reasons. Because of its interdisciplinary nature, the program could draw from different departments, and curricular status would help the black studies program become established. "You just don't set up a new department overnight," Cleveland said.

But the committee recommended periodic review of the curricula to consider revisions of their structures. "We didn't rule out the possibility that one day it would be a department," Cleveland said.

In October 1975, Stone and Dunbar applied to James R. Gaskin, then dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, for departmental status. Their request was turned down, "chiefly because we (the University) were not in an expansionist period and did not have enough resources," Gaskin said.

Stone said she feels optimistic about support from the present dean of the college, Samuel R. Williamson. "He is a key figure, and I feel we have

his support," she said.

But Williamson said he expected it would be a long time before the curricula were elevated to departmental status. There first would have to be long periods of growth of the program, he said. "We don't create departments on the spur of the moment," he said.

Williamson said the notion that a strengthened black studies program would draw blacks to the University "might or might not be the case. We want to strengthen all of our programs to draw blacks."

The University also has no new resources for funding a new department at present, Williamson said.

"But departmental status doesn't confer success."

"And there's a question whether it (black studies) is an independent discipline or an interdisciplinary study." The program's best chance for success now is as a curriculum, Williamson said.

But, Dunbar said, "This is a field of study that was long overdue. We need to have a broader base in institutionalized courses in African and Afro-American studies."

Stone and Dunbar said they have no immediate plans to reapply for departmental status. "It is not the inclination of the administration at this time to accept it," Stone said.

"In the short run, I would say our chances (of becoming a department) are not very great," Dunbar said. "At this point we will retain as a long-run goal the achievement of departmental status."

In the meantime Stone and Dunbar are working to develop cooperative relationships with other departments to strengthen their course offerings.

Who's who?



Gordon Cureton



Geoffrey Hoare

Printers cause 'DTH' pic switch; political motive charged by some

A printer's error in the Monday DTH resulted in some angry students and remorseful Daily Tar Heel staff Monday.

A misplaced picture accompanied a page one story about the runoff elections for student body president. The picture was of Geoffrey Hoare, Carolina Union president, but was captioned Gordon Cureton, presidential candidate. Cureton's picture was in the paper — on page three — with the caption "Geoffrey Hoare."

The mistake occurred after the page left the DTH offices Sunday night. The paper's composition shop places stories, headlines and captions on the pages and leaves blank spaces where pictures are to be placed by the printer. Photographs are marked according to size and page number and sent to the printer separately.

Although the photographs of Cureton and Hoare were marked correctly, the printer accidentally transposed the two because they were the same size.

Bill Hinton, whose company in Mebane prints the Daily Tar Heel, took responsibility for the error and offered to help with additional election coverage to correct the mistake.

Other visitors and callers to the Tar Heel offices saw the mistake as intentional and politically motivated. One woman said she could not help but believe the paper was "out to get" Cureton, and a male caller termed the mix-up "racist and political."

DTH Editor Greg Porter said he regrets the error and hopes the special election section today will correct any misconceptions.