

## Vigil addresses student input in future

By RACHEL STROUD  
Staff Writer

A vigil to present concerns about the firing of George Gamble, associate director of the Campus Y, drew about 45 supporters in front of Steele Building Tuesday.

Campus Y members and other students held posters, passed out fliers and made speeches that expressed their feelings about the firing of Gamble. The vigil was the first of a series of vigils to be held through Friday.

Students participating Tuesday said they were bothered by the way the situation had been handled. They said that Gamble was an asset to the Campus Y and that the firing caused them to worry about the future of the Campus Y and student's future input.

Roger Orstad, Campus Y co-president, began the successions of short speeches by saying the Campus Y was a healthy, open and trustworthy environment. He said he thought this environment had been threatened by the dismissal of Gamble.

"Students having input is being threatened," he said. "We need some results. Some sort of reconciliation needs to be attempted between the director and associate director."

We need to get on with the major programs the Campus Y has to offer the campus and community, he said.

Ingrid Brunk, co-chair of Students Taking Action for Nuclear Disarmament, a Campus Y committee, said she was worried about the effect of the Campus Y not being a student organization anymore.

"Students organize events like Footfalls Road Race and the Crafts Bazaar," she said. "We raise money for the Y. It's not fair to expect this input from us and then not give us any consideration," she said.

"We know what's good for the Y," Brunk said.

When asked her opinion on the vigils, Campus Y director Zenobia Hatcher-Wilson said she felt the students were exercising their rights to stand on a principle.

"It is something they feel strongly about, and they are doing what they can," she said.

"I don't take it personally," she said. "They are taking

a stand for what they believe in — just as I stand on principles. Maybe we should work on how each of us views our roles."

Hatcher-Wilson said she was ready to work with the students. She said that her role was advisory and that she did not intend to step in and do the student's work.

"I see both sides — the student's viewpoints and mine as director of the Y," she said.

Hatcher-Wilson said Gamble was fired under the "at-will" clause in his employment contract, which states she may fire him "without cause." Under this clause, Hatcher-Wilson is not legally bound to state a precise cause for his dismissal.

"One can't change that," she said. "You can't just give him a cause and fire him again."

Gamble said it was only possible to speculate on why he was fired. He said Hatcher-Wilson essentially felt it wasn't possible for her to work with him any longer.

He said he did not think his firing was the main issue, but rather what the role was of the students and Campus Y advisory board.

When asked about the vigils, Gamble said he thought it was very important for students to express their views.

Students did not believe inquiries to Edith Wiggins, associate vice-chancellor of student affairs, and Donald A. Boulton, dean of student affairs, to be satisfactory, he said. He said students felt more public displays were in order.

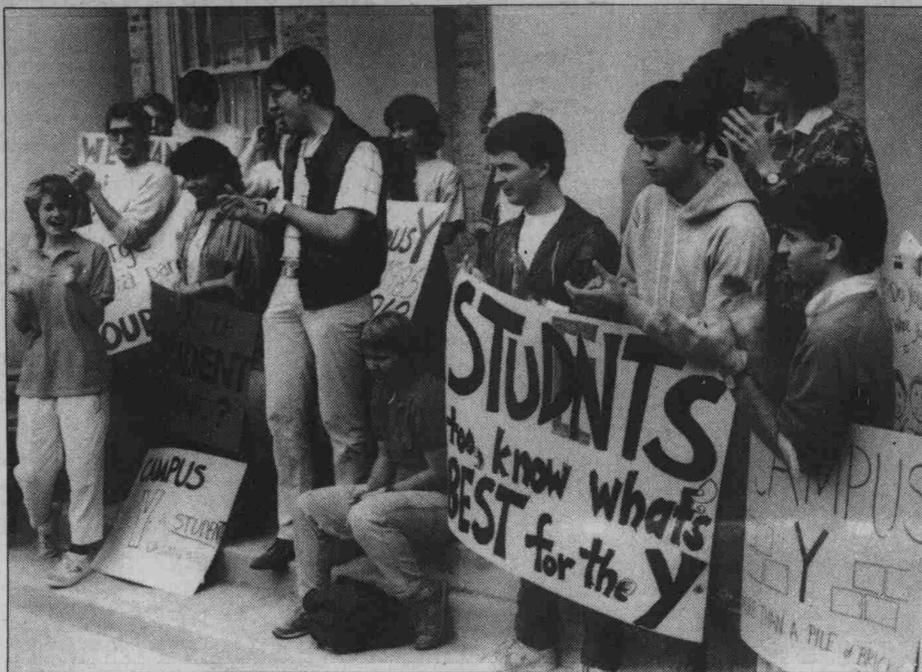
"I think the student governing body of this organization, which is recognized as having a role in hiring, should also play a part in the termination process," Gamble said.

When asked what he would like to see happen in the near future, Gamble said he would like the decision to be reversed and for he and Hatcher-Wilson to attempt to negotiate what difference there was between them.

"The likelihood of this decision, I don't know," he said.

"I feel good about the work I've done, the advisory board and the students," he said. "I think something good will come from that. I don't think it can all be ignored and set aside."

"Currently, I am uncomfortable with the situation, but I'm not pessimistic about it," Gamble said.



Students gathering at South Building to protest firing of George Gamble

## Teaching more than the BASICS

Editors' Note: This story is part of an extensive series focusing on University academic departments.

By KAREN YOUNGBLOOD  
Staff Writer

A lack of an undergraduate major, an engineering school and space hasn't kept the department of computer science from becoming one of the best in its field.

The department rates about 15 or 16 out of more than 50 in the country, said Jay Nievergelt, chairman of the computer science department.

Although the department is small in size compared to similar departments at other universities, the growth taking place, as well as the desire for achievement, reflects very big expectations.

"It is certainly a goal to be, and to be recognized to be, among the top 10 (computer science) departments in the country," said Peter Calingaert, a computer science professor. "We've been able to get major grants, we're recognized as a major department and we're getting 600 applications a year for graduate study. But other departments aren't standing still either."

Nievergelt said the department is putting a great deal of effort into growth. "This is one of the smaller computer science departments," he said. "We have about 18 faculty members, and we have three faculty members to fill by next fall. We have made our own priority list, and we try, according to that list, to achieve national visibility, which we have."

The computer science department was established in 1964, making it one of the earliest computer science departments at a university, Nievergelt said.

Despite the computer boom of the 1980s, it is currently impossible to get an undergraduate degree in computer science at UNC. Undergraduates interested in computer science can get a degree in mathematics with a computer science option.

Yet faculty members and students said they didn't see the lack of an undergraduate degree as a problem. One graduate student in the department said he thought getting an undergraduate degree in computer science could be a mistake.

"I don't think its appropriate for a liberal arts

education," said Stephen Duncan. "It tends to make one too narrowed. If you look at the graduate students there's a wide variety of experience and background. I majored in classics."

Duncan said that to satisfy an undergraduate degree in computer science, one would have to sacrifice knowledge.

There are about 250 undergraduates majoring in mathematics with the computer science option. Undergraduates are only required to take four computer courses, although many take more, said Stephen F. Weiss, professor of computer science. Although this may not seem like much, George Cutrell, a junior mathematics major from Windsor, said students came out of the program well-prepared.

"Right off, you'd think four courses doesn't sound like much, but I have a friend who's working for IBM, and they're more or less showing her what she needs to know," Cutrell said. "The courses are pretty intense. You learn everything in a short time. Most of it is learning how to think like a computer."

Having undergraduates major in mathematics with a computer science option is more practical, Nievergelt said.

"I feel the computer science they take is appropriate," he said. "From a computer science graduate you would like to expect a knowledge of hardware — you go from some knowledge of hardware to a large knowledge of software. This broad spectrum just cannot be absorbed in anything close to four courses. It's just right for mathematics, but it cannot meet a B.S. in a computer science today."

Calingaert said one of the concerns of the computer science department was to make people aware of how to use a computer. The department has made such "service projects" one of its main priorities, Nievergelt said.

The service courses are intended to provide computer literacy to those who want it, Nievergelt said. "It is a course for those who may never take another computer science course. (It is) for some general knowledge about the role computers play in society. That includes knowing what a computer can do."

Duncan said too many students falsely assumed they had to learn computer programming to operate a computer.

"Too many students look to programming . . . and I don't think that's the way to it," he said. "It's like someone trying to learn how to wire a house when all they want to know is how to use the appliances."

The graduate program is successful, with 80-90 percent graduating with a master's degree or doctorate, Weiss said.

"The involuntary attrition rate is almost zero," he said. "There are some who never get finished completely."

Duncan said the completion rate of graduate students depended on other reasons.

"A lot of people get hired before they actually finish, and they keep studying," he said. "I'd say 75 percent make it all the way through. Not many actually flunk out. If you're doing well you're going to stay. Maybe 5 to 6 percent flunk out."

Nievergelt agreed. "I think almost all get a degree," he said. "I'm not aware that the graduate students drop out. I would be really surprised."

He said some graduate students may have entered the computer science program with the intention of getting a doctorate and then settled for a master's degree.

"The Ph.D. is something you don't start by saying 'I want it,'" he said. "If you write a term paper, you can do that with one sustained effort. If you write a Ph.D. thesis, you have to have another technique of going about it."

The fields for computer science graduates are endless, Calingaert said.

"The majority take positions in industry," he said. "Some go into teaching, some go into government — there's hardly an area where you can't use a computer properly."

Robert Weir, a graduate student in the computer science program, said he chose computer science because of the number of job possibilities.

"The job market is still good," he said. "They're (the

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## BOT at State OKs divestment plan

By JO FLEISCHER  
Staff Writer

The N.C. State Board of Trustees voted Friday to divest part of its endowment fund from all companies that do business in South Africa but do not abide by the Sullivan Principles, guidelines designed to give blacks opportunities they would not ordinarily have under that country's apartheid regime.

The decision came in part from student requests that N.C. State divest, said A. Jay Everette, NCSU student body president and BOT member. He said the interests of students had as much impact on the board's decision as any other factor.

"Anti-Apartheid groups on campus circulated petitions, which they presented to the trustees," Everette said. "Also the Chancellor's Liaison Committee, which is made up of representatives from 15 student organizations, met with the chancellor and expressed their concerns about the school's financial portfolio," he said.

Everette said he felt that the decision was a "fair and prudent" course of action.

UNC's trustees voted to divest part of the University's endowment fund according to the Sullivan Principles a year and a half ago, said Wayne Jones, associate vice chancellor of finance at UNC.

"We discussed the issue in depth

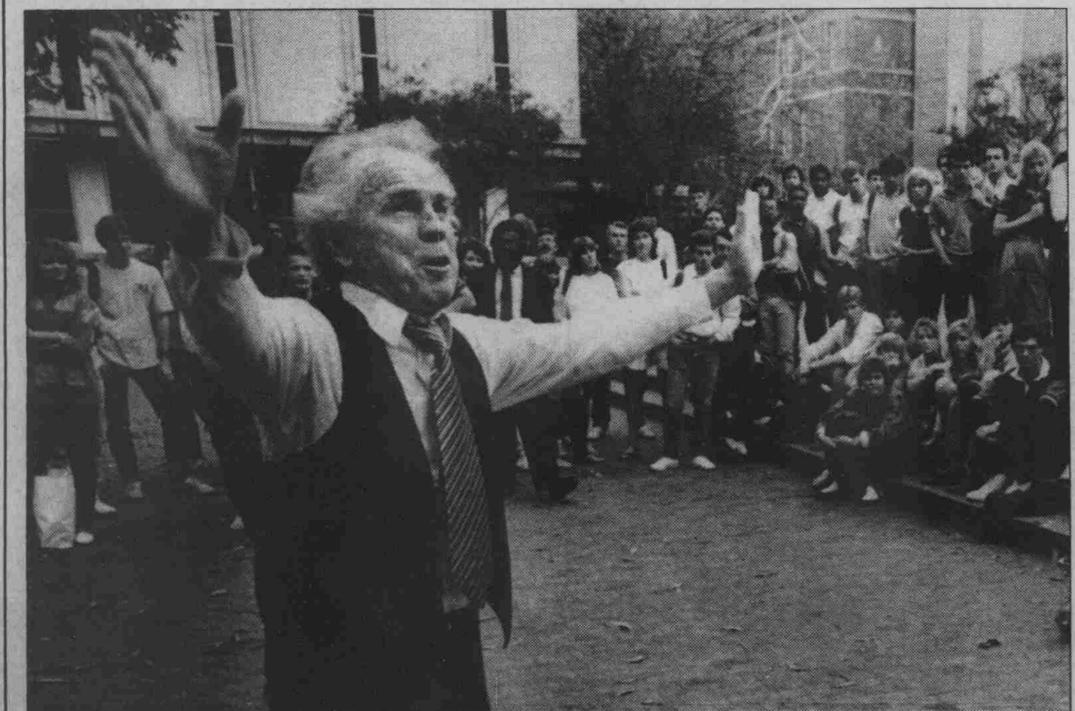
two years ago and held open meetings at which various students presented their views both in favor of divestment and in opposition to it as well," Jones said. "And we made what we think was a prudent decision, since those companies that follow the Sullivan Principles have a positive influence over there, at least in the workplace."

Jones also said the amount of stock in the endowment fund that involves companies doing business in South Africa was about 5 percent of the total, or \$4 million as of last June.

The Sullivan Principles were developed in 1977 by Leon H. Sullivan, a Baptist minister. They specify the non-segregation of races in the workplace, equal-employment opportunity, equal pay, training programs for supervisory positions for non-whites, increasing the number of non-whites in supervisory posts, and improving housing, schools and life outside the workplace for non-whites. Companies that agree to abide by these principles are required to report annually to Sullivan and his auditing firm, Arthur D. Little and Associates.

UNC Student Body President Patricia Wallace said she was concerned that the adoption of the Sullivan Principles by both schools

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DTH/Larry Childress

### Hallelujah!

Dr. Hubert Lindley, a blind preacher from Nashville, Tenn., professing his beliefs in the Pit Tuesday afternoon to a larger

than usual crowd. "No woman can be happy without being subject to a real man," he saith.

## Rally emphasizes need for better handicapped access

By DONNA LEINWAND  
Staff Writer

Despite having its rally cut short by rain, Need for Equal Education for Disabled Students tried to make people in the Pit more aware of the need for funds to make the campus more accessible to handicapped students.

"In 1983, the General Assembly discontinued funding for barrier removal, which translates into a future of discrimination for disabled students," rally coordinator Tim Smith told the crowd. "Society discriminates against handicapped people by beliefs and attitudes. The barriers aren't all physical in nature. They are psychological."

"There is one tool to knock down the psychological barriers and that tool is education. We must build a basic foundation of understanding, raise the walls of consciousness, and kick open the doors to . . . our civil rights and our freedom."

William Shields of the Governor's Advocacy Council for Persons with Disabilities said handicapped people had the same desires as the non-disabled.

"We want schooling," he said. "We want to fall in love. We want to pass our quizzes. We want to get a job and pay our taxes. We want to get married and have children."

Following Shields, Dr. Hubert Lindsey, a blind minister, spoke but was unable to finish because of the rain.

"Some people that aren't handicapped physically are handicapped mentally," Lindsey said. "It's the barrier in thinking that needs to come down. The general public doesn't know how to cope with the handicapped."

Wayne Lofton, a representative from the office of the lieutenant governor, said: "We're first of all

supporting the effort to secure funds, but even more valid is the point that disabled people are entitled to the same choices and opportunities as any UNC student. We're going to work together to see that these funds are appropriated."

Also speaking was Randy Brantley from the office of Sen. Wanda Hunt, D-Moore, 16th Dist.

"There has been a decrease in funding, but some legislation has been introduced," Brantley said.

This legislation includes a \$50,000 appropriation to Radio Reading Service and a law to lower costs of licensing assistance dogs, making them more available and allowing them on any premises.

"The University system is liable," Lofton said. "The General Assembly would not be liable, at least in my opinion, because the University makes presentations to the General Assembly."

Kip McDowell, of Services for the Blind, said one of the biggest problems handicapped students faced was isolation.

"There are two dorms that are barrier-free, so disabled students are isolated socially from everyone else," McDowell said.

Nyrop said: "We tend to make too many excuses for why we don't appropriate money. The economy in North Carolina is strong. If we give disabled people education, they'll get jobs and pay taxes. It's economics and it just makes sense."

Despite lack of funds, UNC has still managed to complete some barrier removal projects. Howell Hall was made accessible with money from the Chancellor's Discretionary Fund, Smith said.

Laura Thomas, Handicapped Student Services coordinator said: "Funds have to be sought. If funds cannot be secured then the plans fall through. There are projects that would be very helpful. It would be helpful if Murphy Hall had an elevator."

The nurse of full-grown souls is solitude — James Russell Lowell