

Check your temperature — you may have spring fever. Partly cloudy. High 80.

Get well soon — just in time for summer — Page 5

Cracking open history of Easter eggs — Page 7

James Leutze gives a lecture as if it were his last 7 p.m. Hanes Art Center

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Sonja Stone (left), Robert Cannon and Trudier Harris participate in a panel discussion of issues facing black students on campus

Panel addresses black concerns

By BRENDA CAMPBELL
Staff Writer

Black students must push for better student-faculty relations, a larger space for the Black Cultural Center, and the continued success of the Office of Student Counseling, a panel of eight black faculty members and administrators said Tuesday.

"We are at a critical junction in the history of the University and black precedents, with three new and prominent officials coming next year," said Sonja Stone, associate professor of Afro-American Studies. "We have an opportunity to write a black agenda and hold the new administration accountable to implementing it."

A panel of eight black faculty and

staff members addressed black students' concerns Tuesday in Gerrard Hall. The discussion, called "Black Presence at UNC: A Moderated Discussion Concerning UNC's Black Community," was sponsored by third-floor resident assistants of Hinton James Residence Hall.

The key to improving relations is to make the faculty aware of issues important to students. Most people make an attempt to attend programs if they are interested, said Joanne Woodard, visiting lecturer in Afro-American Studies.

However, students must also take the initiative in making relationships with teachers, members of the panel said.

"It is also the students' responsi-

bility to get to know the people that teach you," said John Hatch, professor of health education.

Students aren't doing that now, said Collin Rustin, associate director of University Housing.

"What it comes down to is a student preference and non-preference," Rustin said. "The students are not utilizing the resources available to them."

Students need to push for a greater space for the Black Cultural Center, panel members said.

"This is an area where students should be as assertive as they have been as far as the space issue is concerned," said Stone.

Students also must work with the center director when one is chosen,

she said. "When a new director is elected, the students should approach him or her and find out how they are going to handle the issue," Stone said.

She added that the center should work to bring in guests who are of interest to students.

"Students are also involved in groups like the Ebony Readers, Opeyo Dancers and the (gospel) choir, which shows their interest in the areas of dance, music and black literature. We hope that the Black Cultural Center would help bring in people to further students' interest in these areas," Stone said.

The space in the Student Union

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Minority applications on the rise

By HELEN JONES
Staff Writer

Minority student applications to UNC-CH have increased 28 percent from last year, but the rate of acceptance at this point in the admissions process has remained at about 44 percent, according to figures compiled by the Office of Undergraduate Admissions.

The figures compared the number of applications and acceptances by the University for the week of March 23, 1987, and March 21, 1988.

Donald Boulton, vice chancellor and dean of student affairs, said it is important to consider how many students actually accept admission to UNC before drawing firm conclusions.

The increase in minority applications is part of an overall increase in applications at UNC. Joseph Pillow, assistant director of undergraduate admissions, said Tuesday.

Total applications to UNC have increased from about 18,000 in 1987 to about 20,000 in 1988, Pillow said.

Boulton said the increase in applications from minorities is due to "dedicated shoe leather," or dedicated recruitment to tell minority students that the University wants them.

"You gotta walk, you gotta talk and you gotta mean it," he said.

The percentage of black students at UNC in the 1980s has averaged 7-8 percent, University Registrar David Lanier said.

As of fall 1987, 7.5 percent of the total student population was black, while 2.9 percent was from other non-white racial groups, Lanier said.

Figures from the fall of 1986 show 7.8 percent blacks and 2.8 percent from other minorities in the total student body.

Kenneth Perry, president of the Black Student Movement, said the increase in applications is a positive

sign, but he said he is concerned that many minorities admitted to UNC do not stay to graduate.

"The major concern should be the retention of those students," Perry said. "The main problem is that the University does not have an elaborate system of minority support."

To increase minority support, UNC should increase the space for the Black Cultural Center, increase the number of blacks in the faculty and establish a minority affairs office, he said.

Herbert Davis, associate director of undergraduate admissions, said an agreement between the UNC system and the federal Department of Education to try to increase minority enrollment to 10.6 percent of the student population ended last year, but University officials continue to make special efforts to recruit minorities to UNC.

One effort to increase minority interest in UNC is the Chancellor's Scholarship, 25 scholarships of \$1,000 a year for four years, Davis said.

The first of these scholarships will be awarded for the 1988-89 school year, and recipients are chosen from the top 5 percent of N.C. minority students and a few out-of-state students, he said.

Davis also said the number of Polk Scholarships was increased from six to eight this year, and the amount of the award went up \$1,000, making it \$4,300 a year for four years.

Among the programs developed to increase minority enrollment, Davis said the ones that bring students to campus to attend classes and talk to advisers have been very important.

Pillow said, "We just want them to get an accurate picture of what it's like (at Carolina)."

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University Laundry Service to close after loss of account

From staff reports

The University Laundry Service announced Tuesday that it will gradually close operations over the next few months.

The announcement came after the laundry lost its biggest customer,

North Carolina Memorial Hospital.

The hospital announced March 20 that it planned to sign a contract with Durham County General Hospital for laundry services and to terminate laundry service from UNC by June 1, 1988.

Losing the hospital laundry account will mean a 60 percent loss of the laundry's business, Charles Antle, UNC associate vice chancellor for business, said March 21.

Officials had considered three options to closing the laundry. One

was to decrease the activity of the current laundry facility, keeping all of the current equipment. The second option was to keep the facility in its existing location, but to scale down its size. The third option was to transfer the plant to a smaller

building and renovate old equipment.

The laundry will attempt to relocate all of the 42 employees to other positions within the University, Antle said.

The laundry has lost \$200,000 over the last two years, he said.

Laundry workers said last week that they thought the loss of the NCMH account could have been avoided through more efficient management. They also said they had faith the University would be able to find other jobs for them.

Status of women

Faculty council committee releases report; reducing sexual harassment tops list of concerns

By JUSTIN MCGUIRE
Senior Writer

The five main concerns of women faculty are sexual harassment, career development, pay equity, day care and campus security, according to a report by the Faculty Council's Committee on the Status of Women (CSW).

The report, presented annually to the council, listed the results of a survey of 237 women faculty and administrators regarding their "campus experiences and priorities," and reported on the five main concerns to women.

The report also offered five resolutions, saying they may help "bring about significant improvement in women's status and working environment." The council passed the resolutions.

Rachel Rosenfeld, CSW chairwoman, said Tuesday that the five issues have surfaced in past reports from the CSW.

"These are ongoing concerns," she said. "The faculty has recognized these concerns for a number of years. These resolutions will serve as a reminder."

According to the report, the survey

revealed that more than two-thirds of the women respondents have experienced some sort of sexual harassment in the last two years. The most common types of harassment listed were condescension and role stereotyping.

The Sexual Harassment Revision Committee, appointed by Chancellor Christopher Fordham last year to revise the campus sexual harassment policy, is a positive step and the CSW will continue to work with it, the report said.

Career development and monitoring is an important issue to women because of the concentration of women in lower positions, the report said.

The report encouraged the development of programs that would monitor the guidance of women faculty members' career development within the departments.

More than 70 percent of survey respondents mentioned pay equity as one of their top three concerns, the report said. The report encouraged further monitoring of salaries for gender discrepancies.

Day care was the fourth most important concern for women in the

survey, the report said. It also listed campus security as a concern but said it was not a major project this year.

The five resolutions asked:

■ the chancellor and other administrators to support both bureaucratically and monetarily the work of the sexual harassment committee;

■ the chancellor and other administrators to watch over the "career development and mentoring activities" of the various departments;

■ Vice Chancellor of Health Affairs Garland Hershey and University Provost Samuel Williamson to keep the faculty informed of salary monitoring and its results;

■ the chancellor to continue to consider alternatives for day care, including job flexibility, fund raising and support for units establishing their own day care centers;

■ and the chancellor to authorize and support a program to gather information on the position of women and other minority groups on campus and to create programs to improve the conditions of those groups.

Rosenfeld said she expects positive

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Ambassador says U.S.-Spanish diplomatic relations improved

By HELLE NIELSEN
Staff Writer

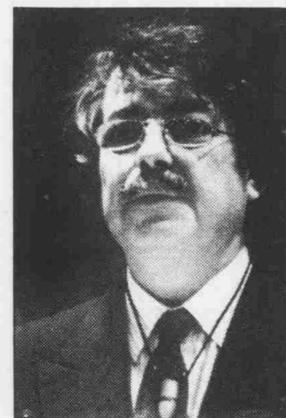
The agreement between Spain and the United States to remove 72 American F-16 planes from Spain will help improve relations between the two countries, Julian Santamaria, Spain's ambassador to the United States, said in a speech at UNC Tuesday.

"(Spain) understood that in order to set the ground for a healthier relationship with the United States we should reshape this relationship in a significant way," Santamaria said.

About 300 people in Hamilton Hall heard Santamaria's "Western Europe: Between the Superpowers" speech. Santamaria was the last speaker in the Great Decisions lecture series.

For a long time, Spanish-American relations revolved around a military agreement signed in 1953 during General Francisco Franco's totalitarian regime, Santamaria said.

Because the agreement benefited the Franco regime, it fueled lasting anti-American feelings in Spain. This opposition continued



Julian Santamaria

Great Decisions

after the country's return to democracy in the mid-70s, but the new agreement might help refute that, he said. "We had to remove

the residual resentment," he said. Decreasing American military presence in Spain was also a key to gaining support for Spain's membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Santamaria said.

In 1983, 43 percent of the Spanish population was against NATO and only 13 percent favored it. To make NATO membership more palatable, Spain's social democratic government proposed a referendum attaching certain conditions to a membership, including reducing the American military presence in Spain. The referendum passed in 1986.

Security may be the most delicate matter in Spanish-American relations, he said, as Spain does not see the world with the same sense of threat as the United States.

"While the United States looks east, Spain looks south," Santamaria said. "There is an important difference there which remains."

Defining Spain's role in Latin America was another focus of the

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Blessed are the young, for they shall inherit the national debt. — Herbert Hoover