

**BUNTING**

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 backer much hope of keeping his job beyond the 2004 season.  
 Even fewer believed Bunting capable of instilling faith in players he hadn't recruited. In the aftermath of the loss to Duke in 2003, offensive guard Jeb Terry and tailback Jacque Lewis both declined to offer public support to a coach clearly on the ropes. Words of support from Director of Athletics Dick Baddour went unheard amid the clamor for Bunting's dismissal.  
 But a year passed, and the ax never fell. The Tar Heels upset both N.C. State and No. 3 Miami under the Kenan Stadium lights, prompting celebrations unimaginable only weeks earlier, and after a victory against Duke to clinch a bowl bid, Bunting received a two-year contract extension.  
 If any of his players expected his new job security to create a sense of complacency, they didn't yet know Bunting. His fiery spirit still emerges every time his team takes the field.  
 A disputed holding call against Maryland on Saturday, for example, prompted Bunting to scream aloud

and fling his hat in disgust, his admission to the referees likely not suitable for network television.  
 He still exudes the toughness of the rugged linebacker he once was, and he still has the ability to intimidate elite athletes — which is why so many of them choose the same word to describe him.  
 "Intense," says Jesse Holley.  
 "Intense," says Larry Edwards.  
 "Intense," says Brian Chacos.  
 "Intense," says Mahlon Carey.  
 "Intense," says Matt Baker.  
 But his gruff demeanor can't hide the sense of humor with which he elicits at least one media chuckle at almost every press conference. ("I can't even tell you how good I feel," he said memorably after the Tar Heels' first win of the 2003 season. "It would be X-rated.")  
 Bunting's on-field persona also hides a warmth often not found in the coaching profession.  
 To counteract Baker's struggles with both with his efficiency and his emotions midway through the season, for example, Bunting invited the quarterback to his home for a steak dinner and a 1-on-1 pep talk. Baker responded with two of his best games of the season — 211

passing yards in a win against Boston College and a career-high 335 yards against Maryland, including a game-tying drive in the final two minutes of regulation.  
 And while several costly mistakes ruined the Tar Heels' opportunity for a win against the Terrapins — and, in all likelihood, a trip to a bowl game this season — the loss in no way could be attributed to a lack of desire on the part of the players.  
 A preponderance of the evidence — wins against Georgia Tech and Miami a year ago and wins against N.C. State and Virginia this year — clearly demonstrates that Bunting's players respond when he most needs them to do so.  
 "Resilient," says Quinton Person.  
 "Tough," says Jarwarski Pollock.  
 "Passionate," says Tommy Davis.  
 "Special," says Khalif Mitchell.  
 "Awesome," says Connor Barth.  
 If the Tar Heels somehow can find a way to win their next two games and earn an improbable bowl berth for the second consecutive season, the North Carolina faithful would be hard-pressed to disagree.

Contact the Sports Editor at sports@unc.edu.

**TUITION**

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 you that that will no longer be the case, here nor in Raleigh," he said.  
 The task force's tuition proposal also recommends more predictability as a central tenet of tuition discussions, but it does not go so far as to recommend a definitive change to the process.  
 It is still unclear how trustees will react to the task force's findings. Trustee Roger Perry said board members have reserved discussion

for today. Administrators generally are open to the idea of predictability, but many are concerned that locking in tuition might paint the University into a corner.  
 An unexpected tuition hike might be the best option if, for example, there is a sudden drop in federal funding dollars.  
 "But I think in the absence of extenuating circumstances like that, predictability is a good concept," Perry said.  
 As tough as it is to predict the trustees' reaction, it's more unclear

how the Board of Governors will react to notions of predictability.  
 This spring the Board of Governors refused to consider a proposal to raise the campus's athletic fee during a two-year period, instead opting for a smaller, one-year increase.  
 "I think you've got to worry more about getting it out of the Board of Governors than getting it out of us," Perry said.  
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**REBUILDING**

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 at the time of the flood and has been the town manager since 2002.  
 "FEMA and the state of North Carolina did a fantastic job with us here," Knight said, referring to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.  
 "We had about 20 people from FEMA down here at that time."  
 Knight said individual FEMA agents partnered with local officials to assess the town's needs and come up with a plan to house displaced families and to distribute aid.

the coattails of New Orleans."  
**'They done good by us'**  
 Even with the influx of aid and reconstruction money, Princeville's recovery has come at a measured pace. Immediately after the flood, most town residents were staying either in emergency shelters or with friends in neighboring communities. The majority eventually ended up in FEMA trailer parks scattered around Edgecombe County.  
 "Some were in there as short as six months," Knight said. "Others were there as long as two and a half years."  
 Evans said county officials ended aid administration in June 2003. While Princeville residents received a variety of state and federal supports administered through the county, the town did not participate in the standard flood recovery program.  
 Any flooded house purchased through the federal buyout would have been demolished and the land left permanently as open space.  
 "It's to move houses out of flood-prone areas," Evans said. "The government doesn't want to have to come back and buy out that property a second time."  
 Princeville's situation was similar to that now faced by many Gulf Coast towns that saw widespread flooding. Participation in the buyout would mean no rebuilding.  
 "It pretty much would have done away with the town, because the whole town was flooded," Evans said.  
 So instead, Princeville residents were given a combination of state and federal aid to rebuild. Any house with more than \$35,000 in damage was demolished and replaced, Knight said.  
 "Right now, the people are living in better houses than they lived in before the flood," he said. "Every house over here has heating and air conditioning, and that wasn't

the case before."  
 A drive through town reveals whole streets of smart-looking new houses, often with red brick foundations and vinyl siding on sites where older, wooden houses once stood.  
 "They done good by us," said Margaret Hyman, a Princeville resident who lives in a state-subsidized apartment complex built in 2002. "It's better now than before. We got things we ain't never had."  
 Partly because of the rich rebuilding package offered by state and federal officials, Princeville has had little trouble attracting the vast majority of its residents back to town. But that could be another front where Gulf communities face a tougher challenge.  
 While many Princeville residents stayed with friends or relatives nearby during the town's reconstruction, the much wider devastation along the Gulf makes it harder for displaced families to remain close to their original communities.  
 "They can't just move next door," Evans said. "I'm not sure if they quite understand how long it's really going to take to rebuild. It's not impossible, but it's going to take a long time."  
 And in the long run, rebuilding will hinge as much on economics as it does on aid programs. Like Princeville, much of the Gulf region already was suffering from rates of poverty and unemployment above the national average.  
 Knight said he has been able to leverage the town's situation to win grants for a number of development projects but added that the well of funding dries up over time.  
 "A town in disaster is only as good as the next disaster," he said. "The first three or four years, we could get grants like it was going out of style."  
 "But that's old news now."  
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**FACULTY GAP**

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 departments at UNC — no exception to the national trend.  
 Of the 37 tenure and tenure-track faculty members in the chemistry department, five are women.  
 Almost four decades after the women's liberation movement called for equality between the sexes, many in the world of academia still are pondering why more change has not occurred.  
 Leaders of UNC's science departments are aware of the low female representation among science faculty members, and as a result the University has implemented programs to recruit more women.  
 Many faculty members say that despite those conscious efforts, administrators are not doing enough to ensure that the situation changes from the status quo.  
 "I think UNC has good intentions," said Silvia Tomaskova, director of the University's Women and Science Program. "It's my overall impression that most chairs and faculty want the issue to be solved, but I don't see any initiatives or things coming forward that would seriously change things."

Victory Village Day Care Center — located at the Friday Center — now stands as the only child-care facility for UNC faculty and students. It accommodates 120 children. Many students and faculty members say they would prefer a larger on-campus facility.

**Small steps taken**

Not everyone is complaining. Barbara Harris, co-chairwoman of the chancellor's committee on appointment, promotion and tenure, said UNC has been responsive to female faculty members' needs.  
 Harris said the committee made two major recommendations following its investigation, which began in February 2001. Both were implemented.  
 The committee suggested that officials allow faculty members to stop the tenure clock if necessary so they can lengthen the time they take to attain tenure.  
 "Essentially, this policy is a means to allow faculty with major responsibilities, not only for children, but say taking care of an ill parent or spouse, to be given extra time to fulfill the requirements for tenure," Harris said.  
 The committee also recommended that faculty members with infants be entitled to parental leave. Faculty members can take up to a semester of leave to care for a newborn or newly adopted child.  
 Even with this new option, Tomaskova said, it is difficult for scientists to take off a semester from ongoing research projects. Most scientists cannot afford to abandon their research and the students who

are working on the projects, even temporarily, so they are hesitant to take advantage of the new options.  
 Tomaskova suggests allowing professors to take a teaching leave but to continue their research on a more limited basis. Post-doctoral researchers could assist with some of the professors' responsibilities.

**Looking ahead**

Pisano said she became a radiologist because she wanted to take care of other women and their families.  
 The gender gap was not an influencing factor. "I got into the field because of what mattered to me and then realized I was sort of alone."  
 Although she is used to being a minority in her field, Pisano said the need for change is not any less real.  
 "We really do need to diversify the field in the upper ranks so we can serve society better because society is a diverse group of people," she said.  
 Some leaders in the science field are optimistic that will happen.  
 "I'm sure we will see more department chairs with women in the science fields in the future," Carney said.  
 But most say the University needs to make the attraction and retention of women in the science departments a higher priority to be able to see true progress.  
 "Being a professional scientist and a science faculty member is a wonderful way to run your life," McNeil said. "Why should men have all the fun?"

Contact the University Editor at udesk@unc.edu.

**Issues of retention**

A visible female presence in the science departments would attract more women scientists and foster a stronger sense of community for those already at UNC, said Laurie McNeil, chairwoman of the department of physics and astronomy.  
 "Generally, the more women you have in a department, the more female-friendly and the more human-friendly the department is," she said.

But a strong female presence is not possible until more women enter and stay in the field.  
 The University needs to shift its focus from recruiting programs to retention plans, Pisano said. Many women enter science fields but few make it up the ladder.  
 "You would have thought by now that it would have corrected, but it just hasn't happened," she said.  
 About one-quarter of the 1,386 tenured faculty members at UNC, as of September 2004, are female. Less than 40 percent of all female faculty members who are tenured or in the tenure track are full professors, as compared to the more than 55 percent of male tenured or tenure-track faculty members who are full professors.

While the gender gap exists among lower ranks, it is significantly smaller than the gap within leadership positions.

And faculty say there are signs of improvement across the board.

Officials attribute the changes to some of UNC's new policies, such as those that provide employment opportunities for spouses.

Many predict more women will be in upper ranks within the next few decades. As more women study science, there will be more women at the professional level, which will increase their likelihood for leadership roles, said Bruce Carney, senior associate dean for the sciences.

In the meantime, Pisano said, University officials should do what they can to attract and keep the female scientists they have.

"It's their job to try to retain and support faculty members of all types," she said. "We probably need people to actually be evaluated based on their ability to retain all types of faculty."

UNC should study why female and minority faculty members leave, Pisano said. To determine the source of the problem, officials should interview successful scientists who decided to leave, she added.

Improved benefits would help. Top leaders in science departments should encourage mentoring across a diverse group, Pisano said.

Improved child-care options also would encourage more female faculty members to stay at UNC, leaders say.

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 While these health factors are extremely important, they don't capture the difficulty most tobacco users face when they attempt to stop using tobacco. Nicotine is extremely physiologically addicting, and the ritual of tobacco use can be quite compelling. Most tobacco users associate smoking with daily activities such as studying, eating or socializing (especially with alcohol). Chewing tobacco can be associated with enjoyable sporting activities.  
 Last year the Center for Healthy Student Behaviors (CHSB), in conjunction with Student Health, the Dean of Student's Office and the EnTER program, developed a comprehensive smoking and tobacco use cessation program. If you are a tobacco user and would like to take advantage of the tobacco cessation program, please contact Dee Dee Laurilliard at deede@email.unc.edu. Whether you need support changing your habits or need a prescription for smoking cessation aids such as Nicotrol and Zieban, this program can help. Even if you are only starting to think about quitting, feel free to contact us. This is a self paced program that does not pressure you to move more quickly than you are ready to.  
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