

# The Daily Tar Heel

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Scarecrow at dusk

Staff photo by Peter Ray

## Committee advises 4-year med school

by Tom Foreman  
Staff Writer

UNC President William Friday recommended the expansion of the East Carolina University medical school to a four-year, degree-granting institution during a joint planning and budget meeting Friday. Of the 15 joint committee members present, only one, Victor Bryant of Durham, disapproved. He asked the committees to face up to the fact that the general assembly gave them very specific instructions. "It is hardly proper that you advise the general assembly. I do not feel it is advisable that they adopt a course to cripple our school at Chapel Hill," Bryant said. "That is a decision we must analyze." Friday answered Bryant's opposition by saying the board has the legislative mandate to face the issue. "If we do not move forward, we are not carrying out the legislative intent of the 1974 general assembly." East Carolina Chancellor Leo Jenkins was pleased by the joint committee's decision. He noted it is a big responsibility but said he thinks East Carolina is ready to handle the responsibility. "Had we done this 10 years ago," Jenkins said, "we would have had these men out serving the public now. But the basic thing is that there is a great need and a great desire on the part of young people to enter this profession and the state has the money to do it." A breakdown of the budget report showed that \$26 million will be used to build a basic sciences building, \$20 million for a teaching hospital, and over \$3 million for library and clinical facilities, ambulatory care and

renovation of an ECU dormitory. There are now \$15 million available for med school construction, leaving the budget committee with the \$35 million figure. Friday's report said plans for the medical sciences building could be submitted by late fall 1975. The building could be finished by 1979. For the hospital, plans could be completed by mid-1976, with building completion scheduled for fall 1979. Friday's report estimated that \$5 million would be the difference between the cost of operating a two-year school for 100 students and a four-year med school for 195 students. If the plan is approved by the board of governors this Friday, the board could proceed to approve accreditation for the ECU School of Medicine. Earlier this fall, Dean Christopher Fordham of the UNC med school devised a plan to expand the ECU school to an undergraduate studies program, adding a four-year medical school. The original plan called for ECU students to attend UNC for their second and third years, and then return to Greenville for the fourth year and residency. When this plan was judged unacceptable, UNC officials worked for a traditional second year of school, as proposed by the ECU medical faculty. Problems later cropped up when negotiations for clinical facilities at Pitt County Memorial Hospital dragged to an impasse. Under report guidelines, 30 students would enter next fall with second, third and fourth years following through 1979. The 1978 entering class would rise to 50, and the school would reach an enrollment of 200 in 1981.

## Hopes dim for agreement before Monday coal strike

by Charles E. Flinger  
United Press International

WASHINGTON—Hope dimmed Sunday that negotiators for coal operators and the United Mine Workers (UMW) could iron out differences on key money issues and other problems before 120,000 soft coal miners in 25 states went on strike at midnight Monday. The mines were in effect already shut down. Sunday was a normal day off and most of the miners were to celebrate Veterans Day Monday, meaning they would get triple pay if they work. A coal spokesman said few if any mines would open on the holiday.

In the coal fields, miners stocked up on food and some—remembering how their strike in 1971 dragged on into the Christmas season with no pay coming in—bought toys early to make sure their children would get a visit from Santa Claus this time. As contract talks got under way Sunday morning, a top industry representative expressed hope it might be the next-to-last day of negotiations. But late in the day, officials close to the talks said chances of agreement on a new pact before Tuesday appeared slim.

Any agreement would come too late to head off a coal strike. UMW contract ratification procedures are expected to take up to 10 days, and the union has a "no contract, no work" tradition. The longer the talks drag on without agreement, however, the more likely are the chances that a nationwide strike could have disastrous effects on at least part of the United States. The miners involved in the contract talks dig out 70 per cent of the nation's soft coal.

Although there already have been strikes at a few mines, which local officials blamed on the lack of progress in Washington, spokesmen for both sides in the national negotiations said the number of miners who walked out early was negligible and blamed the early walkouts on local disputes. Sources said the key unresolved national issues included wages, streamlined grievance procedures to head off wildcat strikes and safety rules that would allow a miner to walk off the job if he feared for his life without worrying about being fired.

Negotiators met early Sunday and continued their talks until mid-afternoon, when they adjourned for a two-hour lunch break. The break was extended an extra two hours at the last minute without

explanation, but throughout the talks such adjournments have been used by both sides for working on position papers.

Guy Farmer, chief negotiator for the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, said a final agreement was more likely to be reached Monday than Sunday. He said this was "not because we're really hung up on anything, but because we have much to do and it takes time to complete."

UMW President Arnold Miller said he arrived for Sunday's talks that "we're making progress," but that he had not yet called the union's 38-member bargaining

council back to Washington. The council must approve any new contract before it is submitted to the rank-and-file membership.

"We're moving," Miller said. "We still have the economic package and one or two other serious items."

"We're still not hovering on the brink of settlement, but we're making progress," a union spokesman said. "We're not yet drafting language on the nitty-gritty."

Neither Miller nor Farmer anticipated any breakthrough in the talks.

Farmer said the negotiators had reached tentative agreement on a number of issues,

including a cost of living clause, but added "we have a long way to go to complete a contract."

He said that details of an escalator clause, one of the major union demands, have not yet been worked out.

While the negotiators met Saturday, several hundred demonstrators from a group called Workers Action Movement, demonstrating for a 30-hour work week, marched a block away chanting: "Smash the bosses and their greed, coal miners take the lead." The group did not include UMW miners.

## Board of Governors to vote on State veterinary school

by Meredith S. Buel Jr.  
and Don Baer  
Staff Writers

The UNC Board of Governors will vote on a recommendation Friday to locate a school of veterinary medicine at North Carolina State University. N.C. A&T originally requested the school.

UNC President William Friday's proposal to place the school at N.C. State was approved unanimously by the board's educational planning and budget committees last Friday.

The board normally follows the recommendations of its committees, said John Sanders, UNC vice-president for planning. Sanders has said that since the two committees comprise about half the full board, the recommendation should pass easily.

In its request for the school of veterinary medicine, N.C. A&T pointed to the University's recent desegregation plan that calls for historically all-black universities to "have an opportunity through selected new programs to broaden their appeals to a more racially diverse student body and faculty." However, a study which did not consider racial implications indicated N.C. State was best suited in terms of facilities and land to house the school.

The study, directed by Dr. Clarence R. Cale, former director of veterinary medicine at Ohio State University, stated "the legislative climate is supportive of establishing a school of veterinary medicine at NCSU." The report also noted there is no indication of legislative support for the A&T proposal.

The study numerically rated the two universities on the basis of location, existing facilities and prior studies by the individual schools concerning the veterinary school. N.C. State scored 1,051; N.C. A&T, 499.

Sanders said A&T's proposal was supported by the one per cent of the 500 veterinarians in North Carolina who are black. However, the executive committee of the North Carolina Veterinary Medical

Association has approved a resolution favoring the school at N.C. State.

Several board members were concerned that the statement included no information dealing with the possible racial impact of building the school in Raleigh. At their request, Friday included in his recommendations that the "board of governors find the establishment of a school of veterinary medicine at NCSU would not impede the elimination of the dual system of higher education in North Carolina."

UNC Student Body President Marcus Williams said the decision to locate the school in Raleigh, "entrenches the intrinsic inequities of facilities and programs in the consolidated system." Williams plans to make a statement about his dissatisfaction with the proposal to the full board of governors next Friday.

The recommendations call for appropriations of almost \$3.5 million to finance planning and development. Estimated construction cost is \$20 million and estimated operating cost is \$5 million annually.

If approved, the school at Raleigh will begin operation in the fall of 1977.

The committees also heard from Dr. Cameron West, president of the North Carolina Association of Independent Colleges and Universities. Thanking the board for its past assistance to private higher education, he said "North Carolina has long enjoyed the capabilities of a system of public and private education, and this must continue to be nurtured."

The board recently turned down a request from the independent colleges and universities recommending an increase in funds to private state institutions.

## Scott self-portrayed as 'visiting savage'

by Greg Porter  
Staff Writer

When Hugh Scott came to Chapel Hill Sunday as a speaker in the Colloquium on Individual Rights and Liberties, he sensed he was stepping onto foreign turf.

"I feel like a visiting savage," he said as he lit his pipe and strolled into the press conference. "I'm the only person on this campus in a square costume."

Even the colloquium's propaganda headlined Scott as a "surprise" speaker. The surprise was that the National Black Salute had honored Scott for voting in favor of all civil rights proposals in his 32-year Congressional career. Even more surprising was Hugh Scott's name sandwiched in with Angela Davis, Julian Bond, William Kunstler, Ralph Abernathy and Bernadette Devlin — the colloquium's other speakers.

The only uncertainty Scott revealed, however, was about his dress. He answered questions briskly and willingly, never missing an opportunity for one of his venomous attacks at the Democratic party.

"The Republican party is suffering from an image of a demanding parent while the Democrats are profiting from an image of a permissive grandparent — of course some Democrats are acting more like drunken uncles . . ." he said, referring to Wilbur Mills.

Scott said the Democrats have made thundering manifestos, but have no plan to fight inflation.

"Albert and Byrd," he said, "called on the President for an economic plan — in other words, they are saying 'lead us, tell us what to do, Mr. President.' That's not what a majority is elected for — a majority is supposed to have a platform, a program."

"People did not vote because the Democrats have a program. They took out economic discomfort on the Republicans. They don't have a very high impression of Congress."

Inevitably the subject of Watergate surfaced. Scott said Watergate set a mood for the election, but was not the primary cause of the Republican debacle.

Scott, the man who had supported Nixon faithfully, holding that the tapes would exonerate him, was later asked how he felt about Nixon's resignation in the wake of Watergate.

Suddenly somber and deliberate, Scott answered, "Nixon brought it on himself. He lied to the press. He lied to the American people . . ."

Scott paused, looked to the floor momentarily, and gravely continued, ". . . and he lied to Mr. Rhodes and myself. As soon as we found out, we went straight to the White House and told him the game was

over."

Asked exactly what he had told Nixon, Scott was unable to suppress the wry smile that crossed his lips.

"I really can't tell you that. I'll leave that to history."

Returning to the present economic discontent, Scott assessed Ford's economic program. "It's a good appeal, a good plan, but it doesn't go far enough. The American people are prepared to make greater sacrifices and will have to. In the State of the Union address, Ford must ask for more drastic action."

Scott said inflation can be halved if "Congress is willing to do the unpopular things it has to do."

"That means correcting tax inequities and passing bills that really conserve energy."

Wage and price controls, according to Scott, are not the answer. He thinks they will only work for 90 days.

"I don't know why Sen. Mansfield thinks wage and price controls will work — he's the only one left. The only one left in Congress, that is."

Scott said the nation is suffering a saucer-like recession rather than the depths of depression. He feels too many safeguards have been instituted since 1930 to allow a real depression.

"Depression is when you can't budget 10 cents for a chocolate bar. We won't have a depression. Demand will naturally fall off and inflation should fall from 11 and 1/2 per cent to 8 and 1/2 per cent in the next quarter."

Asked about voter apathy in last week's election, Scott said people refuse to vote because they see little or no difference in the two parties.

"The great paradox is that the people give the two parties low ratings — like TV commentators and garbage men — but are usually relatively pleased with their own Congressman."

"Charisma doesn't get things accomplished," Scott replied quickly. "Things change for the better when Congressmen hammer out the necessary legislation, and when government gets things done."

## Bailey to speak

Socialist party worker Nan Bailey will speak 4 p.m. today in Memorial Hall as part of student government's Colloquium on Individual Rights and Liberties. The former candidate for District of Columbia mayor will speak on the Boston busing situation.

Angela Davis has been rescheduled for Nov. 19.

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## Wicker—new age of journalism

by George Bacso  
Staff Writer

"I'm willing to say that we are at the beginning of a new age of journalism," Tom Wicker said Saturday night at the Carolina Inn.

Associate editor and columnist of the New York Times and author of several novels, Wicker spoke during the UNC School of Journalism's 50th birthday banquet.

The dinner highlighted the day's festivities, which included alumni panel discussions on "Journalism and the Real World" and "Back When I Was in J-School . . ."

Speaking before over 200 journalism school graduates, Wicker cited several reasons for journalism's new age.

One prime reason for change is that there has been an influx of young people in the field and journalism schools in the last few years — and there is no end in sight, Wicker said. "People like Woodward and Bernstein are the new heroes . . ."

"Another reason is that journalism is seen today to have a new relevance in American life," Wicker said, "not merely as a neutral conveyor belt, but an active part of the social process."

Wicker said the consequences of journalism were first seen in the reporting of the Vietnam war and later realized in Watergate.

He theorized that since most people get their news first from television and radio, "it is safe to say that broadcast journalism has taken away the front-page function of newspapers."

"This will leave papers with a necessity to report more . . . what happens before and after a news event . . . and to develop depth, analysis and new sources."

"Journalism will take a more socially oriented role — not advocacy journalism — but we'll see reporters move away from institutional sources . . . into a journalism much more conscious of what it is doing."

The present turbulence in this country, which could cause a collapse in politics, will create changes in the role of the press, he said.

"We ask too much of our political system and have gone past the point where politics can deal with all our problems," Wicker said.

"This political turbulence may lead to authoritarianism if government cannot accomplish what it would democratically."

All this makes new demands on the press, Wicker said, and requires less reliance on covering the government as if one were covering society.

Wicker said there is a natural aggression between government and the press and this aggression on government's part is revealed in its deceit and claims of confidentiality and executive privilege.

This has led to an impulse to self-censor on the part of the press, to play it safe and avoid confrontation, he said.

The press is naturally challenging, Wicker said, because we have no provision for a parliamentary-type questioning force in our government — Congress is too fractional, too diverse.

"If we're going to remain relevant and challenging, we have to develop an intellectual tradition rather than the present, falsely objective tradition."

Wicker's speech was preceded by two discussions held in Howell Hall.

Earlier in the day, journalism school graduates discussed the differences between a journalism graduate's conception and the actualities of journalism in the real world.

The panel concluded that too many newspapers spoil the image of young people coming out of college by not being aggressive and independent.

A nostalgia panel was held at 2 p.m. in which ex-students representing every decade since the school's inception in 1927 reminisced about their days in UNC's School of Journalism.



Staff photo by Charles Hardy  
Tom Wicker