

Warm

Today will be partly cloudy and mild with the high in the mid 60s and the low in the 40s. There is a 20 percent chance of rain.

The Daily Tar Heel

'Yacks' here

The 1977 Yackety Yack has arrived at long last. Chuck Alston takes a look at the yearbook on page 3.

Serving the students and the University community since 1893

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Please call us: 933-0245

HEW cutoff of funds may start today; UNC requests more time

By HOWARD TROXLER
Staff Writer

The federal government will begin proceedings to cut off up to \$89 million annually in federal funds to UNC unless an agreement concerning a new desegregation plan for the 16-campus system is reached today.

However, UNC officials have reportedly asked HEW Secretary Joseph Califano for an extension of the agreement deadline. Califano is to announce his decision today.

If no extension is granted and no agreement is reached, HEW has the authority to begin a review of UNC programs to determine how much funding federal officials can withdraw.

UNC President William C. Friday expressed doubt Sunday that an agreement would be reached before the deadline today. "The status of the negotiations has not changed since last week," Friday said.

The main area of disagreement between HEW and UNC is the federal requirement that unnecessary duplication of programs in adjacent black and white schools be eliminated.

Under the HEW criteria for an acceptable desegregation plan, academic programs at white institutions would be eliminated in order to upgrade similar programs at nearby black institutions.

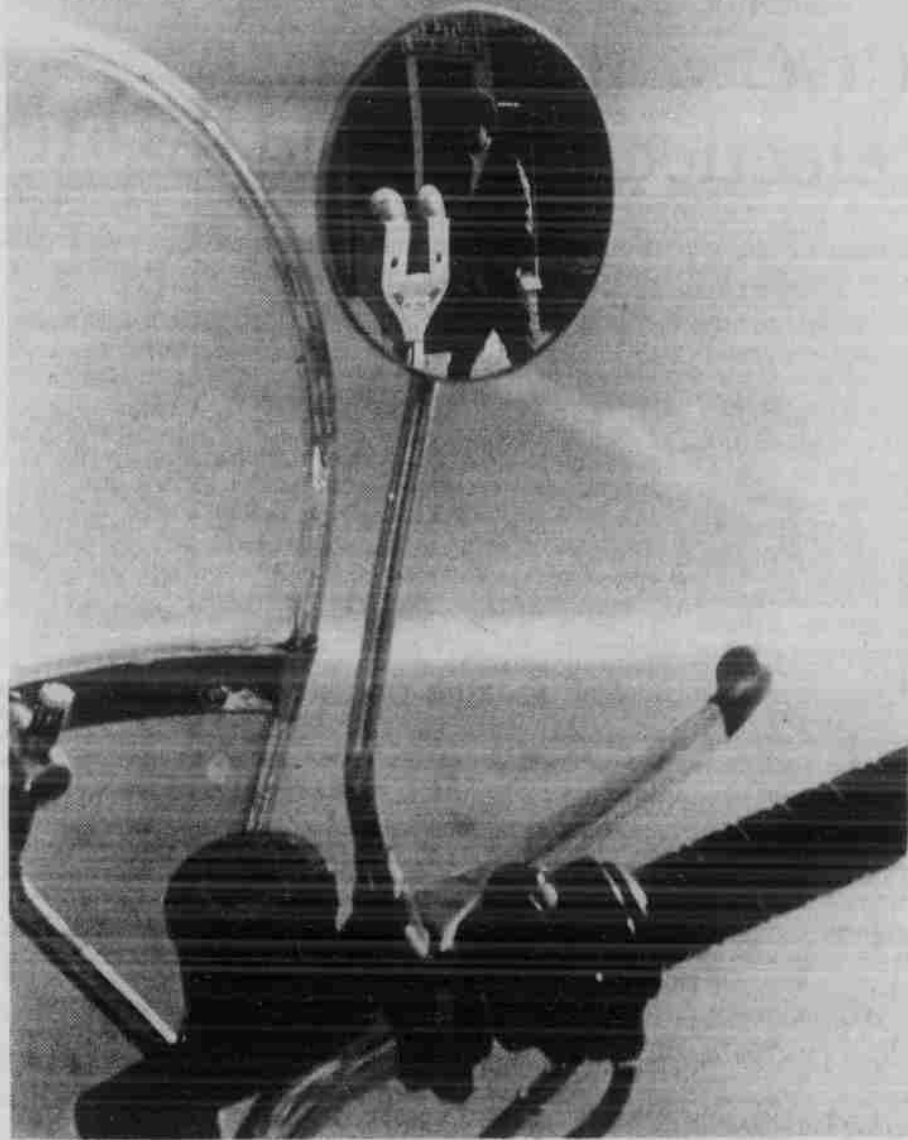
UNC officials, including Friday, argue that the HEW requirement infringes on state control of the University system.

Even if no extension is granted and HEW begins cutoff proceedings, it may be months before the effects are felt, Raymond Dawson, UNC vice president for academic affairs, said Sunday.

Dawson said HEW will have to review the entire UNC system program-by-program to determine which area of funding should be cut. "It could take a long time," he said.

UNC has tentatively hired the law firm of Fulbright and Jaworski to represent the University in dealing with the federal government. The firm's senior partner, Leon Jaworski, was head of the Watergate investigation team.

See HEW on page 2.



The mirror of a motorcycle parked on Franklin Street catches and reflects the image of a passerby. The unidentified man, ignoring recent warm weather that afforded many a chance to sunbathe, zips his jacket. Staff photo by Billy Newman.

Honor Code changes now before Chancellor

By DIANE NORMAN
Staff Writer

The Faculty Council completed action on proposed Honor Code changes Friday, approving the remaining seven amendments to the Instrument of Student Judicial Governance. The amendments have already passed the Campus Governing Council and await only the chancellor's signature to be incorporated in the instrument.

The council also voted to retain the present pass-fail system. But a statement will be added to the undergraduate bulletin warning students that the use of the option in some courses may hamper their attempts to enter certain graduate schools.

Under the present pass-fail system, students may declare a course pass-fail on or before the final course drop date. Students may take no more than seven hours of pass-fail credit in a single semester.

Specific responsibilities for students under the Honor Code are outlined in the first amendment adopted by the council Friday.

Responsibilities of students include:

- Conducting all academic work "within the letter and spirit of the Honor Code" and consulting with the faculty and other sources to clarify the meaning of plagiarism and proper methods of attribution.
- Signing an honor pledge on all graded academic work.
- Complying with faculty regulations designed

to curb cheating and reporting any reasonable suspicion that a student has given or received unauthorized aid in graded work.

• Cooperating with the office of the student attorney general or defense counsel in the investigation or trial of any alleged Honor Code violation.

In January, the council approved a set of faculty responsibilities to be included in the faculty handbook. The responsibilities include:

- Informing students at the beginning of each course that the Honor Code is in effect and defining plagiarism.
 - Requiring students to sign the honor pledge and taking steps within the physical limitations of the classroom to prevent cheating.
 - Avoiding reuse of exams unless all students have access to copies of the exams and being present in the classroom during examinations as the instructor deems necessary.
 - Reporting alleged Honor Code infractions and cooperating in the investigation and trial of any alleged violation.
- Other amendments to the instrument include:
- Making suspension the "normative sanction" for a student's first academic offense.
 - Extending the minimum length of an indefinite suspension.
 - Creating the position of Honor Code counselor.
 - Eliminating the so called "rat clause" from the instrument.

For pre-college private schools

Bell believes tax credits unconstitutional

By TERRI HUNT
Staff Writer

Attorney General Griffin Bell Saturday said he believes a Senate bill to provide tuition tax credits for university students to parents with children in private elementary and secondary schools is unconstitutional.

The proposed tax credit plan would allow parents to have their federal income taxes by up to \$500 a year for each child in a private school charging tuition.

But in a letter to HEW Secretary Joseph Califano, who questioned the constitutionality of the bill, Bell said "tuition tax credits of the sort contemplated would be held unconstitutional" because of constitutional guarantees of separation of church and state.

Continued grants and tax credits at the college level would be constitutional because non-public higher education is felt by the Justice Department to be less "pervasively sectarian," Bell said.

The Carter administration, which opposes tax credits as a means of subsidizing higher education, has sent a substitute \$1.5 billion student aid bill to the Senate designed to help middle-income families send their children

to college.

Stan Broadway, executive director of the N.C. Educational Assistance Authority, said Sunday he favors the overall financial aid plan proposed by Carter.

"The student needs financial aid at the time he enrolls," Broadway said. "The tax credit wouldn't come until a year after the student enrolls, so they (the student's parents) couldn't use it as a deduction until the next year."

"In Bell's statement, I think he is expressing the administration's view," Broadway said.

The bill, as proposed by the president, would extend Basic Educational Opportunity Grant eligibility to students with family incomes as much as \$25,000, increase funding of supplemental grants and college work-study programs and make families with incomes up to \$45,000 eligible for guaranteed loans with interest subsidized by the government while the student is in college.

Carter's proposals have met stiff opposition in Congress. Along with the tax credit bill, which was approved by the Senate

Finance Committee, the Senate Human Resources Committee has approved a bill similar to Carter's but with some changes.

The tax credit bill approved by the finance committee Feb. 23 would allow a \$250 credit for college and vocational school tuitions in the next two years. After Aug. 1, 1980, it would permit credits of up to \$500 for parochial and private school tuitions as well as for college and vocational school costs.

Carter's proposal for a \$250 grant for every college student from a family whose income is between \$16,000-\$25,000 per year was changed by the Senate Human Resources Committee. Instead, the committee tied the size of the grant to family income.

Another of Carter's proposals the Senate altered includes raising the interest subsidy of the Guaranteed Student Loan Program from the current \$30,000 to \$45,000 a year, before taxes. The subsidy program allows the federal government to pay the interest on such loans while students are in college and would guarantee payment of the loan to prevent possible losses to lenders through default.

Recent Senate action took away the interest subsidy ceiling of \$45,000. This presents a problem, a Carter aide said, because more students will become eligible for aid.

All Senate action to change Carter's proposals, especially the tax credit bill, is strongly opposed by the administration.

Last month, when Carter revealed his \$12.9 billion master education plan for 1979, he made no concrete proposals to aid private school students. The president reiterated his opposition to congressional efforts to give tuition tax credits.

The Justice Department based its opinion on two Supreme Court cases in which states sought to reimburse or provide tax relief to the parents of children attending private schools.

Quoting from one decision, Assistant Attorney General John Harmon wrote that a statute "must be one that neither advances nor inhibits religion (and) must not foster an excessive entanglement with religion."

"Tax credits (would) have a primary purpose of benefiting parents of children attending sectarian, non-public schools," Harmon said.

Symposium panel to view American, Soviet media

By CAM JOHNSON
Staff Writer

Two journalists and a former member of the U.S. State Department will speak at 8 tonight in Memorial Hall as part of the Carolina Symposium.

Abraham Brumberg, Robert Kaiser and Hedrick Smith, the three participants, will conduct a panel discussion on the prevailing views of the mass media in the United States and the Soviet Union today.

Kaiser, author of the 1976 bestseller *Russia: The People and the Power*, has worked in several capacities for *The Washington Post* since 1963. From 1971-74 he was chief of the *Post's* Moscow bureau, winning the Overseas Press Club's prize for best foreign correspondence in 1974. He is now on the national staff of the *Post*.

Smith, presently Washington bureau chief for the *New York Times*, is author of the bestselling book *The Russians*. Smith won the Pulitzer Prize in 1974 for his Moscow coverage and is co-author of

The Pentagon Papers.

Brumberg worked for the U.S. State Department from 1952-1970 and edited *Problems of Communism*, an analytical publication of the U.S. Information Agency, from 1956-1970.

Brumberg joined the panel in place of a representative of the Soviet Union, Y. N. Zassoursky, dean of the Moscow State University School of Journalism and a *Tass* representative. Zassoursky canceled due to unforeseen work demands.

The opening statements in the discussion will concern:

- The nature of news.
- State versus commercial control of mass media.
- The extent to which the media create a society in their own image in each country.
- The manner in which foreign affairs are covered in the United States and the Soviet Union.
- The underground press in the United States and Soviet Union.
- Difference in access to information in the two countries.

More than half of dorm rent pays for housing services

By ELIZABETH MESSICK
Staff Writer

More than half of the dormitory rent paid by UNC students is spent on salaries, wages and benefits for the UNC housing department and other departments.

According to a chart prepared by the UNC Department of Housing, 47.1 percent of a dorm resident's rent is paid to residence, housekeeping and maintenance workers. This accounts for between \$118 and \$137 of each resident's rent payment. The amount varies according to the residence hall in which the student lives.

An additional 7.2 percent, or between \$18 and \$21 per person, is paid into staff benefits.

Nuclear power plant opponents free 700 balloons to make point

By TONY MACE
Staff Writer

NEW HILL — Opponents of the \$4.2 billion Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant released 700 balloons from the plant's southwest Wake County construction site Sunday to demonstrate the path of radiation in the event of a major accident.

"We are concerned about the effect of the continuous low-level radiation which the plant will emit," said David Birkhead, an organizer for the Kudzu Alliance Citizens Against Shearon Harris demonstration.

A University of California study found that prolonged exposure to low-level radiation increases the chances of leukemia and other cancers, Birkhead said.

"Hopefully, the balloons will help more people realize the possible effects the plant will have on their lives," he said. Each balloon has a postcard attached with information about Shearon Harris and Kudzu Alliance.

See BALLOONS on page 2.

Benefits, which must be paid to all state employees, include social security, medical insurance and workmen's compensation.

One-eighth of all salaries, wages and compensation benefits is paid to physical plant and campus security employees.

The next largest expenditure, 19.9 percent of rent receipts, goes for utilities. Utilities account for between \$50 and \$57 of each resident's rent payment.

Retirement of building debts accounts for 11.2 percent of a dorm resident's rent. This money is used for payments on the 40-year bonds used to finance the building of new dormitories. Hinton James, the newest dorm on campus, was completed in 1968 and will be paid for in the year 2008.

Four other categories of expenditures comprise the remaining 15 percent of the housing budget.

Supplies and materials are 3.1 percent of the budget and include maintenance, housekeeping and office supplies.

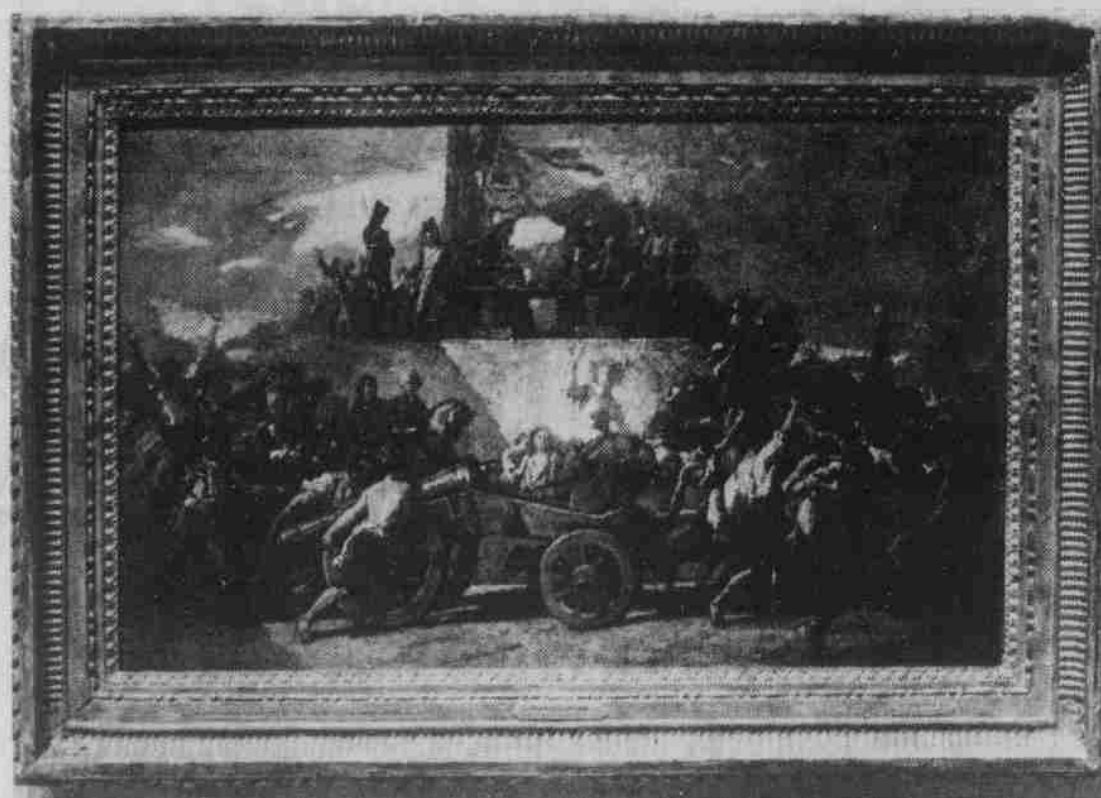
Furniture and equipment expenditures, which amount to between \$5.50 and \$6.50 per resident or 2.2 percent of a rent bill, buy furniture for dorm rooms, common areas and offices and service vehicles for use by the housing department.

Repairs and maintenance costs for buildings and equipment constitute 6.5 percent of housing expenditures.

The balance of the budget goes to communication expenses such as telephones and postage, printing and binding costs for housing publications, data processing and insurance policies held by the department.

According to the housing department 90.3 percent of all housing-related funds comes from room rent. An as yet undisclosed rent increase has been announced by the housing department for the 1978-79 year.

Other rental income is received from groups affiliated with the University during the summer and from departmental investment.



Couture's "The Enrollment of the Volunteers of 1792" (above) is a good example of a less-than-successful sketch which is nonetheless instructional. The action on the fringes of the painting is energy-charged, but the purported focal

point, a cannon-mounted diety, is almost anti-climactic. Gorot's "Girl With a Pink Shawl" marks a departure for the artist, a specialist in landscape. Staff photos by Billy Newman.



Ackland shows 19th century French sketches

By MELANIE MODLIN
Staff Writer

The Frenchman Diderot once remarked that the sketch is more interesting than the finished work of art. Had he lived to see the current exhibit at the Ackland Museum, "French 19th Century Oil Sketches: David to Degas," he might have

tacked on a string of exclamation marks to his statement.

The exhibit, organized by Ackland curator John M. Wisdom, is remarkable not only for its breadth — every major French artist of the period is represented — but for the quality of the paintings as well.

At the start of the century, Jacques-Louis David and his followers, the Neoclassicists, saw the sketch as one minor step toward the finished

product. As an example, the supple, emotion-laden face in David's "Head of Andromache," captured in rather floppy brushwork, would assume a highly-finished look in the final version, with virtually no trace of the artist's hand.

Mr. Wisdom, in his preface to the exhibit catalogue, terms the 19th century the "period of sketch-finish conflict." This label is extremely appropriate if one compares the work of the Neoclassicists against the paintings of the Romantic and Barbizon artists — Gericault, Delacroix, Rousseau.

The latter enjoyed the exhilarating freedom a sketch could provide. Unlike David, they began patterning their finished works on sketches, a move which was to jolt the French public. A look at Delacroix's "Sketch for the Battle of Poitiers" reveals its striking similarity to later finished works by the same artist; both contain energetic

brushwork which vibrates before one's eyes.

The belief in the aesthetic worth of the sketch reached its zenith in the work of Manet and Degas, also represented at the Ackland. These two, finding their greatest success in the loose, unrestricted realm of Impressionism, brought the concepts of finish and sketch to an even closer union.

A look at Degas' portrait of his younger brother, "Achille de Gas," demonstrates how "complete" a sketch can be, and how several well-drawn lines can create a whole work of art.

Clearly the artist devotes most of his attention to the subject's face, which is skillfully rendered. For more minor details, such as the pants, one or two outlines suffice.

The Ackland exhibit, besides presenting a wide variety of artistic techniques, provides a good

basic education in the many functions a sketch can serve. Sometimes it is a testing ground for the artist's ideas, and sometimes it is not too successful.

Gros' "Study for the Pesthouse at Jaffa" shows just how much the artist relied on sketches for developing the finished product. The rather subdued amber palette in the study is replaced by bright color and dramatic lighting effects in the final version. The action is also transported from a murky cell (in the sketch) to an exotic mosque-type affair with lofty arches.

The human figure in the study arc often so loosely drawn as to be indistinguishable from the room's furnishings. Gros sharpens these images in the final product, bringing his free-wheeling brushstrokes into submission as if he were adjusting some magical fine-tuning button.

See ART on page 4.