

It will be cloudy and cool today with showers likely throughout the day. The high will be around 60 and the low will be in the low 40s. Chance of rain is 70 percent through tonight.

The Daily Tar Heel

Serving the students and the University community since 1893

NONPROFIT ORG
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID

PERMIT 259

CHAPEL HILL, N.C.

At 3 p.m. today

Approximately 100 ticket books for both nights of the Big Four Basketball Tournament Dec. 1-2 in Greensboro will go on sale to students for \$24 at 8:30 a.m. today in the ticket office in Carmichael Auditorium.

Volume 86, Issue No. 55

Friday, November 17, 1978, Chapel Hill North Carolina

Please call us: 933-0245

Kunstler attacks law as 'arrogant system'

By MARK MURRELL
Staff Writer

Activist attorney William Kunstler cited the Wilmington 10 case as a typical example of "justice according to an arrogant system" in a speech Thursday at the UNC law school.

"The Wilmington 10 case is unusual only because so many people know about it," said Kunstler, who has tried 25 cases in North Carolina as an out-of-state attorney. He called such cases dirty little trials, but no dirtier than a lot in North Carolina.

"I guess I am what is known as an itinerant lawyer, and it is these out-of-state attorneys that predominate in the controversial cases," he said. Kunstler, who is known for his participation in the Chicago Seven, Joan Little and Attica State Prison revolt cases, said as the "itinerant lawyers prove more and more effective, there is an effort being made to cut them down to size."

"On the state level, you have the spectacle of me being refused admission

here for Joan Little in her escape case as well as her murder case," he said. "And on the escape case, significantly enough, exclusion came on the very day that President Carter was promoting the fate of the Soviet dissidents in Moscow, and one of three points he raised was that they had been denied the attorney of their choice, whereas the same thing was happening in Raleigh to Joan Little."

Kunstler, a graduate of Columbia law school, said he has become disenchanted with the system of justice in the United States. "My perspective has changed radically," he said. "When I was at Columbia, I was told, and indeed I think believed, that our law was the best humankind had been able to create, and that its ultimate objectives were fairness, squareness and quality. Now that I'm pushing on 60, and have spent 35 years in law, I realize that that was all total bullshit."

Kunstler cited faults of the justice system in the United States, and his main

See KUNSTLER on page 4



William Kunstler tells a UNC audience of his disillusionment

Council to hear Six-week drop

By DIANE NORMAN
Staff Writer

The Faculty Council will hear a proposal from Student Body President Jim Phillips to extend the current four-week drop period to six weeks at 3 p.m. today in 100 Hamilton Hall.

Phillips said the four-week drop period has not accomplished its stated goal of curbing grade inflation.

"It (the four-week drop period) does not affect grade inflation, and it doesn't meet the needs of students," Phillips said. "It has not met their educational needs. There is no advantage to having students drop courses out of fear."

"All we're asking is that they (Faculty Council) be reasonable—give the students an opportunity to make an informed decision. The first three or four weeks of the course may be spent covering introductory material. If you don't give students enough information (about a course), they can't make an intelligent decision."

"Six weeks would give students enough time to determine what they are going to gain from the course and whether they're going to enjoy it or not," Phillips said.

He pointed out that 66 percent of the more than 5,000 students surveyed by Student Government this fall said they wanted a longer drop period. The majority of students favoring an extended drop period said they would prefer a six to eight week period over any other, Phillips said.

"I think that (selecting a median drop period) shows that students are acting very responsibly in this matter," Phillips said. Students could indicate a preference for a drop period of nine weeks or more on the questionnaire.

Phillips urged all students to come to the Faculty Council meeting to express their opinions on the issue, despite the meeting's conflict with the homecoming parade.

"After, before or during the parade—I encourage all students to come (to the meeting)," Phillips said. "Don't feel bad about coming late."

The drop period proposal is the last item appearing on the council's agenda. Craig Brown, Phillips' executive assistant working on the drop extension proposal, said he is hopeful the Faculty Council will reconsider the drop policy and direct the Educational Policy Committee (EPC) to give it further study.

Mark Appelbaum, associate professor of psychology and a member of EPC, said if the Faculty Council directs the matter to the committee, it will duly consider any of Phillips' additional information concerning the drop period.

"I think all of us are going to try to go in there with an open mind," Appelbaum said. The committee will weight any new information provided by Student Government, he said.

Phillips' contention that the two-year-old four-week withdrawal period has no correlation to grade inflation and that a number of the nation's finest universities have drop period longer than four weeks are considered by Student Government to be new evidence in the controversy.

Phillips and his staff will circulate copies of their new arguments for extending the drop period to all members of the Faculty Council before the meeting today.

The 1977-78 EPC voted unanimously to retain the four-week drop. Two-thirds of those committee members remain on EPC this year.

Carter: necessary to modify peace accords

WASHINGTON (AP)—Disappointed with the slow pace of negotiations, President Carter said Thursday it may be necessary, "in a few cases," to modify the Camp David agreements in order to wrap up a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

In a meeting with reporters, Carter said the two sides did not trust each other and each was interpreting the September agreements to its own best advantage.

The negotiations, now in their sixth week, are snagged over the Palestinian issue and several other disputes. In a move to regain lost momentum, the United States has proposed that within a year of the treaty's ratification, elections be held to set up a Palestinian authority on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's response was delivered to Carter at the White House by Hosni Mubarak, the Egyptian vice president. A spokesman said Mubarak "explained precisely the Egyptian view of the interrelationship" between the peace treaty and

future negotiations for an overall settlement, including the status of the Palestinians.

No details of Sadat's message were disclosed, including whether he had insisted on a timetable for setting up Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip.

Over the past few days, a number of reports from the Middle East indicated Sadat was proposing another formula for linking a treaty with Israel to the Palestinian question. This was said to be centered on immediate negotiations between Israel and Egypt over the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, an enclave of 400,000 Palestinian Arabs that Egypt lost in the 1967 Six-Day war after 18 years of control.

The spokesman, George Sherman of the State Department, said Mubarak had presented some new ideas to flesh out the Camp David agreements. According to Sherman, the Egyptian emissary affirmed that Cairo wants to "deal with the West Bank and Gaza

together."

But the spokesman refused to say whether this meant Egypt wanted to negotiate over Gaza first.

Israel has postponed considering changes in the treaty package conveyed by Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance to Prime Minister Menachem Begin in New York late Sunday. The delay was requested by the administration until Mubarak could deliver Sadat's message.

The Israeli Cabinet will consider the proposals Defense Minister Ezer Weizman met with Mubarak after the Egyptian saw Carter, and said he had a fruitful meeting with Mubarak, adding he hopes and believes the new Egyptian proposals will not be a stumbling block in concluding a treaty.

Asked whether the proposals include a specific timetable for the assumption of Arab self-rule in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Weizman said they retain the principle of "knowing a little bit more about when, what and how certain things are going to happen."

After 56 years

Reservoir may uproot farmer's ties to land

By CAROL CARNEVALE
Staff Writer

Panting and gasping, I try to keep up with my guide as we hike through the woods by Cane Creek.

"Are you making it okay?" he keeps asking. "I know you're tired, 'cause there's sweat on your nose."

"Fine," I gasp, wondering where this 64-year-old man gets his energy.

"People say I'm just the walkingest man they ever did see," my guide, Coy Armstrong, says laughingly. He says he led large groups on hourly tours of the creek last spring for the Cane Creek Conservation Authority's Farm City Day.

If anyone should know Cane Creek, it's Armstrong. He has lived on the creek since he was 8. His father farmed the land, and then he did. Now he rents part of his 23 acres to a neighbor to grow soybeans.

Armstrong himself does little farming now. He spends some time gardening and each Sunday he takes a long walk around the creek. "I'm supposed to be retired, but I ain't."

The creek water is lower today than it should be, he tells me. "We ain't had no rain in over two months. The way Chapel Hill is expanding they'd better get on a stream they can depend on. We had a drought here in '25, and we had to carry water a mile and a half from a mountain spring."

Armstrong leads me to a small spring where he mercifully lets me sit and rest. As we

talk a bee comes and buzzes around us. There must be a bee tree close, Armstrong says.

We continue on to arrive at an old stone dam that collapsed into the creek years ago. This dam once provided the water to run a grain mill where a younger Armstrong and his father had worked.

We cross the creek, balancing on rocks, and climb up the dam's skeleton to flat land. I've survived the dangerous part of the excursion; then I find parts of the field we must cross are dense with weeds as tall as I am.

Back at his house, Armstrong offers me a cold drink. A big box in the middle of his kitchen catches my eye. It is a wood stove, he explains. There is one in every room, Armstrong says, and sometimes he closes off the other rooms and heats and uses the kitchen alone.

He has a small plot behind his house where he raises okra, potatoes, beans, corn, soybeans and tomatoes. He has a chicken coop that is as crowded as Grand Central Station. Every day he rises at 5 to feed the chickens.

The farmland around Cane Creek is very fertile, Armstrong says. "You don't see any of us on welfare yet, do you?" he demands.

Armstrong says according to a map published in the Cane Creek project Environmental Impact Assessment, he will lose about 22½ out of his 23 acres, and his house will be inundated unless it is moved.

He says he attended the meeting two years ago when Orange Water and Sewer



DTH/Kim Snooks

Farmer Coy Armstrong on tour...the walkingest man'

Authority representatives first told Cane Creek area residents they wanted to build the reservoir. "The way they talked they were ready to go to work the next morning. They hadn't been to see us through here yet."

Armstrong doesn't want to see the reservoir built. "It's going to spread our community all to pieces," he says.

I asked Armstrong where he would go if he lost his land to the reservoir. "Now you can answer that question just as well as I can. I don't know," he says. "When you get to be an old man you hate to be drug out."

Short course begins

ESP amazes Duke students

By CAROL HANNER
Staff Writer

"Sir, my I have permission to enter your body psychically?" Noreen said as she tossed back her dark hair and waved her arms animatedly.

"That's what I used to ask people when I first started doing psychic readings in a hotel lounge in Orlando, Fla.," she told 25 members of a parapsychology class.

The eight-week class, sponsored by the Psychical Research Foundation at Duke University, explores psychic phenomena such as ESP, haunting and life-after-death.

Noreen, a professional psychic and medium who goes only by her first name, and Julia Hardy, a psychic and managing editor of PRF's magazine *Theta*, lectured and demonstrated their powers recently for the class. The topic for the night was psychic readings.

Noreen, tall and dramatic, stood up to do a psychic reading on a middle-aged man in the class. The faces of the other members were intent and amazed.

"My specialty is feelings and pain," she said, closing her eyes and waving her hands in front of her face.

"I'm inside your body. I feel a pain in my lower leg, and the left side of my face hurts," she said as she maintained a constant stream of conversation.

The man replied that he had sprained his leg recently, but he had never hurt his face.

"Are you sure it wasn't long ago?" Noreen continued. "I'm not giving up. I don't have pain like this for nothing."

Finally it occurred to the man that his wife's face was in terrible pain after a visit to the dentist that day. The class oohed and aahed.

In contrast to Noreen's theatrical style, Julia's

psychic readings were carried out quietly as she sat with the group and closed her eyes, waiting for an image to appear to her.

"I see a child on a tricycle," she said. The elderly woman she was reading answered, "Well, I used to ride a tricycle up and down the kitchen all day long when I was little."

More oohs and aahs. After their demonstrations, Noreen and Julia gave helpful pointers to class members on how to increase their psychic ability. They stressed the need to relax and forget logic.

"It's difficult to throw your logic out, because you use it to survive, and you can go too far," Noreen said. "I've seen some psychics who get so far into that other reality they forget this reality."

Joan Krieger, the class instructor and full time paid PRF research associate, said most of the class joined the group because they have had some psychic experiences of their own.

But she said the primary purpose of the course is to introduce members to various ways of examining psychic phenomena.

Krieger said Noreen and Julia represent two other ways of exploring the psychic world besides the scientific approach used by PRF.

Noreen quit her job with an advertising agency two years ago to earn her living through lectures, performances and psychic readings, (at \$35 an hour).

Julia, who never charges for her psychic readings, said she mainly uses her abilities to help herself and her friends in day-to-day situations.

Both Noreen and Julia explore another area of parapsychology besides psychic readings—mediumship, or communication with deceased spirits, or entities.

See ESP on page 3

Leutze challenges designation of UNC as school for research

By DINITA JAMES
Staff Writer

Efforts on the part of faculty members and administrators to categorize UNC as a research university may damage the quality of undergraduate education as well as endanger UNC's position as the leading educational institution in the state, James Leutze, professor of history, said Wednesday.

"I believe that this attempted designation and the commitment of resources it portends threatens the time-honored mission of this University," Leutze said.

Leutze, a recipient of the 1978 Tanner Award for teaching, was one of the speakers in the Campus Y form "What Makes an Excellent Undergraduate Education?" Joining Leutze in the forum were Samuel Williamson, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences; Weldon Thornton, English professor and chairperson of the committee on curriculum planning; E. Maynard Adams, chairperson of the faculty; and William R. Strickland, associate vice chancellor for student development.

"Until approximately 15 years ago," Leutze said, "this University was devoted to, and built its reputation upon, the dual foundation of undergraduate teaching and research. In my view, this was the correct foundation. Many changes occurred in the years between 1963 and 1978. During that time there has been a subtle change in both philosophy and emphasis. The result is that today we stand in peril not of debating the issue of research vs. teaching, but rather of enshrining the concept of ourselves as a

research institution and formally turning our back on our teaching role."

ADAMS RESPONDED to Leutze in the first part of his speech. "I confess, or acknowledge or announce I am one of the prime movers in promoting the University as a research institution," he said. "He (Leutze) totally misunderstood, however, what the term 'research university' means. It (research) is a qualifier to the word 'university,' without taking anything away that (university) actually means. The shift is society toward research institutions apart from the universities is wrong. We should not separate those who prepare researchers from those doing the research."

Adams said the ideal liberal arts university would involve students with prominent researchers in all fields of study. He said this involvement would increase the cultural and scientific knowledge of the community and better prepare students to be the leaders of the future.

Leutze said he feels faculty members should be both researchers and teachers, but said he is afraid the categorization of UNC primarily as a research university will damage its reputation in the state.

"MORE THAN IDEALISM" motivates many who urge that we emphasize our role as a research institution," he said. There is a great fear, since the establishment of the Consolidated University, that UNC was going to lose its favored position within the system in a rush of egalitarianism.

"There is a leveling urge motivating our sister institutions, but

the real danger comes not from without but from within. Categorizing ourselves as a research institution hands our neighbors the dagger to plunge in our back."

Taxpayers also may be disillusioned by the categorization of UNC as a research university, Leutze said. "The taxpayers of North Carolina value and support this institution because they hope to send their sons and daughters here as undergraduates," he said.

"If they discover that undergraduate education is not a priority at this institution, or is being euphemistically subordinated by calling this a research institution, their support will flag, the funds will slow and the entire institution will go into decline. Proposing we protect ourselves by claiming research status in not only politically naive but ultimately self-destructive."

Leutze said he questions the attempt to prove that research status is beneficial to undergraduates. He said far too many freshmen and sophomores do not have contact with professors actually conducting research. Instead, he said, they are taught by graduate students who fill in for the researchers.

"A CAREFUL STUDY of faculty teaching loads would reveal that many faculty teach inordinately small classes, take a disproportionate amount of leave time and have little exposure to undergraduates," Leutze said. "I recommend departments return to a three-course load for all faculty."

Thornton said in the English department, all tenured faculty teach undergraduates. "I do not know of a single full professor colleague designated as not teaching undergraduates in a cycle of

a year to a year and a half," he said. "We have struggled purposely to keep our faculty in undergraduate instruction and do not have a specifically designated research or graduate faculty."

Williamson said he disagreed with Leutze's recommendation for a three-course load. "Three courses per term per professor is self-enforced flagellation," he said. "Basi courses need to be taught by labor-intensive means, but the senior faculty ought to be teaching these courses part of the time."

ADAMS STRESSED the University's role as a teacher of teachers. "Part of the mission of this institution is training people to teach in college," he said. "They all have to teach for the first time with some students."

Strickland said he favors having graduate students teaching undergraduates to having a separate faculty of persons with PhDs hired for one-year terms. "The problem is not that TAs are inherently evil. We just have to teach these people to teach instead of throwing facts to the wolves."

The financial rewards given to researchers over teachers also should be evaluated, Leutze said. "When incentive funds are portioned out at the end of each year, the teachers get a minimum raise while the researchers take home the lion's share," he said. "It doesn't take young faculty members long to get the picture and conduct themselves accordingly."

See RESEARCH on page 2