

UNC officials express support for recommendations on advising

By CAROLYN WORSLEY
Staff Writer

Editor's note: The following is the first of two stories examining the Report of the Committee on Undergraduate Advising and the advising and counseling system at UNC.

University advising administrators say they basically are pleased with the evaluation and receptive to the recommendations of the Report of the Committee on Undergraduate Advising, an account of a study made last year on the advising and counseling system at UNC.

"I think it's a very good survey and analysis of the problem," said Samuel R. Williamson, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, who appointed the 18-member committee of University faculty, officials and undergraduate students last October. "The weaknesses and strengths (of the undergraduate advising system) have been brought out."

Led by Doris Betts, associate professor of English and director of the Honors Program, who is on leave this fall, the committee surveyed and interviewed University students, advisers and faculty connected with General College, Arts and Sciences or residential advising systems concerning inadequacies in the systems. The

committee presented a list of 21 recommendations for improvements in the undergraduate advising system based on these evaluations to Williamson last April.

Many criticisms of the system from both students and advisers centered on time limitations of advisers and poor communication between advisers and students. Several committee recommendations were geared toward eliminating problems in these areas.

Some students complained that advisers would not be in their offices when students needed to see them. The committee recommended that advisers stagger their office hours for both morning and afternoon and schedule appointments for no less than 10 minutes each.

"There is going to be an attempt for 10-minute minimum appointments as far as General College goes," said James McCoy, recently appointed assistant dean of General College, who also served as secretary to the committee. McCoy said he felt a staggered schedule would be ideal, and indicated that the General College already has attempted to comply with this recommendation. The college has set up a schedule of advisers and deans to make it possible for a student to see a dean if his adviser is not available. Copies of this schedule will be distributed to ARPs (Academic Resource Persons) who are stationed in dorms.

"There ought to be very few excuses for an advisee being unable to get an adviser," McCoy said.

Williamson said the College of Arts and Sciences as well as General College has worked harder this year to make more advisers available.

Many advisers said they were unhappy with the amount of paperwork that has become part of their job. The committee suggested that General College and Arts and Sciences utilize a central computer to handle some of this burden. Such a computer system was installed late last spring, and it has been a significant timesaving device, giving ready access to student records, McCoy said.

Other advantages of the system are that records can be more easily updated and inconsistencies are immediately obvious. Arts and Sciences also is examining the possibility of computerizing the Arts and Science preregistration worksheet to ease some of the burden on its advisers.

Both students and advisers complained about a high ratio of advisees to advisers, pointing out that the high ratio contributes to a feeling of impersonality between advisers and advisees and allowing for little time to discuss educational and career goals. The committee recommended that the advising staff be increased, particularly at the General College level.

The General College has since increased it

advising staff by two and one-half advisers—the one-half of an adviser being advisers who advise part time and perform administrative duties as well, assuming only half the normal number of advisees. These additions reduce the average number of advisees per adviser to approximately 200, compared to a ratio of 220-1 last year.

"Two hundred (advisees) is realistic, and I think an improvement," McCoy said. He said matters of office space, budget and personnel are holding back further reductions.

In addition to a reduction of the burden placed on General College advisers, the committee suggested that Donald Jicha, associate dean of General College, be relieved of some of his administrative duties so he would be free to deal with the administrative aspects of his position. As a result, McCoy and Kenneth Sams have been named assistant dean and acting assistant dean of General College, respectively.

"It (the appointments) has created a situation as the committee hoped it would," McCoy said. Jicha is able to devote more time to adviser training and supervision, as well as the compilation of a student policy handbook, McCoy said, two areas the committee pinpointed as lacking.

A student policy handbook still is in its infant stages. The publication will contain discussions of policies students feel need more explanation and

clarification. The handbook will not be a collection of excerpts from the *Student Bulletin*, but a supplement to it, offering an interpretation of the more legalistic language of the bulletin. Jicha said he hopes much headway can be accomplished on the handbook this semester, but that the handbook must be tested before it is distributed. He currently is working out a testing procedure.

Jicha said he feels such a handbook could improve the quality of advising and relieve some of the burden on the advisers by turning "advising from rules and regulation interpretations to focusing on student interests."

Other criticisms outlined in the report concerned aspects of communication within the system. Advisers said there was a lack of communication between various levels of the advising system, and students said referral services were not publicized enough. The committee directed several recommendations at improving publicity and communications. The General College and College of Arts and Sciences have since acted in these areas.

"Members of the committee felt that the University was superbly equipped with all accesses a good advising system should have," McCoy said.

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Sunny and mild

It will be mostly sunny and mild today with the high in the upper 60s and the low in the lower 40s. Chance of rain is near zero through tonight.

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President moves one step closer to neutron warhead

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Carter has ordered production of crucial elements used in making neutron warheads but has not decided whether to deploy the nuclear weapons, his chief spokesperson said Wednesday.

Carter's decision, which moves the United States a step closer to building the deadly warhead, was announced by press secretary Jody Powell at the daily White House news briefing.

Powell said the decision was unlikely to have any impact on the current Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty negotiations.

Administration officials, speaking privately, denied that the neutron weapon decision was made at this time in an effort to set a tough tone for the SALT negotiations that begin in Moscow next week.

Powell emphasized that no final decision has been made on assembling the complete neutron weapon or putting it to use as a line of defense against Soviet and other Warsaw Pact forces in Europe.

The bomb, an enhanced radiation warhead, is a small warhead that would be placed on Lance missiles and eight-inch artillery shells. It produces twice the deadly radiation of a conventional nuclear bomb but less than one-tenth as much explosive power. It is designed to kill enemy soldiers, including tank crews, without causing widespread destruction of buildings in populated areas.

Powell said the elements needed to produce and assembled warhead will be kept in the United States. But the actual assembly will take less time once the elements are in existence, he said.

Carter disclosed on April 7 that he was deferring production of the weapon, holding off a decision that he said would be influenced by the degree of Soviet restraint in conventional and nuclear arms programs.

But the president said at the time that the Pentagon was being ordered "to proceed with the modernization of the Lance missile nuclear warhead and the eight-inch weapon system, leaving open the option of installing the enhanced radiation elements."

Asked why Carter had decided to go ahead now with the components' production, Powell said, "We're simply ready to proceed now."

"To have engaged in a long delay would have no doubt been the subject of much speculation," the press secretary said, insisting that he saw no political implication in the timing of the decision.

State Department officials said privately Wednesday that European allies directly involved in the neutron weapon controversy were being informed of Carter's decision by Defense Secretary Harold Brown.

The weapon was designed as a replacement for the approximately 7,000 nuclear warheads deployed in Europe. It would counter the increasing conventional military strength, particularly in tanks, of the Warsaw Pact countries along the central European front.

Ever since its development became public, the weapon has been the target of a worldwide Soviet propaganda campaign. It is not known to be part of the Soviet arsenal.

Critics have said because the bomb poses only a minimal threat to property, there would be a greater temptation to use it, thus increasing the chances of war.

The United States has countered by arguing that the bomb is a more effective deterrent against conventional attack because it could be used effectively to stop one.

Has growing business

UNC grad worms way into farming

By BILL MCGOWAN
Staff Writer

When someone told Reid Hilton and his father all they needed to start a worm farm were weak minds and strong backs, they knew they had chosen the right business.

"I wanted to do something that would let me by my own boss," says Hilton, a former track runner at UNC who graduated in 1975. "My dad and I started to think about things that I could farm."

His father, UNC track coach Joseph Hilton, suggested Reid become a worm farmer. The idea seemed silly at first, Reid recalls, and it took a while for his interest in worm farming to take hold.

The Hilton family operated a day camp in Chatham County from 1960-68 which proved to be a natural set-up for the worm farm with cool lake water easily accessible.

As partners, Reid and his father began with 5,000 red worms ordered from Tennessee for about \$17. These were put in a "bed," a large rectangular box filled with manure and peat moss

and were observed during the winter months to see if they could survive the cold temperatures. The results were successful enough, Reid recalls, to encourage him to order an additional 100,000 red worms all of which died in the mail from the heat. Another order of 50,000 worms made it to Chatham County and their business began to grow.

After a year the Hiltons made their farm into a corporation, the Carolina Worm Farm. Reid, now totally responsible for the farm's operation, works a seven-day week and delivers worms to stores throughout Durham, Chatham and Orange counties. The business has grown from one bed and 5,000 worms to 90 beds and 10 million worms.

The work involved in such a venture is most intense during the summer months when temperatures remain constantly high, Reid says. This is a period when the worms must be watered several times a day to keep them moist. The proper growing temperature for worms, 40-60 degrees, usually cannot be maintained in the summer, but Reid says the worms will not die if they are kept wet and somewhat cool.

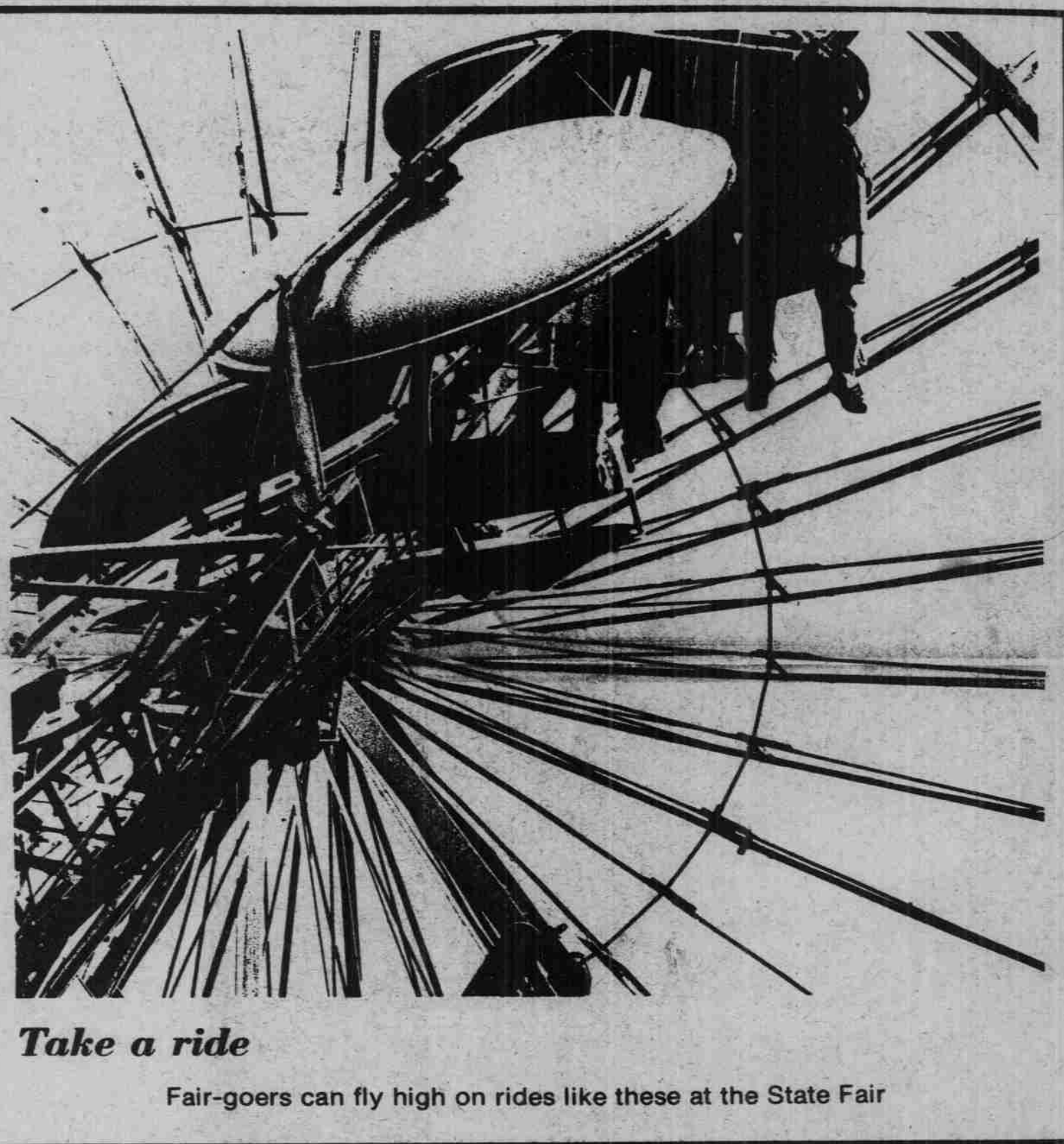
Worms also must be fed to maintain the desirable rates of growth and reproduction. Feeding processes include adding layomash, a mixed-grain chicken feed, into each of the beds.

Worms aren't Reid's only concern on the farm. He and his parents also have a large vegetable garden and a variety of fruit and nut trees.

Reid says he enjoys his work, his farm and his privacy. He lives alone on the Chatham County farm and works to keep up its grounds and his business. He goes out to deliver his worms and occasionally into town to get a beer, but he usually can be found on the farm whether working or trying to catch a big bass for dinner. He likes to be alone at times and he'll tell you so.

Does he have a phone? "You can't be alone with a phone," he says. Reid has made a success of his worm farm and claims anyone could do the same in his own backyard.

"All you really need is a wheelbarrow, a pitchfork, a constant and dependable supply of manure, an outlet to sell, a small amount of cash and a lot of hard work," he says—not a lot of expense to get started in the farming business.



Take a ride

Fair-goers can fly high on rides like these at the State Fair

Beyle: Hunt needs veto power over Assembly

By JIM HUMMEL
Staff Writer

The governor of North Carolina should have more authority, including the veto power over the General Assembly, UNC political science professor Thad Beyle says.

Beyle, in the October issue of *N.C. Insight*, the magazine of the N.C. Center for Public Policy Research, also recommended that the governor and lieutenant governor run on the same election ticket and that the lieutenant governor have no legislative duties.

"Every state in the nation except North Carolina gives veto power to its governor," Beyle said. "The governor should also be able to appoint more people and have the responsibility in who is chosen."

Beyle pointed to a 1971 study which measured gubernatorial powers according to four categories: tenure potential, appointive powers, budget powers and veto

powers. Only four states ranked lower than North Carolina in that study. Among the top states were New York, Illinois, Hawaii, California and Michigan.

"Right now the lieutenant governor is the presiding officer of the Senate," Beyle said. "Because of the way the present structure is set up, the lieutenant governor does not have as close contact with the governor. Many people don't realize that if the governor has to step down for some reason the lieutenant governor is next in charge. The way things are set up now it would take a long time for him to take over."

Beyle said that if the lieutenant governor were freed from his present duties, he could work in closer contact with the state's chief executive. The governor and lieutenant governor would have to decide between themselves what the lieutenant governor's duties should be, he said.

"Almost anywhere you look, a lieutenant governor would like to eventually become governor, just as a vice

Jordan Lake, other projects to receive funds

By JACI HUGHES
Staff Writer

The B. Everett Jordan Dam and Lake, and seven other North Carolina public works projects will receive federal funds despite President Carter's veto of the fiscal 1979 public-works bill.

Congress pushed \$10 million through for the lake and dam in a funding resolution during its marathon session last weekend.

The North Carolina projects were not on a "hit list" of 27 projects Carter considered wasteful and inflationary, White House Associate Press Secretary Patricia Barrio said earlier this month.

"The President asked for \$10 million funding in that budget for that project (the dam and lake). He has no problem with that," Barrio said.

Originally Congress had approved a \$10.2 billion 1979 public-works bill, which included the North Carolina projects, but it was unable to override Carter's veto of the measure, which he had termed "pork barrel" legislation.

Falls Lake in northern Wake County received \$20.6 million for construction in the resolution. Other North Carolina

projects which received construction funds are Masonboro Inlet near Wrightsville Beach (\$4 million) and highway bridges in the state (\$2.6 million).

The Manteo Bay project received \$210,000 for planning and Randleman Lake received \$540,000 for planning.

Jordan Dam has been completed, but the lake has not been filled pending court action.

The towns of Chapel Hill and Durham and the Conservation Council of North Carolina have filed suit in federal court to stop the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from closing the dam's gates.

U.S. Middle District Judge Eugene Gordon ordered the gates closed in 1977, but the conservation council and several downstream municipalities appealed his ruling to the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which is expected to hear the case this winter.

David Hewitt, public affairs officer for the Corps of Engineers office in Wilmington, said Jordan Lake would be used for water supply and recreational purposes. During drought periods, it would help maintain a flow of water downstream.

president is looking to become president. Because of this sense of competition, the governor is not likely to give the lieutenant governor significant duties to undertake," Beyle said.

Since the 1971 study, a major re-organization of state government has reduced the number of separate state agencies and grouped them into nine departments. These departments are headed by cabinet-level secretaries, appointed by the governor. A constitutional amendment also was approved allowing both the governor and lieutenant governor to serve two consecutive four-year terms.

Beyle said the governor's office should be provided with a greater voice in the budget.

Beyle has been a member of the UNC political science department since 1967. Since coming to the University, he has served as a consultant to the National Governors' Association.

Women students now in majority

Women students outnumber men at UNC for the first time this fall.

Statistics released by Chancellor N. Ferebee Taylor's office earlier this month show that among all students at Chapel Hill—undergraduates, graduates and professionals—there is a total female enrollment of 50.9 percent.

These figures represent a 1.5 percent increase in women students over last year.

The largest increase in female enrollment came in the undergraduate sector, where women now make up 54.1 percent of the student population, as opposed to 52 percent in 1977-78.

The number of women graduate students fell 0.1 percent from the 1977-78 margin of 50 percent.

The smallest overall female enrollment came in the professional schools (J.D., M.D. and D.D.S. programs), where 26 percent of the students are women. The Fall 1978 figure is a 1.2 percent increase over last year's female enrollment in the professional programs.

Statistics on women in the faculty will be released to the Faculty Council Friday.



Reid Hilton raises worms...UNC alumnus in business

—DIANE NORMAN