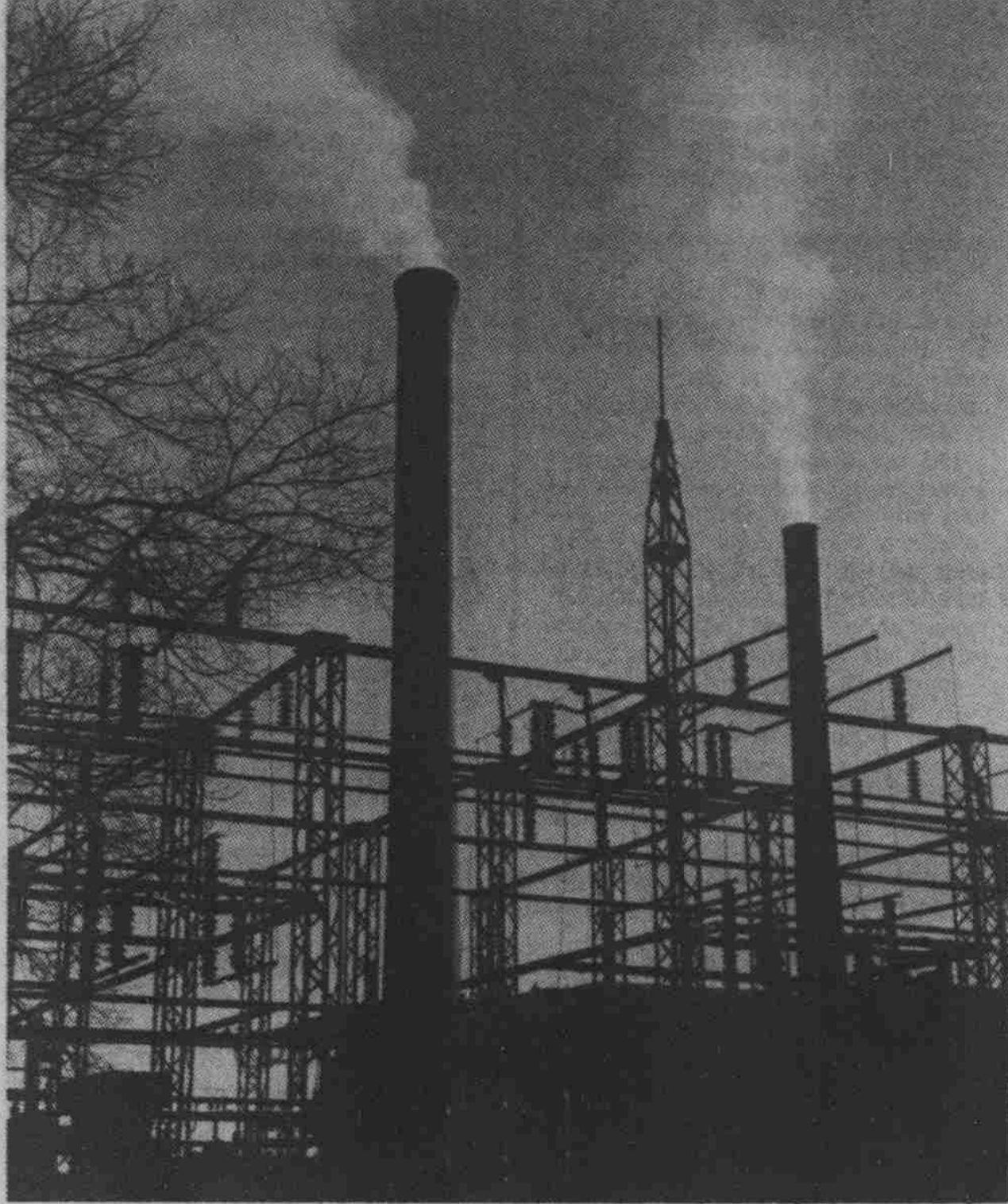


The Daily Tar Heel

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Chapel Hill, North Carolina, Tuesday, January 20, 1976

Weather: clear and continued cold



Smokestacks loom over the University power plant on Cameron Avenue. Despite the rising cost coal, the University will not have a power shortage. See page 2 for story.

UNC denies charges of unfair admissions

by Dan Fesperman
Staff Writer

All major allegations of a lawsuit charging UNC with discriminating against out-of-state students in admissions policies have been denied in an answer filed last week by the defendants.

The suit, which could substantially affect undergraduate admissions policies of state-supported universities, was filed in November by Jane Cheryl Rosenstock, a University of Maryland freshman and resident of Ellenville, N.Y.

Defendants in the suit include UNC-CH Director of Admissions Richard Cashwell, consolidated university President William C. Friday, Chancellor N. Ferebee Taylor, the UNC Board of Governors and the UNC-CH Board of Trustees.

Rosenstock's major contention is that out-of-state children of alumni are at an unconstitutional advantage by being exempt from a 15 per cent quota for out-of-state admissions.

The defendants' answer flatly denies

any such preference, and Richard Cashwell, UNC director of undergraduate admissions, publicly denied the charge in November.

Yet, a pamphlet published this academic year by the Office of Undergraduate Admissions supports the contention of the lawsuit.

Entitled, "Profile of the Freshman Class Entering in the Fall of 1975," the pamphlet lists three categories of freshmen: North Carolina residents, non-residents and non-in-quota. The non-in-quota category is defined later in the pamphlet as containing "children of out-of-state alumni and foreigners."

The pamphlet also shows that the non-in-quota applicants are at a definite advantage relative to non-residents.

Of the non-in-quota applicants to this year's freshman class 46 per cent were accepted, while only 19 per cent of the non-resident applicants were accepted.

The answer also denies the suit's allegation that Rosenstock's right of interstate travel was violated. N.C. Deputy Atty. Gen. Andrew Vanore, representing UNC in the suit, earlier said that this contention "won't hold

water." But Rosenstock's attorney, Lawrence Young of Chapel Hill, said that the plaintiff's right of interstate travel had been restricted because "she" was considered differently from others and was not allowed to enter the University, so now she will not go to North Carolina.

Young said Monday that it would be at least a year before the case came out of the courts, and that then any ruling would probably be appealed.

A ruling in Rosenstock's favor could force UNC to reconsider her application against all other accepted applicants of the UNC class of 1979, he said, but admitted that a final ruling on the suit might come too late to personally benefit Rosenstock.

"It (the suit) is one of outrage with admissions policies," he said. "It mostly concerns future applicants."

"The possibilities of this case are unlimited," he said, adding that it could force UNC to eliminate the 15 per cent quota and preferential treatment for children of alumni or change the percentage for the quota.



Homer Rice, UNC athletic director

H. Rice to coach Rice U.?

From staff and wire reports

HOUSTON—Rice University, which desperately needs a head football coach to get on with recruiting, negotiated Monday terms of an agreement with University of North Carolina Athletic Director Homer Rice.

"We are in the last stages of negotiations," said Dr. Williams W. Akers, vice president of external affairs. The negotiations should be "pretty well wound up today or tomorrow," he added.

Neither Akers or any other school official has stated that Rice, now in his seventh year at UNC, was the choice of a Rice University alumnus who raised the money to pay off the contract of resigned head football coach Al Conover, who resigned Jan. 2.

Rice was not available at his Chapel Hill office Monday, his secretary said.

Should he accept a contract to move to Houston, Rice would likely become head football coach and athletic director.

Rice is the third man to lead the UNC Athletic Department in more than 50 years. The late Coach Bob Fetzer was the first director, serving from 1922 to 1951. Chuck Erikson succeeded him and held the job until retirement in 1968. Rice is also a member of the NCAA executive committee.

Present Rice University athletic director A. M. "Red" Bale, has for weeks helped Akers interview prospects for the head coaching job. But when it came to talking with Rice, Bale Monday said he was not asked to take part.

"I wish I could help you as far as where the thing stands," said Bale. "But I had nothing to do with contacting or interviewing Homer."

If Rice accepts the athletic director job, Bale would likely be moved to another job, an informed source said.

"Homer has not held a coaching job for the past six years," another person close to Rice University said. "That's just one thing that makes his selection dubious. He is 49 years old, and, what's more, he hasn't won anything."

During 1967 and 1968, Rice coached the University of Cincinnati football team to eight wins in 19 games. He was an assistant coach at the University of Kentucky and Oklahoma before that, and has held the athletic director job at North Carolina since 1969. His record as a high school coach was 101-9-7.

"He was one heck of a high school coach, but does that qualify him to be Rice coach?" a major Rice University backer said.

Asked who was running the hiring process, the backer said he preferred not to mention a name.

"But it's the same old adage. He who puts up the money can do the last talking," he said.

Coach Conover, with two years remaining on his contract, resigned unexpectedly following acceptance of an agreement to be paid approximately one year's salary, \$27,000, to step down.

Radars on the move

Highway patrol no longer parks to clock speeders

by Vernon Loeb
Staff Writer

Virtually every N.C. Highway Patrol car on the highways today has either radar or a mechanical speed computer called VASCAR. Some have both.

With them, moving patrol cars can track drivers coming or going, with a minimum of effort.

The patrol utilizes almost 800 electronic devices to stop speeding vehicles. During a five month period in 1975, those devices were largely responsible for 103,511 speeding citations—an average of 676 per day.

Radar traps, however, are nothing new. The Highway Patrol has had radar since 1954, but not until last year did it have a system that worked while patrol cars were moving.

"It's a valuable asset," Highway Patrol Sgt. Donald V. McLean said of moving radar. "You don't have to sit paralyzed in one spot while other violations are going on."

Sitting paralyzed has other disadvantages

as well. "The first five minutes you park on the side of the road, every truck between here and the Virginia line knows it because of your CB's (citizen band radios)," McLean said. "That's another advantage of moving radar. They (the drivers) can't keep you pinpointed."

Currently, 323 moving radar units are in use on North Carolina highways. Last year, through the Governor's Highway Safety Program, the patrol obtained \$289,825 in federal funds to purchase 200 moving units. State funds financed the remaining 123.

Used to track oncoming traffic, the moving radar unit has two components: a digital display panel mounted on the dashboard, and a conical antenna placed either inside or outside the patrol car. The antenna emits a radar beam, which is reflected back to the patrol car by a moving vehicle.

The display panel can be set for a maximum permissible speed—legally 55 mph. Any car in excess of that entering the unit's range (close to one half mile) will trigger a tone from the display panel, which

automatically records the vehicle's speed. The trooper never has to touch it.

With moving radar, an oncoming speeder can be detected while far enough away to allow a highway patrol officer to cross the median and await the vehicle. This capability cuts down on the number of high-speed pursuits, which is another advantage of moving radar, McLean said.

It is up to the individual trooper to determine the maximum permissible speed at which each unit is set, McLean said. The amount of leeway received by a driver exceeding the speed limit will vary.

"The speed limit is 55. Technically, actually, you can stop a driver for going 57 or 56," he said. "Fifty-six is in violation of the law."

But anytime a motorist is "a mile or two above the speed limit," McLean said, the policy is to pull abreast of the car, have the trooper identify himself through a loudspeaker system and tell the driver to either "slow down and adhere to the speed limit, or you'll be given a citation."

Patrol records indicate that 89 per cent of all speeding tickets issued between July and November 1975 were given to drivers traveling between 65 and 70 miles per hour.

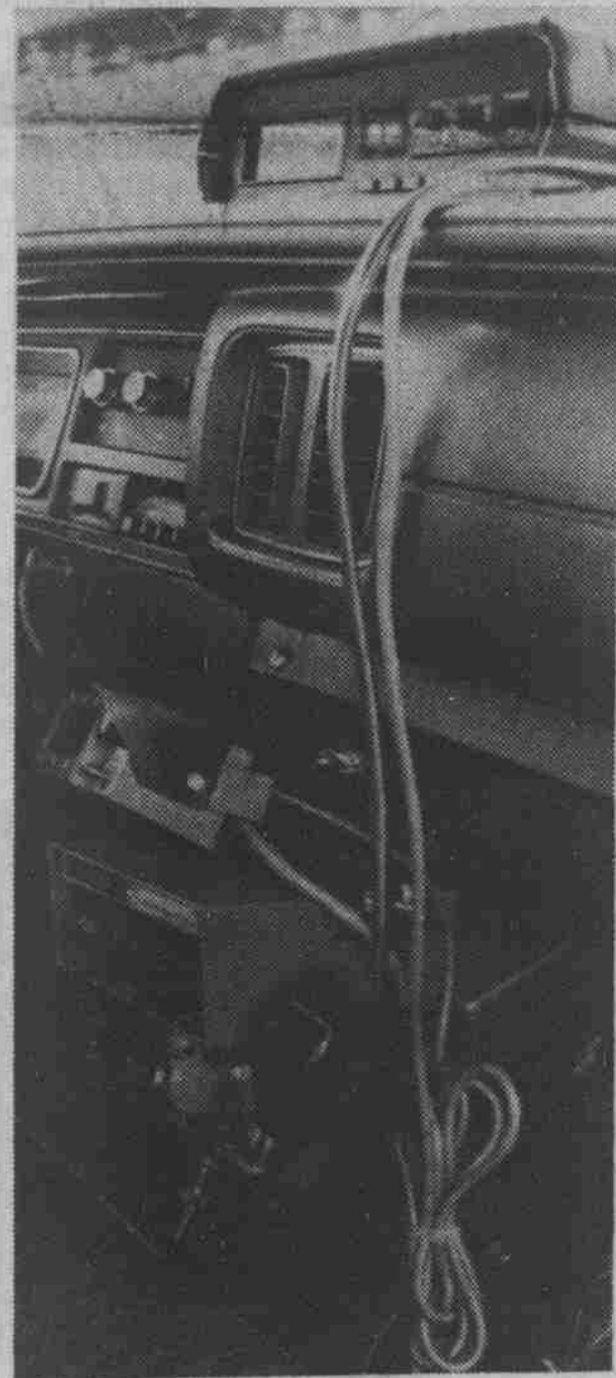
Those tickets cost drivers a \$10 fine for speeding and a \$25 court fee, whether or not a court appearance was made. Fines and fees collected between July and November totalled approximately \$4 million.

Unlike mobile radar equipment, conventional stationary radar units are parked at roadside and clock vehicles coming from behind the patrol car. Their range varies from unit to unit, but it is considerably less than that of moving radar.

When operating stationary units, McLean said, "People know you're sitting with radar, and they slow down. Then they go on up the road and take off again."

Despite this drawback, stationary radar is still widely used. The Highway Patrol operates 100 units, while many local police forces also employ stationary radar devices. The Chapel Hill police, for example, have four stationary units.

Local police forces, McLean said, get



Mobil radar (above dashboard) matched with VASCAR (below) accounts for many speeding citations.

almost all of their radar units with funds from the Governor's Highway Safety Program. Last year, an additional \$77,187 in federal funds purchased 126 stationary radar devices for North Carolina's local police forces.

All four of Chapel Hill's devices were

Presidential hopeful Jimmy Carter gives long-distance speech

by Tim Pittman
Staff Writer

Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter spoke to approximately 20 potential Carter workers here Sunday night by way of a telephone hook-up from his Atlanta, Ga. office.

Although the group, each of whom had paid \$10 to attend the meeting, had prepared numerous questions for Carter, the former Georgia governor said he would only have time to answer two questions. After answering them, he spoke briefly about his campaign.

The meeting, organized by Jane Sharp, an unsuccessful candidate for Chapel Hill alderman last November, was designed to raise money for Carter's campaign by 2nd Congressional District Democrats.

Carter, who was speaking to groups of supporters in 20 states Sunday night through similar telephone hook-ups, promised to cut defense spending and trim the Pentagon budget and urged a conservationist approach to land use planning.

Sharp, a member of the four-person Carter Steering Committee in the 2nd District, said the meeting had raised \$250 so far, and she expected at least \$100 more from contributors who did not attend the meeting.

Responding to a question concerning his proposed budget cuts for the defense department, Carter said, "The President and the state department should have more control over the defense spending than they have now, and the defense department's control over the budget planning should be lessened."

Carter attacked the bureaucracy of the Pentagon and the large number of troops, officers and military bases overseas.

"The Pentagon is the most wasteful bureaucracy in government at this time," Carter said. "We could trim the budget by lowering the number of big shot generals, admirals and military bases which are now overlapping and in many cases, useless."

Carter, a former naval officer himself, said there is now one admiral for every 1.7 ships in the Navy.

Favoring local decisions in land use planning whenever possible and the implementation of long-range planning, Carter endorsed environmental protection of marshes, rivers and undeveloped natural areas.

Carter, who was recently called the "surprise of 1976" by the *New York Times*, predicted "pleasing results" from the delegate selection caucus which took place in Iowa Monday night.

Sharp said she was pleased with the meeting's results. She said the people who attended are local opinion leaders who could generate support for Carter's candidacy.

Chapel Hill Alderman Gerry Cohen agreed with Sharp that the meeting could be the beginning of a grassroots Carter organization in Chapel Hill, but he warned that many politically uncommitted people came to hear Carter in the hope that the meeting would help make up their minds.

"I came for two reasons," Cohen said. "First, to see who was supporting Carter, and secondly, to help me make up my own mind about the candidate."

Temperatures cripple bus service

Chapel Hill buses were running late Monday morning after temperatures dropped into the low teens, freezing engines and air lines connected to brake and suspension systems in the buses.

Chapel Hill Transit Director John Pappas said that similar problems may be encountered today.

He urged bus travelers to telephone transit information, 942-5174, to make sure the buses are running on schedule.

Pappas said it was difficult to thaw the buses Monday because the town's transportation department lacks adequate shop facilities and equipment to deal with the problem.

He said the transit department workers would keep buses motor's running all Monday night to try to avoid similar problems today.

Transcribers stay in business

by Jan Hodges
Staff Writer

Triangle Transcribers, Inc. is preparing to enter the second semester of its freshman year. It is no longer in danger of flunking out of business, Crawford Gilligan, its new owner, said last week.

Because of threats of law suits from some professors last semester, Transcribers now record only classes for which they have the instructor's permission to do so, Gilligan explained.

Transcribers records and transcribes course lectures and then sells the transcripts to students.

Eleven sections covering six different courses are being recorded and transcribed this semester, Gilligan said. Each class has

approximately 200 or more enrollees, he added.

Business is up this semester, Gilligan said, because students weren't really aware of the service until the middle of last semester.

Arthur Benavie, whose Economics 31 class is being transcribed, said he is in favor of the service because "if it can possibly help some students, it ought to be encouraged." Benavie said the copies of the lectures can be helpful for some students but can be a catastrophe if they are used "in lieu of coming to class or in lieu of taking notes."

Benavie said he has not noticed any drop in attendance in his classes since Triangle Transcribers started recording them.

Earle Wallace, professor and associate chairperson of the political science department, was quoted as objecting to the

service in a *DTH* article published Sept. 5, 1975. However, he said Thursday that he decided to let them record his lectures anyway and that he noticed no difference in class grades or attendance.

Transcribers, which employs eight people including Crawford, is located in the basement of the NML-West Building in University Square. It also has a while-you-wait binding service for theses and papers and Gilligan said he would like to include more student services as the business expands.

Transcribers is part of a movement called The New Age, which espouses metaphysical beliefs, Gilligan said. The people in the movement who own businesses donate their excess profits to support community centers for yoga, meditation and massage workshops, he explained.