

The Daily Tar Heel

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Another title

UNC's championship College Bowl team will be on WXYZ's 'Open Line' tonight from 11 p.m.-2 a.m. See related story on page 3.

Clouding around
Cloudy today with highs in the low 60s with a 30 percent chance of rain.

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ERA might still have chance for passage

By LUCY HOLMAN
Staff Writer

Local proponents of the Equal Rights Amendment showed mixed reactions to the chance of its ratification this June despite a recent vote by a legislative study panel to recommend the amendment for the General Assembly's summer agenda. The Legislative Research Committee on Economic, Social and Legal Problems and Needs for Women recently voted 8-2 in favor of proposing that the ERA be put on the agenda. This recommendation may allow the bill to be debated in the General Assembly without the usual two-thirds house vote needed to add bills which are not local or financial in nature to the agenda. Although the recommendation also must be approved by the Legislative Research Commission before debate, many supporters said they were optimistic about the chances of ratifying the proposed 27th amendment by the June 30 deadline. Jan Allen, president of the Chapel Hill chapter of the National Organization for Women, said she thought the panel vote may have a positive effect on legislators. "I'm fairly optimistic," she said. "There's a great deal of interest in ERA at this point."

Janet Evans, a consultant for the National Educational Association involved with North Carolinians United for ERA, said she too was optimistic. "The committee action has made us feel good (about our efforts). Our people have been working hard doing personalized lobbying. I think there's a great possibility we'll have the vote (by June 30)," she said.

However, others have doubts that the bill, which was passed by Congress in 1972 and needs only three more state votes for ratification, will be passed or even voted on this summer in the legislature.

Sen. Charles E. Vickery, D-Orange, said he did not know if the bill could pass. "The last time I counted (in January 1981) it did not have the vote, but I have not discussed the matter recently," he said.

Vickery did see hope for the ERA, however. "There's an intensive lobbying effort to encourage ratification," he said. "It is also close to election time. In many areas a majority of Democrats support ERA... I suspect the Republicans will vote against it, however."

Vickery said he thought many legislators were trying to keep ERA off the floor of the houses to keep them from having to vote on the issue and

showing their stand. "I think the people deserve to see this issue voted on," he said.

'The committee action has made us feel good (about our efforts). Our people have been working hard doing personalized lobbying. I think there's a great possibility we'll have the vote (by June 30).'

Janet Evans

Opponents of the ERA saw few positive effects of the panel vote. Alice W. Gatsis, president of North Carolinians United Against ERA and one of the two panel members who voted against the recommendation, said she believed the amendment would be defeated in the Legislature. "I can't see that anything at all has changed in the situation. The voters are there to defeat the ERA. The victory will be for the anti-ERA forces and the pro-

ponents know this," she said. "It is a waste of time for the legislature."

Two other senators opposed to ERA did not even think the amendment would reach the floor of the Senate because of a gentlemen's agreement made last year between senators on both sides of the issue to keep the ERA out of debate.

Sen. Ollie Harris, D-Cleveland, said the ERA would not be voted on in the Senate. "The panel recommendation doesn't mean a thing because of the agreement. As far as I know, the agreement will stand as written," he said.

Sen. Harold W. Hardison, D-Lenoir, said he too did not see the significance of the panel vote. "I don't see how (the ERA) can be on the agenda this summer. All the commission can do is make a report on its findings. If the recommendation allows the amendment to be on the agenda, it is the first time it has happened in the General Assembly," he said.

"It was the proponents of ERA who encouraged the gentlemen's agreement," he said, "because they knew the amendment would die if it was voted upon."

Hardison said the ERA did not have the votes in the Senate last year, and it still had the same votes now.

Both Gatsis and Allen said they felt the amendment needed Gov. Jim Hunt, who supports the ERA, to put pressure on legislators to ratify it.

Mary T. Lane, director of Women's Studies at UNC, said she thought Hunt "has the political clout to swing the vote over in favor of ERA."

Lane said that polls also indicated that ERA had great public support.

Betty McCair, Gov. Hunt's newly-appointed ERA lobbyist, said she would work with other ERA proponents to gain the votes needed to ratify the amendment. "We are very hopeful," she said. "We had the vote in the House before and we hope to pick the new members in the Senate." She added that this was the first time Hunt had used a full-time lobbyist. "He is pulling out every stop on the pipe organ on this. We hope we can do it."

If the ERA is not passed by at least three of the 15 states left to ratify it by June 30, 1982 the amendment will die. However, according to Miriam Sifkin, former North Carolina President of NOW, a group of people in Congress plan to reintroduce the ERA in Congress in July and start the process again if it is not ratified. This would mean that Congress would again have to pass the amendment and 38 states would need to ratify it.

County civil defense lacks plan for nuclear incident

* Last of a three-part series on civil defense in North Carolina.

By CHRISTINE MANUEL
Staff Writer

If a nuclear attack occurred near Chapel Hill in the near future, residents would have little protection from radioactive elements.

Orange County does not have a nuclear civil defense plan at the present time, according to Dan Isom, chief of the Nuclear Civil Protection Planning Branch of the North Carolina Emergency Planning Division.

"We are hoping to have a plan by the next fiscal year," Isom added, "and we will work with the county to lend them technical assistance in developing their own plan."

Isom said that Orange County presently does not have a plan because of lack of public interest and because past presidential administrations and Congress did not provide funding for low-risk areas such as Orange County.

"With this low level of support," he said, "the process (of establishing shelters) has gone slowly."

North Carolina is currently only in the planning stages of its civil defense program for Orange County, Isom added. President Ronald Reagan's proposals for more spending on civil defense would speed up establishing shelters in Orange County.

Orange County is designated as a "host" area as opposed to a "risk" area, Isom said. As a host area, the county would provide spaces in reception centers for people evacuated from risk areas during a nuclear strike. These people from risk areas would be moved into the potential fallout shelters. The potential shelters would provide shielding protection from radiation for residents of Orange County as well as for people from risk areas.

The Raleigh-Durham area is the closest risk area to Orange County. Because of the numerous factors involved, it is impossible to estimate the fallout that would affect Orange County if Raleigh or Durham was hit.

There are 126 facilities that could be used as fallout shelters in Orange County, 83 of which are located on the UNC campus. The facilities have space for 216,393 people at 10 square feet per person for fallout protection.

Isom emphasized that these designated sites are only potential shelters that have been inspected by federal engineers. The engineers categorized the shelters as potentially usable according to shielding protection from radioactivity. However, definite shelters have not been designated yet.

Buildings around campus that have been designated as potential shelters with

substantial high protection spaces include Phillips Hall, the Graham Student Union, the Ambulatory Patient Care Facility and the North Carolina Memorial Hospital.

"There are written plans in the hospital if an accident occurs," said Kathy Bartlett of the UNC Medical Center Public Affairs Office. The hospital plans to participate in a disaster drill in May during which they will practice moving a great number of people into the hospital.

"We are part of the overall picture and are prepared," Bartlett added.

Some private businesses also were included, although many managers were not aware that their businesses had been designated as potential shelters.

"I was not aware that we had been inspected," said Shelton Henderson, manager of the Shrunken Head Boutique.

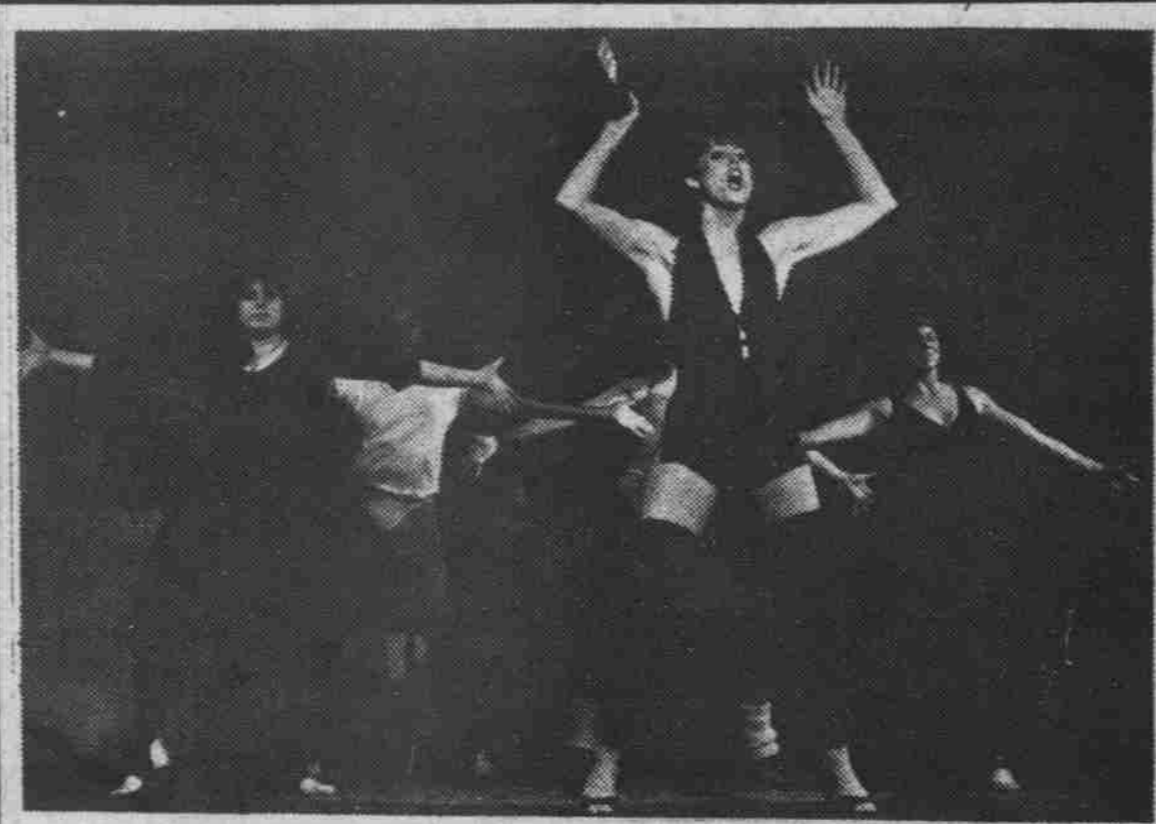
Bob and Ann Simpson, manager of The Town and Campus clothing store, were not aware either that they had been designated as a potential shelter or that they had even been inspected.

However, Isom said that someone — a manager, a building owner or supervisor — was informed about the inspection for the engineers to gain access to the building.

Bobby Baker, director of Orange County Emergency Management, said he would not know who to contact in case of a nuclear attack and would have to depend on the state to open up the shelters for county residents.

Tom Pugh, of the Emergency Management Division, said that Baker has such little information because he has not held the post of emergency director for long. Baker became director in mid-1981.

Isom said that the shelters could also be used as shelters for natural disasters. For example, Orange County's shelters could be used if there was an accident at the Shearon Harris Nuclear Plant, which is to be built 20 miles from Chapel Hill.



Beth Cloninger rehearses for 'Cabaret.' Performances begin tonight and run through Sunday. Tickets are \$2.

News Briefs

Reagan: time needed for peace

WASHINGTON (AP)—With his secretary of state's peace keeping mission at an impasse, President Ronald Reagan appealed to Great Britain and Argentina on Tuesday to give the United States more time to avert a shooting exchange in their dispute over the Falkland Islands.

Meanwhile, a British fleet of nearly 70 warships continued to close in on the contested islands in the South Atlantic. The lead vessels could be within striking distance of the Falklands by the weekend.

The president noted that the Organization of American States voted 18-0 Tuesday—with the United States, Columbia and Trinidad abstaining—to hold a meeting of hemispheric foreign ministers next week to consider Argentina's request for sanctions against Britain.

Reagan said it would be "advantageous" if the OAS ministers delayed any action on the Argentine proposal while Haig's mediation effort continues.

Tax increases to be considered

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Ronald Reagan, saying he will "go the extra mile" to reach a budget compromise with Congress, indicated Tuesday that he would consider tax increases as part of a package to reduce record deficits.

While remaining firmly opposed to changes in the individual and business tax cuts enacted last year, Reagan would not rule out other tax increases being promoted by congressional Republicans and Democrats during budget negotiations with the administration.

Israelis prepare to resist soldiers

YAMIT, Occupied Sinai (AP)—Israeli ultra-nationalists in Yamit, the last stronghold of resistance to the withdrawal from Sinai, fashioned weapons and booby traps Tuesday for what threatens to be a bloody struggle with soldiers sent to evacuate them.

Israel Radio said that the army will demolish buildings in the settlement in northern Sinai, scheduled to be returned to Egypt on Sunday.

Soldiers quartered in vacant apartments mingled uneasily with the townspeople they were expected to evacuate starting at dawn today.

"It's very difficult for us," said an army major. "We have brothers and cousins here, and we are all one people. We will try to do our job, but we will do it gently and honorably."

Effect of student aid cuts will be felt by students, universities in 1982-83

* Third of a five-part series about student financial aid.

By CHARLES ELLMAKER
Staff Writer

Although students will lose educational funds if Congress approves the federal administration's proposed financial aid cuts, many are not aware of other far-reaching effects. Educators have expressed fears that the academic diversity of their institutions might be permanently changed.

The loss of minority students who could not afford to attend UNC without aid would be especially damaging in light of the current drive for a more representative University population, Harold Wallace, vice chancellor for student affairs said.

"Recruitment of minority students has been very successful in the past decade," Wallace said. "In the 1960s there were only a hundred or so black freshmen; now there are about 450. Right now we have about 1,800 black students at the University, about 8.5 percent, and that figure is growing every year. I think the relative progress we have made is great."

Since North Carolina is about 20 percent black, there is still much progress to be made before a balance is reached in the University, Wallace said. "All things being equal, these figures will get even better. Yet under the administration's proposals, all things won't be equal, and it will be just that much harder to recruit blacks, Indians and poor whites," he said.

Student Body President Mike Vandenberg expressed concern that fewer students would be able to afford to attend school. "What this means is that you'll get the student who can afford to go, not necessarily the best one."

Despite a tendency toward a more homogeneous student population, officials at UNC have said that the quality of the University's student body would not decrease.

The University is both an excellent institution and one of the most competitively-priced universities in the nation, said UNC Chancellor Christopher C. Fordham III.

"We have no problem attracting students to this great university," he said. "And I don't think we will have any change in student quality if the cuts are passed, because we have a large pool of applicants from which to choose."

Fordham said that the University had never taken financial need into account in the application process, and would not do so even with reduced funds. He added that the University may not be able to guarantee funds for those who could not afford to come without aid, however.

"We've always told students, 'If you qualify for the University, we'll find a way to finance your education,'" Fordham said. "Unfortunately, we may not be able to say that if the proposals are passed."

Another concern of campus leaders is the possibility of loss of graduate students who rely on Guaranteed Student Loans to partially finance their educations. Under the budget proposals, graduate and professional students would no longer receive GSLs, which could force some graduate and professional students to drop out. GSLs are not based on financial need.

In 1981-82, graduate and professional students (not including medical, dental or law students) received more than \$7

million in GSLs. Under the federal proposals, all GSL money would be eliminated from graduate and professional student use.

Any time students drop out because of funds, the overall quality of education at UNC decreases, Fordham said. Not only would the graduate student programs be injured, but undergraduates would lose talented graduate teaching assistants who provide instruction in important primary courses, he said.

Fordham also pointed out that any decrease in the quality of education would affect UNC's ability to attract future faculty members. "As long as we have our world-class faculty, we will have a quality student body. Therefore the loss of even one faculty member would be intolerable."

Vandenberg said undergraduate students should be "up in arms" over the elimination of GSLs for graduate students. "The graduate student TAs are a valuable asset of undergraduate education," he said. "Any loss in UNC's ability to attract high-caliber grad students could be catastrophic."

In reaction to economic woes, many students have directed their college efforts toward fields that would offer a higher rate of return in the job market.

"Students are very perceptive of society's cues," Wallace said. "They have been turning to fields and majors which they feel will offer a better shot at the more lucrative jobs once out of school."

Professional programs such as medicine and business have thus experienced an influx of students, and at the same time have drained the liberal arts schools of hundreds of students at UNC, Wallace said. "Many students are not thinking in terms of fields they enjoy and excel in. They're thinking in terms of medicine, engineering and business."

Future educators may be lost as students flock from fields like English and the humanities, Wallace said. "In a few years there may be a saturated market of engineers, and yet there will still be a demand for liberal arts teachers. Yet the supply will not be there."

Fordham expressed similar concern over students' careers for purely financial reasons. "It's important to have financial peace of mind, but there must be a balance of education and training in a course of study," he said.

The purpose of attending a school like UNC is not merely job preparation, Fordham said. "We want to educate, also. It's extremely important to leave the University with some knowledge of how to write an analysis or to translate Latin or French," he said. "It is using the mind which leads to a thoughtful appraisal of the interrelation of man and nature."

By following a course of study which is enjoyable and stimulating, students will have "a better perception of life through their education, and will thus be more successful," Fordham said.

But shifting education and career goals are not the only effects reduced financial aid may have on colleges. Enrollment problems for both public and private institutions may ensue. As tuitions increase at private schools across the nation, state-supported colleges and universities are experiencing a deluge of bright students who would have chosen prestigious private schools in better economic times. Because of this, public institutions are increasing admissions standards and requiring more "basics" such as foreign language and math.

Mandatory meal plan proposed

By DEAN FOUST
Staff Writer

The various food service student fee proposals include Student Government's plan requiring on-campus students to purchase a \$100 "meal ticket" each semester redeemable at campus cafeterias and snack bars. Although a significant number of the 2,600 undergraduates in the UNC fraternity and sorority systems are already committed to their house meal plans, Greek representatives yesterday advocated the Student Government plan as the most desirable of the proposals.

The Student Government plan also would require all students, including those on the "meal ticket" plan, to pay a mandatory student food service fee set at

\$10.

Because of misinformation, *The Daily Tar Heel* incorrectly reported yesterday that the \$10 fee would apply only to students living on campus.

Other food service plans being discussed by administrators and students include a proposal providing 2,000 students—1,000 from both North and South campuses—with the opportunity to purchase a meal plan, with a \$10 student fee in effect for the rest of campus. Another proposal would eliminate the room and board plan but would require students to pay a slightly higher fee of \$15.

With the rest of the campus food service renovations recommended by the Food Service Advisory Committee, the fee proposal approved by the administra-

tion and student leaders this week will be forwarded to the Board of Trustees Student Affairs Committee for approval Friday.

The Student Government proposal was approved by the 14 fraternity representatives with one dissenting vote at a meeting of the Interfraternity Council last night.

IFC President Joel Hughey said that other than a letter he sent to the Chancellor's office in opposition to the original FSAC report, the IFC had not formally supported a plan until Monday night. "I talked to people on a one-to-one basis, and most favored the \$100 option," he said. "Most didn't favor the plans that charged fees for money that



Joel Hughey

See FEE on page 5

See AID on page 5