

Slightly warmer

Today will be partly cloudy, with an afternoon high reaching the low 70s. Rain is unlikely—a 20 percent chance through tonight.

The Daily Tar Heel

Serving the students and the University community since 1893

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Dodgers win

The Los Angeles Dodgers beat the New York Yankees 11-5 in the first game of the World Series in Los Angeles.

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Air Force ROTC looking for people, new director says

By DEBBIE MOOSE
Staff Writer



Col. John Wolfe

"I know there are people out there who could benefit from the Air Force ROTC program if I can break down the stereotype of the military and tell them what we have to offer and about the excitement of aerospace," said Col. John C. Wolfe, newly installed AFROTC commander, about his goals and ideas for the program.

Wolfe has been in the service 22 years. He was officially named as department chairperson three weeks ago and has been in Chapel Hill only a month. "I'm still undergoing culture shock from the trees," said Wolfe, who left his post as base commander at Vance Air Force Base in Oklahoma to come to UNC. "I almost got claustrophobia from the trees."

Wolfe said he wanted the teaching post because he enjoys working with young people and likes the academic atmosphere of the University. "I sort of get to do my own thing and have a lot of latitude in making decisions. This is also the most beautiful country in the world, and UNC has an excellent reputation," Wolfe said.

To be honest with you, the (AFROTC) program here is in a little bit of trouble because the last two classes have been small," Wolfe said. There are only seven people in the AFROTC senior class this year, but Wolfe said he is optimistic about the sophomore and freshman classes, which contain about 34 members each.

The Air Force has relaxed some of its restrictions, and military demand for personnel is on the increase, Wolfe said. "We are just beginning to discover the practical value of space exploration—there are exciting opportunities in space now," he said.

The hostility towards the military that existed during the 1960s largely has died out, helping recruitment. "Cadets say they get some ribbing, but there's no outright antagonism

like there was before," Wolfe said. Concern about national defense has increased, and this also has taken some of the stigma off ROTC programs. "We can't hide behind our ocean anymore—it's not big enough," Wolfe said.

Wolfe says he plans to increase AFROTC enrollment by making the program more visible on campus and including the whole campus in more of its functions. "I want to personally talk to people and try to reach more freshmen," Wolfe said. Among programs being planned by AFROTC is a performance by the Air Force Band in the spring.

"The program benefits the Air Force and serves as a voice for the military at the University," Wolfe said. "It would be a shame if it wasn't here—it would be like ignoring a part of society."

Renwick accepts bid to admissions forum

By DINITA JAMES
Staff Writer

The Black Student Movement is sponsoring a public forum on the black admissions controversy at 11:30 a.m. today in the Pit.

Several administrators and campus leaders were invited to the forum, including Chancellor N. Ferebee Taylor; Richard Cashwell, director of admissions; Collin Rustin, assistant director of admissions; Hayden Renwick, associate dean of the College of Arts and Sciences; Donald Boulton, vice chancellor for Student Affairs; Samuel Williamson, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences; Jim Phillips, student body president; Byron Horton, former BSM chairperson; and Terry Brayboy, head of the Carolina Indian Circle.

Of the administrators invited, only Renwick has expressed his intention to attend the forum. The other administrators said they have prior commitments.

Phillips, who will attend the forum, said he was not sure anything positive would be accomplished. "I think the BSM is trying to bring all the facts out into the open," he said. "I really don't think this is the right way to go about it, but I do agree with its ultimate goal."

Anthony Strickland, assistant director of admissions, was not invited to the forum. He said, however, he does not agree with the way BSM has arranged the information session.

This is apparently a very impromptu thing," Strickland said. "But I'm sure whoever is most involved would be happy to discuss it. The date just caught us all out of the office."

He also said he objects to the site of the forum. "The Pit is a place for political

meetings. I don't regard this as a political issue. It is an educational one."

Allen Johnson, BSM chairperson, said the Pit was not chosen for political reasons. "I'd have loved for him (Strickland) to have told me that," Johnson said. "We would have changed it to accommodate him."

"We chose the Pit not for political reasons but as a place to reach a lot of people. I don't see why he should be afraid to talk to students. I don't care where we meet; we'll meet at his house if he wants."

Johnson said the idea for the forum grew out of recent controversy over Renwick's criticism of UNC's minority admissions policies.

Renwick said he has no prepared statements for the forum today, but will answer questions on the total situation of minority admissions to UNC.

Renwick said he did not know why no other administrator agreed to attend the forum.

"Right now, I have just gone through three weeks of traumatic experiences," he said. "I imagine the administrators are just as concerned as I am. I have no idea what's going on in their minds. There's been very little feedback, very little conversation with the administrators on campus, especially those directly involved."

"With the documentations I have, I don't feel they can refute the issues," Renwick said. "I feel they can ignore them, and that seems to be what they're doing."

Johnson said he felt the forum would be useful. "I think it will be a success no matter how many students turn out or how many administrators show up. It just shows their concern, or lack of it, if none of them show up. Dean Renwick will be



Hayden B. Renwick

there, and hopefully a lot of questions will be cleared up."

Renwick said the possibility of losing his job entered his mind when he came forward against the administration in a column which first appeared in the *Chapel Hill Newspaper*. "I just had to put my job out of my mind when I wrote the article," Renwick said. "I don't scare easy. I had to come to grips with fact that I have a pretty good position here at the University. But there comes a time when you have to ask yourself, 'Is it worth selling the black community down the river?'"

"I asked the question as to what I expected to gain prior to and after the article. I expect one thing personally, and that's a clear conscience."

Still below national norm

Black nursing schools improve

By PAM KELLEY
Staff Writer

Graduates of the UNC system's three traditionally black nursing schools fared better on N.C. Board of Nursing licensing exams in 1978 than they did in 1977.

But University officials consider the scores unsatisfactory because UNC system nursing graduates' test results are less than the national average, a University official said Tuesday.

"We are happy with the improvement, but we won't be satisfied until the passing rate is up with national norms. Nothing less than 75 percent is acceptable," said Jeanne MacNally, UNC associate vice president for academic affairs.

Of the 78 students from N.C. A&T State University in Greensboro, N.C. Central University in Durham and Winston-Salem State University, 41 percent passed the licensing exam on the first shot, compared to 30 percent of 113 students who passed on their first try from the schools in 1977.

The nursing schools will present the results of the 1978 licensing exam to the UNC Board of Governors planning committee on Thursday. Panel members are to review and evaluate the programs in May, MacNally said.

The planning committee decided in July 1977 that because of the black schools' high failure rate at least two-thirds of each 1981 graduating class

should pass the exam on the first try. By 1983, three-fourths of each class should pass the exam.

If these standards are not met and maintained, the Board of Governors could order the black schools to close.

The Board of Governors planning committee will give nursing schools' officials any assistance they need to improve their programs, said John Jordan, chairperson of the committee.

Special measures are underway to improve the quality of the nursing programs and better prepare graduates to pass the licensing exams.

"They have instituted tougher admission standards and improved faculty-student ratios," MacNally said. "But we haven't begun to see the effects of the new admission standards and the revised curriculum."

Graduates of A&T made the biggest improvement on the 1978 test: a 28 percent increase in the number of students passing over the 1977 record. Forty-eight percent of the graduates passed, comparable to 20 percent of the 1977 graduates.

There was a 6 percent increase at Winston-Salem State. In 1978, 32 percent of the graduates passed, as opposed to 26 percent in 1977.

N.C. Central graduates improved 2 percent over the 1977 class. This year, 48 percent of the graduates passed compared to 46 percent in 1977.

"Each school has to study its own situation and make improvements accordingly," MacNally said. "Each situation is different. At Winston-Salem, they have started a course to teach students how to take tests."

The licensing exam is a national standardized test designed to measure nursing school graduates' minimum competency.

MacNally said it is significant that the number of graduates of the three black nursing schools dropped from 113 in 1977 to 78 this year. "I think this shows some of the students who aren't qualified for nursing are changing their majors," she said.

Once the improvements in the nursing programs take effect, MacNally said she expects to see even greater improvements in the licensing exam results of students from black nursing schools. But she said she is disappointed with the results at traditionally white UNC system nursing schools.

"At UNC-Greensboro, for example, only 79 percent of the graduates taking the test passed, as compared to 89 percent in 1977," she said. "At UNC-Chapel Hill, 90 percent of the 112 graduates passed. That is acceptable, but in the past it has been higher."

MacNally said officials are taking steps to see what can be done to improve test results. "Scores change every year. So at this point, we are not alarmed," she said.

Aldermen to study operating cable TV



Ed Vickery

Chapel Hill aldermen voted Monday to investigate the possibility of town-operated cable television.

Alderman Ed Vickery, who suggested the study, said Chapel Hill legally could own and operate a cable television franchise.

He did not know if University dormitories and buildings would be able to use such a cable television system.

Vickery said he has received calls from local residents interested in the service.

He said possible financial gains are an incentive for the town to operate a system rather than grant the franchise to a private business.

"It's a question of whether we want to get into making the decision of who is going to make the next million dollars in

Chapel Hill," Vickery said. "Why can't Chapel Hill just institute the system?"

He said the town could use profits from cable television to buy land for parks and recreation facilities.

"We should spend a few dollars investigating the possibility. The returns might be high," Vickery said.

The board appointed Vickery and Alderman Robert Epting to an ad-hoc committee to investigate the issue. Vickery said the first step will be to obtain information from public enterprises with operating experience.

Alderman Jonathan Howes suggested enlisting the aid of the UNC Center for Urban & Regional Studies to find information.

Hazing still goes on despite official efforts

By BETSY STEPHENSON
Special to the Daily Tar Heel

A UNC fraternity was brought before the Honor Court in September on a charge of hazing. Last spring, the fraternity encouraged pledges to drink tequila while being cheered on by the brothers. One pledge passed out and was hospitalized.

In most recent investigation of hazing incidents that have been a part of student life since the University's beginning, the fraternity was acquitted.

A more serious incident touched off the history of hazing at UNC—and efforts to stop it. In 1912 a freshman from Smithfield, Isaac William Rand, was awakened during the night by four sophomores. He and his roommate, Robert Sellons, were forced to the athletic field and were told to give a speech on the greatness of the class of 1915, the mediocrity of the class of 1916 and to dance on a barrel singing "Home, Sweet Home."

Sellons, slipping once, managed to get through the ordeal. Rand was not as lucky—he slipped, cut his jugular vein on a piece of glass and bled to death minutes after the fall.

After the governor of North Carolina urged a full investigation into Rand's death, the president of the University and seven faculty members formed a committee to look into the affair.

The four sophomores were charged with manslaughter. Tried in Orange County Superior Court, one was acquitted and the other three were sentenced to four months imprisonment in the county jail but were allowed to be hired out for work by their parents in lieu of jail terms.

Although it is not as drastic as it used to be, hazing is still alive at UNC, says Tom Terrell, president of the Interfraternity Council. Some fraternities continue to hold "Hell Week" for their pledges, he adds.

During a Hell Week in 1950, a pledge was reportedly forced to drink a mixture of tobacco and onion juice. He had to be taken to the hospital to have his stomach pumped. Pranks such as this caused fraternities to take action on hazing in 1951, when the IFC voted to abolish hazing as a part of pre-initiation activities.

The IFC called Hell Week "a direct violation of the Campus Code, adolescent and a waste of time," and replaced it with Greek Week to encourage cooperative service activities among fraternities.

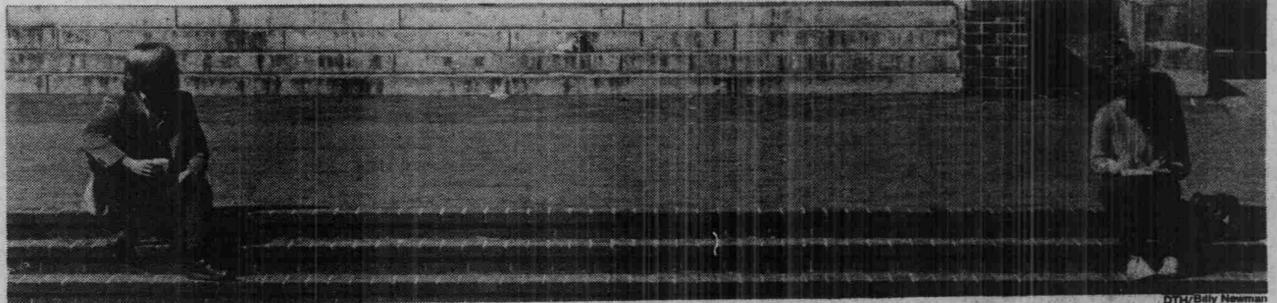
The IFC in the '50s had a state law backing its struggle to abolish hazing—a law spurred by several hazing incidents at UNC and passed in 1913. It states:

"It shall be unlawful for any student in any college or school in this state to engage in what is known as hazing. Hazing is defined as follows: To annoy any student by playing abusive or ridiculous tricks upon him, to frighten, scold, beat or harass him, or to subject him to personal indignity. Any violation shall constitute a misdemeanor upon conviction of any student of the offense of hazing."

When Greek Week was adopted in the late '50s to replace Hell Week, some fraternities reportedly still did not cooperate even when warned by IFC President Tucker Yates of hazing's illegality.

In 1959, Yates sent a letter to faculty members asking for their cooperation in reporting hazing infractions brought to their attention after being told by a professor that two of his students were being adversely affected by fraternity initiation.

This year the IFC cracked down on hazing infractions, Terrell says. IFC currently is seeking the jurisdiction to prosecute hazing cases in its own court instead of the Honor Court. The IFC court consists of five fraternity presidents and the IFC president and vice president.



A furtive glance one afternoon in the Pit...does he approach her or reluctantly walk away? Will we ever know?

North Carolina abortions double in 5 years

By PAM KELLEY
Staff Writer

According to a recent report, the number of abortions in North Carolina has doubled in the last five years and students are among the typical patients.

Student Health Service counselors say they are counseling more women for abortion and that 99 percent of the single women who become pregnant do not have their baby.

The report, compiled by the N.C. Department of Human Resources, says the typical woman receiving an abortion is white, unmarried, childless and a high school graduate between the ages of 20 and 30.

Sharon Meginnis, UNC mental health counselor and health educator, says approximately 250 UNC women are counseled for abortions by the Student Health Service each year.

"Abortions have increased because there is an increasing acceptance of abortion today," Meginnis says. "It has also become more acceptable for married women to abort, although the majority of them do have their babies."

The five-year report shows that abortions performed

in state hospitals and clinics rose from 11,935 in 1973 to 25,020 in 1977.

Data from 1976, the latest figures available, show that among unmarried women nationally there were 16 legal abortions for every 10 live births.

But among married women there was less than one abortion for every 10 live births, according to statistics from the U.S. Center for Disease Control.

"Our abortion statistics show us that people are choosing this as a major form of birth control," says Dr. Lewis L. Bock, chief of the personal health section of the N.C. Division of Health Services. "That to me, as a physician and a person, is barbaric."

"The major tragedy is that it is the affluent and middle-class people who are looking to abortion as a birth control method," he says.

Dr. Edward Bishop, acting chairperson of the obstetrics and gynecology department at North Carolina Memorial Hospital, says that although some women abort as a method of birth control, they are only a small part of the total number of abortions.

"What is most distressing to me is the increase in adolescent abortions," Bishop said. "But I think the increase in abortions will level off in the future as sex education gets better."

Meginnis says the increasing number of students seen at Student Health Services for abortion counseling could be because women are more comfortable at the Health Service than they used to be.

"I don't think more unmarried women are getting abortions because they are ignorant about contraceptives," she says. "Most are involved in a values conflict. They have been brought up with the idea that pre-marital sex is wrong, and they have difficulty acknowledging that they are sexually active. They use denial and say it won't happen again, and therefore they don't get contraceptives. Of course, it usually does happen again."

Under current North Carolina law, a woman may obtain an abortion from a licensed physician in a certified hospital or clinic through the first 20 weeks of pregnancy.

After 20 weeks, an abortion may be performed if there is substantial risk that continuing the pregnancy would threaten the life or seriously impair the health of the mother.

The report says there are 15 licensed abortion clinics and 100 general hospitals where abortions are performed in North Carolina. Last year, 62 percent were performed in clinics.