

# The Daily Tar Heel

83rd Year of Editorial Freedom

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UNC's student newspaper since 1893, The Daily Tar Heel's editorial, news, and business offices are located in the Student Union building on campus. All unsigned editorials represent the opinion of The Daily Tar Heel, while signed columns and letters represent the viewpoints of the individual contributors.

Monday, April 14, 1975

## Ben Steelman

# A reply to Scher's inaccuracy

I am not a particular friend of Bill Bates or Mike O'Neal. I voted for Tim Dugan the first time around. But I must respond, in all fairness, to the groundless innuendos and blatant inaccuracies Lloyd Scher repeated in his April 11 column.

• All Bates' appointments are from Granville or Avery. False. Of the 35 positions Bates has filled so far, only five appointees came from Granville and only two from Avery. Half the people Lloyd listed in his article have never lived in Granville or Avery at all. I know. I checked the phone book and the Locator Service.

• All Bates appointees are former campaign workers. False. The only offices Bates has filled so far are his personal staff, the unfilled Honor Court seats, and two seats on the Media Board. Obviously, Bates' closest assistants would be people he already knows and can work with. But, by my personal count, the overwhelming majority of the Honor Court appointees endorsed either Tim Dugan or Joe Knight.

One of the Media Board appointees, George Bacso (who lives in James, not Granville), voted for Tim, as far as I can tell. The other, Bill Moss, was apparently neutral, even though he lived in Granville. At least he wasn't a Bates worker.

• Bates has appointed no minority students to office. Yes and no. Admittedly, none of the five staff workers and neither of the Media Board representatives are black. However, every black who applied for an Honor Court position was appointed, and 15 women (seven more than the required minimum) were named. Two of Bates' staff workers are women, and more are coming. Bates has assured CGC that more minority students will be tapped within the next two weeks, and we have no reason to doubt his word.

• All of Marcus Williams' former staff has been sacked. False. At least one Williams staffer, Ellen Frisbee, has already been reappointed and confirmed. Several others, most notably Chris Lowe, Gary Thomas and J.R. Steigerwald, are sticking on during the transition, and most of these, except graduating seniors, will probably stay on permanently if they want to.

• Mike O'Neal is de facto Student Body President. He writes Bates' speeches, paws through students' files and makes all the decisions.

Oh, come on, Lloyd! When I was in the office on committee business Monday, I saw Bates writing the thing out in longhand. All

O'Neal, or whoever, did was type it up for the DTH. And what files? The only "students' files" I know of in Suite C, the Attorney General's files, are locked up. Nobody can get to them. The rest is just ongoing, public SG business, that anybody can have access to.

Nobody complained last year when Lloyd sat around Suite C almost daily from 1:00 to 5:00, pawed through files, and made Tel-pax calls all over the state on student phones. Unless someone can prove actual malfeasance of office, and as long as he's willing to work, I see no reason why O'Neal shouldn't have the right to do the same.

All the Bates appointments so far have

been confirmed by unanimous consent in CGC, including O'Neal. Several CGC members, such as Dan Besse and John Sawyer, have raised important questions concerning minority representation and a unanimity among the office staff, not so much in residence, as in shared opinion and outlook.

Bates, however, has shown a willingness to bend and compromise. Any charges of an elitist, "closed" administration are pretty much disproved after the long, agonizing discussions between Suite C, Human Sexuality and the BSM.

Furthermore, Bates' most important appointments — Treasurer, Attorney

General and the student representatives on Chancellor's committees — haven't been announced yet. No charges can really be substantiated until then.

I don't say that Bates, O'Neal and the other executive office people can't or shouldn't be criticized. But if there is going to be opposition, it should rest on concrete, significant issues, not petty personal squabbles such as Lloyd's with Mike O'Neal.

Ben Steelman is a member of CGC.

Doug Markham, governor of Granville Residence College, and Joe Elkins, a former governor, also submitted a statement on the April 11 column, essentially repeating the same points as above.

## ERA: votes shouldn't be trusted to chance

"Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

Tomorrow the General Assembly is scheduled to consider passage of the Equal Rights Amendment, reported favorably last week by the House Constitutional Amendments Committee. There are, according to state Representative Trish Hunt (D-Orange), 58 votes for the amendment. Sixty-one are needed for passage by the House.

The votes of three of the 20 representatives who are undecided should not be trusted to chance. Active lobbying efforts have secured the current support ERA enjoys. Active lobbying can secure passage of the amendment.

The amendment is an extension of principles long affirmed by American history. One's status before the law and one's opportunities for growth and advancement should not be determined by arbitrary factors beyond one's control and irrelevant to one's abilities.

The thrust of the amendment is the reaffirmation and the uniform application of this value. Where benefits are made available to one sex, they must (under the amendment) be made available to the other. Where rights are denied on the basis of sex, those rights must be made available to both sexes.

The effect of the amendment, after its two year phase-in period, would be to eradicate pockets of discrimination regarding employment, pay, eligibility for college, service within the military, jury duty, death and retirement benefits, and responsibility for

children and alimony in cases of divorce.

It would replace sex with criteria such as ability to support spouse and children, state powers to regulate cohabitation of the unmarried, the right of privacy, and individual ability. Thus alimony and child support would continue (according to ability to pay), separate sleeping and bathroom facilities would be maintained, rape laws would still stand and individual advancement would depend on individual ability.

The Young Democrats Club and the Association of Women Students have lobbied for passage of ERA. Now it's your turn. Call, write or drive over to Raleigh this afternoon and see one of the representatives below. Tell him or her that you think he should vote for passage.

We need to get three votes, but we won't get them by staying silent.

**Undecided on ERA**  
(According to ERA United and N.C. Young Democrats Legislative Lobby Committee)

Vernon James — Pasquotank  
Chris S. Barker Jr. — Craven  
Joe L. Bright — Craven  
Ronald E. Mason — Carteret  
J. Guy Revelle — Northhampton  
B.D. Schwartz — New Hanover  
S. Thomas Rhodes — New Hanover  
T.W. Ellis — Vance  
Jack M. Gardner — Johnston  
Barney Woodard — Johnston  
Jimmy Love — Lee  
Robert C. Soles — Columbus  
Richard Wright — Columbus  
David Parnell — Robeson  
J.T. Pugh — Randolph  
Gilbert Davis — Randolph  
A. Neal Smith — Rowan  
Aaron Plyler — Union  
William McMillan — Iredell  
John Gamble — Lincoln  
Jeff Enloe — Macon

## Parole reform

Under present practices, inmates serving sentences in the state's penal system are eligible for parole after having served one-fourth of their minimum sentence.

All inmates are legally entitled to a hearing when they become eligible for parole consideration—but the state reserves the final authority to grant a parole and in many instances decides not to parole certain types of inmates who in all likelihood will fail to successfully re-integrate themselves with society.

Though the state parole commission can refuse to parole offenders who are considered as being psychologically unbalanced and risks to the community, these same offenders will mandatorily be released at the expiration of their sentences, whatever the implications.

Inmates who are repeatedly refused parole invariably become angry, resentful men. When they complete their full sentences and are escorted to the prison gate with an oversized suit hung over them and a few dollars pocket money to "make it" with, one ponders the chances of survival for the ex-inmate. More fundamentally, one questions the wisdom of a practice that releases an offender back to society under circumstances by which the individual has no resources to help himself.

Legislation has been introduced in the General Assembly, which, if passed, would require the state parole commission to release under supervision inmates with at least 90 days remaining on their sentence.

This "mandatory parole" legislation would put the offender on parole for approximately three months before expiration of his sentence, and in doing this would provide him with some standard of assistance from his parole officer and the parole department's pre-release and after-care office which helps

the parolee locate a job, place of residence, etc.

There can never be any absolute guarantees of success in the sphere of correctional rehabilitation. In fact, the unintended consequences of "reform" have at times been mischievous, producing in many instances as many difficulties as the conditions they were intended to ameliorate.

This bill, however, which has already been passed by the House, imports into the criminal justice system a new stratagem for resocializing the more difficult-to-handle inmates who have been denied regular parole. In view of our doctrine of rehabilitation rather than retribution for the offender, this bill should be enacted to give offenders the assistance and hoped for incentives that they otherwise would not receive under terminal discharge.

Although it is called "mandatory parole," the bill contains a provision which would give the parole commission the authority to deny the special parole from being granted to inmates who are homicidal, psychopathic or of such a mental state of mind that their parole would represent a danger to society. This category of offenders would be the only exception to the proposed three-month aftercare parole plan. Tragically, these same psychologically disturbed inmates will be released months later upon expiration of their sentences and will be discharged without any supervision at all. This is one of the more critical problems in corrections today and its dilemma urges recognition and exploration of new, unfound rehabilitation models.

The three-month aftercare parole bill represents progressivism in criminal justice policy making and ideology. We applaud its arrival and hope that the Senate will expedite its enactment into law.

R.J.I.

## Letters to the editor

# A clarification of the journalism review

To the editor:

As a participant in the Carolina Course Review, I feel it is my responsibility to clarify some very serious misconceptions and assumptions about the review of the School of Journalism.

The review I submitted was severely edited. The first 15 lines of the overview were not mine. I do not feel the j-school is "caught somewhere between a vocational school and a day-care center on the one hand, and that pinnacle of j-school excellence, Columbia University, on the other." Columbia University's undergraduate journalism program is not as extensive as Carolina's; most of the graduate students there have had experience in the field.

A survey taken by the j-school last year indicated that over 60 per cent of those enrolled expect to enter the newspaper profession; most of the others plan careers in public relations, broadcasting or advertising.

Several UNC Journalism School graduates have made it to the Washington Post and the New York Times. Both Clifton Daniels and Tom Wicker, for example, are Times editors.

My comments on Jim Shumaker were taken out of context. He did receive a degree from UNC in 1971 when the University waived a hygiene requirement in recognition of his journalistic accomplishment.

I singled out Walter Spearman, Richard Cole and Shumaker not because they are

necessarily the most qualified, brilliant or effective members of the j-school staff. Rather, I was giving my own judgment of their popularity among the students. I think the statistical evaluations will confirm that these teachers receive less negative comment from their students than anyone else in the department, with the possible exception of Dean Adams, who teaches only one course.

I did not participate in any review of an individual course. I accepted the chairmanship of the j-school review from Harriet Sugar, who gave it up to run for co-editor of the DTH. With a little over a week left before the course review deadline, I solicited evaluations from approximately 15 students. Perhaps I misunderstood the assignment, but I did not see my role as that of censor. I did encourage reviewers to make their evaluations as representatives of each class as possible.

As a whole, I believe the j-school reviews were most accurate and fair. Unfortunately, the good reviews were somewhat overshadowed by the unfair, imbalanced and overly personal reviews of MacSecrest's J111, Ed Mullins' J57 and J164, Donald Shaw's J165 and Stuart Sechrist's J80. Part of this was also due to additions and subtractions by the editors, i.e. the observation that Donald Shaw "has an immense knowledge of his subject through his own research" was omitted.

As far as I am concerned, those professors

are vindicated by the lack of reinforcement their reviews receive from the statistical evaluations.

Jim Buie  
407 East Rosemary St.

## Course review called unsystematic, arbitrary

To the editor:

The "Carolina Course Review" is an atrocity—in that subjective opinions about a course collected by a single individual are not necessarily representative and may unfairly damage the reputations and academic standings of the instructors involved. Such unsystematic and arbitrary impressions as you have published can only be counter-productive in terms of your stated objective of improving course content because they threaten faculty morale and undermine student-faculty rapport.

Course evaluations—provided standard questions are systematically asked of representative samples of students and provided the results are appropriately analyzed and reported—can be of instructive value to students as well as faculty. The "Carolina Course Review," however, violates such standards and borders upon being libelous. Any further publications of the "Review" which are being

planned should be abandoned.

Joyce Kramer  
Graduate Student  
Department of Sociology

## Stores committee to meet today at 4

To the editor:

Many students who live on south or middle campus have voiced various opinions concerning the recent decision to close down or cut back on operating hours of our snack bars.

Today, at 4:00 p.m. in room 213 of the Union there will be an open meeting of the Chancellor's Advisory Committee on Student Stores. Mr. Thomas Shetley, director of Student Stores along with Mr. J.A. Branch, executive director of enterprises and services will be present to present detailed information about this change in operating procedure for the snack bars. They will also call for student opinion in this matter and hopefully entertain questions from those present.

I am urging all students affected by these changes to attend this very important meeting and be heard—before it's too late!

Jack Sussman  
Governor, Ehringhaus Dormitory  
1975-76

## Thoughts on 2050 A.D.

# Plans for the future 'arrogant'

Dr. Robert E. Daniels is an assistant professor of anthropology and earned his Ph.D. in 1970 at the University of Chicago.

Tomorrow, Dr. Thomas J. Meyer, an associate professor in the chemistry department, will give his predictions for the future of "spaceship Earth."

We seem to be obsessed with the future, though increasingly our mood is fearful rather than hopeful. Still, one can find the occasional full-page magazine ad depicting futuristic (and privately owned) cars whirling along a few inches above some wonderful electronic interstate, or herds of automatically watered cattle grazing amid endless acres of solar panels. Advertisers are becoming aware that fewer and fewer people get turned on to such visions, but there still seem to be some of them who have not seen R. Crumb's devastating and definitive City of the Future (Zap Comix) in which "Everybody will have all of everything."

The problem is we are now living in yesterday's future, and rather than being the glass and stainless steel heaven that was

promised, we see the glitter already peeling from amusement parks and motels just a few years old while the very real problem of the long-term degradation of our planet is matched, naturally, by the increasing deterioration in the living conditions of a vast number, perhaps the majority, of our own kind.

Clearly we can't go on in the same way. If anyone is not yet convinced of this let them read *The Limits to Growth*. The projection of twentieth century trends into the future implies the catastrophic collapse of our world-wide, industrialized and fossil-fueled strategy of adaptation. And there are compelling arguments against putting faith in the "technological fix"—breakthroughs that will always open up new realms for exploitation just as the old ones are played out. Comforting as this science-in-the-foreground view may be, the truth is that our environmental impact has already far outstripped our understanding of what is happening. The first study of air pollution in the U.S. generated its samples by pumping

air in off the streets of Los Angeles. Our massive programs to rationally redesign nature, from the Aswan High Dam to the Green Revolution, have turned out to be massive snafus, and our problems would only be worse if they were working as planned.

At this point a lot of us fall into the error of "Chrono-centrism"—thinking that this must be the critical moment in the history of our species. If we are not about to step through the wonderwall into utopia, then let's at least

get a thrill out of a dead-end crash. It's a natural reaction in times which are critical and in which each of us individually has so little command of the total situation. But if we succeed in pulling out of our current problems, then 1975 or 2050 A.D. may some day be as remote as 2050 B.C. or 20,500 B.C. or...I hope so.

If we are to have descendants in the year 2050, we must trust them to take care of themselves. I have no doubt they will have the ability, provided we don't constrain their situation, or as Gregory Bateson would say, compromise their flexibility to adapt, by burdening them with our arrogant plans for what their world would look like, or leaving them to choke on the social and environmental "trade-offs" of our own efforts to deny present realities.

I don't know how much will change by 2050, but hopefully enough for people to have fun. With luck, I'll still be recycling. Sufficient unto the day are the evils thereof.

Dr.  
Robert  
Daniels

