

# The Carolina Journal

The Student Newspaper of the University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Volume XII, Number 8

October 12, 1976

Carolina Journal photo by Lisa Laney

## Candidates meet, Debate on campus



Congressional candidates Goodman, Schlanger and Martin.

By Brad Rich

Ninth District Congressional candidates Jim Martin, Harley Schlanger and Arthur Goodman met head to head Thursday, October 7 in UNCC's McKnight Lecture Hall for what had been advertised as "The Great Debate". It wasn't great, it wasn't a debate, but it was an excellent opportunity for the university community to meet the candidates and learn a little of the basic philosophies of the Republican, U.S. Labor and Democratic Parties.

A student panel consisting of North Carolina Student Legislature members Cheryl Furr, Jim Hill and Steve Kiser posed questions to the candidates, and received both the usual rhetoric and some concrete responses.

The first question, asked by Steve Kiser dealt with the question of jobs and poverty. Martin, the Republican incumbent, stated both his, and his party's position in answer. To alleviate the unemployment problem, Martin would encourage "expansion of the market" through tax incentives. He said, "This is not an immediate solution; it could take from 4 or 5 to eight years." This "trickle-down" theory would encourage citizens to invest in business, therefore increasing the amount of jobs. "In the meantime," Martin said, "such things as unemployment

compensation and food stamps help."

Goodman, the Democrat, endorsed the Humphrey-Hawkins Bill, saying the government, used as an employer of the last resort, could provide meaningful jobs for "every American who wants to work." He gave examples of jobs, such as mental hospital workers and environmental clean-up projects, that the unemployed could fill.

Schlanger, of the US Labor Party, took a more international view. He said the problem involves a world-wide depression, in which markets are backed up, and thousands of debts remain unpaid.

Cheryl Furr posed the second question, on how to deal with the problem of energy versus the environment. Goodman stressed conservation of our fossil fuels, but urged that more research be dedicated to renewable resources such as solar energy, wind energy and geo-thermal. "If our modern

technology can put a man on the moon, why can't it learn to use geo-thermal energy" (power derived from the earth itself).

Schlanger emphasized the development of nuclear fusion (the making of helium atoms from hydrogen atoms). He said, "Scientists and the oil companies claim fusion is 25 to 30 years away, but our (Labor Party)

scientists say it could be developed in 5 to 8 years." He said the holdup is due to "sabotage" by Nader type groups controlled by the oil companies, and that world cooperation on the fusion project is necessary. He called the oil crisis "a complete hoax" and blamed, in part, Nelson Rockefeller and Henry Kissinger.

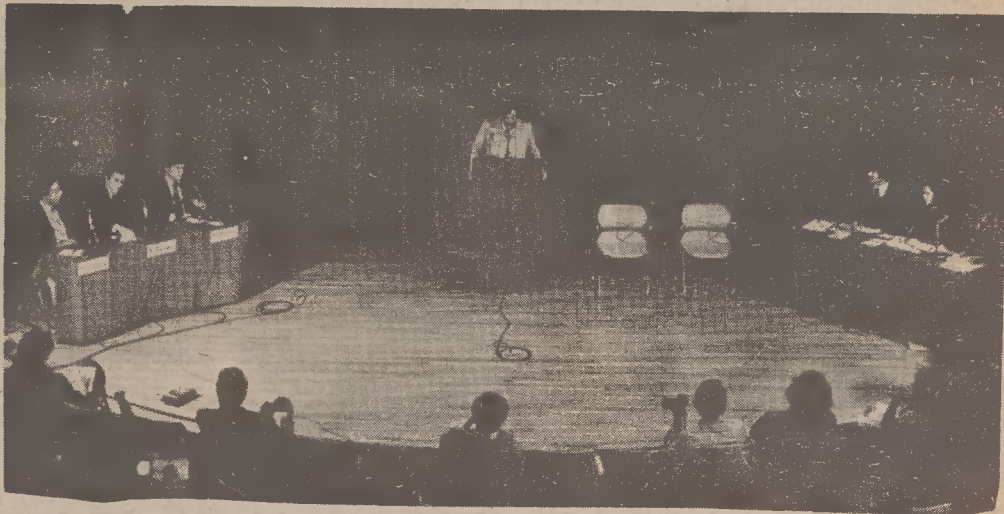
Martin called for increased exploration and use of fossil fuels, while at the same time cutting down on waste through conservation. He said there is "no immediate, easy answer" and emphasized the need for continued development of fusion and solar energy. He also said he is in favor of reinstating the oil depletion allowance.

Jim Hill's question on defense spending drew severely contrasting answers from the candidates.

Schlanger advocated strengthening America and the world through improved technology, industry and food production. He said our greatest problem is "the presence of Henry Kissinger in the cabinet," and urged that "the third world nations be brought out of their underdeveloped state." He criticized both Ford and Carter, saying Carter showed his lack of compassion by advocating the use of food as a political and economic weapon.

Goodman followed the Carter  
**(cont. page sixteen)**

Carolina Journal photo by Lisa Laney



Dr. McCoy introduces the 'Great Debate.'

## Mathis advocates new law school

By Pat Griendling

The attempt to establish a law school at UNCC is not new, but is certain to again become a controversial issue.

In 1974, the Board of Governors received requests from Appalachian State University, East Carolina University, and UNCC for authorization to plan a law school. However, after a study made by the Board's Committee on Educational Planning, Policies, and Programs through its Subcommittee on Professional Education, the request was denied.

The committee concluded the four present North Carolina law schools, as well as other current sources of lawyers, would provide ample lawyer's for the State's present and future requirements.

One of the strong opponents of that decision was Ray Mathis, who is running for the North Carolina House of Representatives.

Among his varied list of concerns is the establishment of a school of

law at UNCC. Mathis said, "During Vietnam there were many students going into law and medical school to avoid Vietnam. Now the demand isn't quite so great. We don't need a new law school, we just need to relocate the one at N.C. Central University."

Right now there are four area law schools: the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the North Carolina Central University at Durham, Duke University, and Wake Forest University. The reason Mathis wants to have the N.C. Central branch relocated, he says, is the school's continued poor standards.

According to an AP article, about three-fourths of the 125 N.C. Central graduates taking the bar exam last year failed, while three-fourths of the total number who took the examination passed. The article continued, "graduates of Duke, UNC-Chapel Hill, and Wake Forest University law schools kept an almost constant level in the

pass-fail statistics."

A UPI article contained some interesting facts concerning the failure rate: "Twenty five percent of the aspiring lawyers who took the North Carolina Bar Examination this summer failed the test. It was the highest failure rate in at least a decade... The largest number of the 154 persons failing to pass the test, 97, attended North Carolina Central University... From 1968 through 1973 the failure rate on the test among students from North Carolina Central was high. It ranged from 68.4 percent to 76.9 percent." To make up for this poor showing, the General Assembly this year provided about 3 million to upgrade facilities.

In speaking to the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Republican Women's Club, Mathis said, "the school should be relocated to UNC-Charlotte or closed. School administrators have had 36 years to provide quality education for the

citizens of this state. Yet, the school is still plagued by radical problems: reverse discrimination, improper management, funding, questionable accreditation as well as the high failure rate on the bar exam... I consider this an injustice to our system of justice."

When asked what he felt was the cause of low bar exam scores, Mathis replied, "N.C. Central's program does not put much emphasis on the Law School Admission Test scores and on the grade point average. Rarely does a school not count LSAT. I really don't think the school will improve. Even if I cannot succeed in getting a law school established at UNCC, I will work to upgrade standards at N. C. Central."

"If the planning programmers are right, by 1995 there will be 75,000 people in this county. We need some kind of professional school. Charlotte is both an urban and sophisticated community. Planning and growth need to be considered." Mathis said.