

The Tar Heel

Vol. 79, No. 1

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

June 8, 1972

6,800 enrolled for first session

by Charles Jeffries
Staff Writer

It's summer again, but for some 12,500 students here summer means more books, notes and term papers rather than beach, work and suntans.

Although current enrollment figures are not yet available, some 6,800 students are expected this first summer session, which began June 1, and the projected enrollment for the second session, which will begin on July 11, is 5,500. Last



Summer school just doesn't seem to worry some people. Unless he's sleeping off an 8 o'clock class, this fellow is one of those lucky people.

summer's total enrollment was 12,530.

Graduate and undergraduate courses in 37 fields, including arts, computer science, botany and Slavic languages, will be offered by the University this summer.

"This is a wide course offering, and we are proud of it," said Dr. Donald Tarbet, director of summer sessions. "Undoubtedly, this is one of the reasons so many students attend summer school here," he added.

Tarbet also noted that the University's summer teaching faculty is strong, and that the 1972 faculty is similar to the 1971 summer faculty. Last year, the faculty totaled 466 and included 116 full time professors, 89 associate professors, 105 assistant professors, 47 instructors and 198 teaching assistants and graduate assistants.

"This is a good representation of the teaching staff," Tarbet said.

In recent years, an increasing number of in-state students and UNC students have been attending summer school in Chapel Hill, according to Tarbet.

The expected breakdown for 1972 is 72 percent in-state and 28 percent out-of-state students. Also, more graduate students have been attending summer school sessions in recent years. The current enrollment figures will probably be available on June 19, according to the summer sessions office.

In addition to regular classes, a number of institutes and workshops are scheduled for the campus this summer. These include the 1972 Linguistic Institute, an Institute for College Teachers of Mathematics, conference for personnel in children's institutions, piano clinics, the N.C. High School Radio-TV Institute and programs for special education teachers.



Boo-boo came visiting campus recently, bringing with him an unusual pet he had recently acquired. After a stroll around the grounds, Boo-boo consented to be photographed with his pet. That picture is on page 9. (Staff photo by Johnny Lindahl)

Ruling expected on tuition

by Anne Lafferty
Staff Writer

The North Carolina Supreme Court is expected to rule shortly on a suit challenging University rules on non-resident students.

The ruling will concern an appeal by the University of a Superior Court decision declaring that portions of University regulations concerning residency were unconstitutional.

Acting on a suit brought by two UNC law students, Anthony B. Lamb and Kenneth Glusman, the lower court had ruled unconstitutional the University regulation that only persons not in school could establish North Carolina residency.

The regulation that a wife's residency automatically follows that of her husband was also struck down.

The University's residency regulation, coupled with a twelve-month residency rule, forces an out-of-state student who wishes to establish North Carolina residency to drop out of school for a year. The Lamb-Glusman suit was aimed at this rule.

The law suits, including a class action filed in Greensboro by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), came in the wake of a substantial tuition increase voted on July 12, 1971 by the N.C.

General Assembly.

The law raised out-of-state tuition for undergraduates by \$350 for 1971-72 and by \$500 more for 1972-73, bringing out-of-state tuition to \$1800 for the coming year. Graduate students' tuition was also raised to \$1800.

Tuition for in-state students was not raised and remains at \$225 per year.

Shortly after the increases were voted, the Graduate and Professional Student Association formed a committee, Carolina Against Tuition (CAT), to fight the increase and the various University rules regarding residency. In September, they combined forces with the ACLU in Greensboro for legal action.

In the fall, an undergraduate arm of CAT was formed and began to fight the tuition hike. Both grads and undergrads circled questionnaires and the undergrads sought signatures on a petition to be presented to the special session of the legislature in October. Despite their efforts, however, tuition rates remained unchanged.

The suit filed by Lamb and Glusman was a separate action. In the Superior Court ruling of January, Judge E. Maurice Braswell ruled the residency regulations and the rules regarding a wife's status unconstitutional, but he upheld the right of the University to establish a length of

residency requirement and to charge out-of-state students a tuition amount different from state residents.

Besides the tuition increase and the rules which sparked legal action, two other regulations are involved in the tuition controversy. Beginning in the spring of 1972, the University required all students to pay a \$50 deposit to hold their places in the University for fall semester.

A second ruling required graduate assistants, who were out-of-state residents, to pay out-of-state tuition. (Formerly, all grad assistants, regardless of their residency status, had paid North Carolina tuition.) Since one-half of UNC's graduate students in 1971-72 were from out-of-state the ruling should have a far-reaching effect.

The forthcoming Supreme Court decision could also have a great impact. If the higher court upholds the Superior Court decision, a class action will probably be filed, seeking to apply the ruling to all out-of-state students of the University.

According to observers, the action will probably affect graduate students the most, for they are the ones who live fairly permanently in an area, working in the area, registering a car and voting. The situation of undergrads, at least those

who are supported by their parents, is less clear. Distinctions aside, however, it is agreed that the effect on the University could be far-reaching.

For example, on the six campuses of the University, there are 8,637 out-of-staters. Dennis Rogers of "The Chapel Hill Weekly" has calculated that if all of these students became subject to in-state tuition rates, the loss to the University would be \$13,603,275.

The tuition hike itself will potentially have an effect on individual out-of-state students, whether they are presently enrolled or are considering attending the University.

In August 1971 UNC President William C. Friday was quoted as saying, "I would assume a cost acceleration of this dimension would cause many applicants to reconsider."

The controversy over out-of-state students dates back to the 1920's when out-of-staters were first charged higher tuition. However, the dispute has reached a peak this year due to the large increases in out-of-state tuition of the filing of court suits.

UNC is not alone in its tuition controversy. Suits are being filed throughout the country challenging various state university residence requirements regarding tuition.