



On the campaign trail

President Ford addresses a crowd at Guilford Battleground in Greensboro Saturday with the statue of Colonial General Nathaniel Greene looming in the background. Ford, on a campaign swing through North Carolina that also included stops in Winston-Salem and Wilkesboro, shook hands with the crowds (above) and participated in the commemoration of the site of the Battle of Guilford Courthouse (right).

Ford's campaign has been quite successful so far. The President swept the Illinois primary over Ronald Reagan Tuesday night with 58% of the Republican vote.



Staff photo by Bruce Henderson

## Reagan may be out of race

# Carter and Ford win in Illinois

CHICAGO (UPI)—President Ford won the Illinois primary Tuesday night and may have knocked Ronald Reagan out of the Republican presidential race. Jimmy Carter again beat George C. Wallace in the Democratic primary.

The victories made Ford and Carter the men to beat for anyone aspiring to the White House, and dealt stunning defeats to the already staggering campaigns of Reagan and Alabama Gov. George Wallace.

Both Ford and Carter built up heavy

majorities in Chicago and made them stand up as reports came in from Downstate Illinois.

Ford hailed his fifth consecutive primary win as "a clincher" for the nomination. Carter enthused, "I am very pleased...I did not expect to win that big."

In Raleigh, N.C., Wallace criticized Carter by name for the first time and said "I feel good about running second...I hope it stays second."

The Alabama governor, his hopes for the presidency fading after consecutive losses to

Carter in Florida and Illinois, called the former governor of Georgia a "warned-over McGovern."

Carter and Wallace square off again in North Carolina next Tuesday. Carter said he was delighted with the win in Illinois, a major northern industrial state.

At 10 p.m. EST, with 10 per cent of the precincts reporting, the GOP race stood: Ford: 30,561 — 58 per cent

Reagan: 21,369 — 41 per cent  
In the Democratic voting, it was:  
Carter: 51,917 — 46 per cent  
Wallace: 33,943 — 30 per cent  
Shriver: 18,860 — 17 per cent  
Harris: 8,401 — 7 per cent

In the race for the Illinois Democratic gubernatorial nomination, which attracted more interest than the presidential contests, Illinois Secretary of State Michael J. Howlett was leading Gov. Daniel Walker, but Walker was coming up strong on downstate returns.

The presidential preference primary was "beauty contest," committing no delegates. Voters also picked 155 Democratic and 96 Republican delegates, most of them committed to candidates, in a separate election.

The results of the delegate vote may not be known until Wednesday.

However Ford, helped by the almost unanimous support of the Illinois Republican apparatus, was expected to take most of the GOP delegates. Most of the Democrats appeared headed toward a man who says he is not a candidate, Illinois Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson.

The Stevenson delegates are likely to wind up in the hip pocket of the Democrats' premiere kingmaker, Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley, available for brokering at the party's New York convention. The ultimate beneficiary, party regulars said, could well be Minnesota Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey.

Stuart Spencer, Ford's acting campaign director, said it is time for Reagan to consider dropping out of the presidential race.

"I'd say Mr. Reagan's got to give a lot of thought to his candidacy," Spencer said.

## Faculty Assembly notes drop in college literacy

by Laura Scism  
Staff Writer

Editor's note: Today's article is the first in a two-part series concerning possible causes of and solutions to the declining literacy rate among UNC freshmen.

Educators in North Carolina recognize that today's college freshman cannot read or write as well as entering freshmen once did, but can find no simple solutions to the problem.

A resolution adopted by the UNC system Faculty Assembly and presented to the UNC Board of Governors recently defined the problem and outlined steps to halt the decline in literacy among entering undergraduates.

The resolution, endorsed by English department personnel from all 16 campuses, stated, "This decline (in literacy) is so serious that the students encounter an uncommon degree of difficulty with their work in any subject that requires proficiency in reading and writing."

The problem is not a new one, most educators agree, but this is the first time official notice has been taken of it.

UNC-CH English Department Chairperson William Harmon, author of the resolution, said the purpose of the resolution

is to bring attention to the problem and get help for the high schools in fighting it.

The resolution calls for action at all levels of education, but emphasizes efforts in the elementary and secondary schools to pace greater stress on the fundamentals of reading and writing.

The resolution lies in the junior high and high schools, Harmon said recently. "You cannot start with freshmen. There's too much to it (writing)."

Harmon blames students' inability to read and write effectively on a change in approach to reading and writing at the high school level.

He said students take courses in creative writing and the humanities rather than basic composition or literature. He also cited a "wrong emphasis on creativity, originality and self-expression."

"People get the impression that you just have to lie back and express yourself, that there's no thinking involved," he said. The emphasis on these things is never an adequate substitute for basic skills, he noted.

Harmon also said the practice of allowing freshmen with certain Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) scores to place out of English 1 and 2 is detrimental. "I think we're letting them (the students) down to let them think they can write. Their junior and senior years they find out they can't write," he said.

superindustrial revolution will involve two new circumstances.

The first of these circumstances will be "not just a change of direction, but a change of pace—an acceleration in the tempo of change, causing us to face more and more decisions for which there is no workable precedent," he said.

The second circumstance will be the rise of diversity. Whereas the industrial revolution emphasized similarities, the superindustrial revolution will emphasize "a multi-channeled society—a de-massified society."

Symptoms of this change can be found everywhere, Toffler said. "Consensus is getting harder and harder to find, and we hear leaders everywhere lamenting the loss of unity."

"The response of the political system to the emerging diversity is to try and force the clock backward. It is no wonder then that the political fuses are blowing."

"Anticipatory democracy," he said, "involves developing a new guidance system for society in which we anticipate the future before it happens."

Unlike these revolutions, Toffler said, the

"And unless we find ways to use millions of people, we will find that our future has been staked out by a handful of elites."

The new system, he said, can be brought about through three major changes.

The first of these involves "achieving a vision of America in the year 2000."

Secondly, he said, "we must design transition strategies." These strategies must be able to provide answers for the crucial questions of society, he said.

The third change involved planning—"not just by the great corporations, but also by the public and the government."

Toffler, although elaborating a framework for change, never specified how the framework would be constructed.

In mentioning the "vision of a future America," which he called essential before proceeding with any planning, he offered no images of what the future would be, only of what it would not be. And in calling for the design of transition strategies, he fell back on questions such as "How can we break up our vast bureaucracy and form responsive institutions," and provided no other answers.

# New degree plans proposed by Board

by Laura Scism  
Staff Writer

The planning of an undergraduate degree program in public health and four new doctoral degree programs to be offered at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has been authorized by the UNC Board of Governors, pending approval of a five-year academic plan.

Authorization of the new programs is part of a comprehensive plan, submitted to the board March 12, that outlined programs and policies for the entire UNC system for the next five years. Final approval of the plan is expected at the Board of Governors meeting April 2.

Although over 300 proposals for new degree programs were submitted to the board, the document authorizes the planning of only 64. These include the public health program and doctoral degree programs in library science, speech pathology and audiology, school psychology and nutrition to be offered at UNC-CH.

The plan, set forth in a massive 750-page document, also recommended an enrollment growth for the consolidated university system of approximately three per cent annually for the next five years. This would mean an increase from the present enrollment of approximately 105,000 to 125,000 students. Last year overall enrollment increased by eight per cent.

The five-year plan also included the enrollment ceilings adopted by the board last month. UNC-CH is the only member institution that deliberately chose to maintain rather than increase its present enrollment, but UNC Vice President for Planning John Sanders said he expects the other institutions to follow the board's guidelines.

UNC Vice President for Planning John Saunders and noted that the board's action approving the planning of new degree programs did not constitute approval of implementation of these programs.

Referring to the state's budget crunch, Sanders said, "It may be unduly optimistic that the institutions even seriously consider creating 60 new programs."

No new degree programs will be implemented for at least a year, with the exception of a doctoral program in medicine at East Carolina University. That program is necessary for the ECU Medical School to be accredited.

Most of the proposed programs will be implemented in the fall of 1977 or later, Sanders said, when the budget scene may have improved.

Although the state's financial situation was a consideration in setting enrollments and authorizing new degree programs, Sanders noted that most of the planning went on before the budget crunch was certain.

"Even in relatively good times, the state can't afford everything," he said.

The five-year plan also called for the "continued development of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill as a major research university." This means UNC-CH will be the principal institution granting doctoral degrees and dentistry and medicine professional degrees. UNC-CH also grants degrees at all levels in the health professions.

UNC Vice President for Academic Affairs Raymond H. Dawson said the status of UNC-CH as a "major research institution" will not adversely affect the school's undergraduate program. Designation as a "major research institution" merely means the institution offers a wide range of doctoral level programs and receives large amounts of money from national foundations and the federal government, he explained.

N.C. State University, which grants

doctoral degrees in the scientific and technological fields, is also a major research university, and UNC-Greensboro offers several doctoral degrees.

The five-year plan also emphasized the continuing existence of all 16 member institutions. Although the document recognized that duplication of some programs exists, no institutions will be closed or merged to eliminate such duplication. But the plan did call for cooperation between schools that are geographically close.

The plan reiterated the board's commitment to the elimination of racial duality in the UNC system. It noted that its plan for doing so was approved by HEW in June, 1974, and that a special study of the strengths and weaknesses of the five predominantly black member institutions is planned.

## Piel to speak tonight

by Colette Chabbot  
Staff Writer

Gerald Piel, publisher and president of *Scientific American*, will speak at 8 p.m. today in Memorial Hall on "Science in the Cause of Man."

Piel's speech kicks off a two-day program on "Science and Technology in America's Future," the first of six programs in the 1976 Carolina Symposium.

The symposium, entitled "America's Future: Beyond the Bicentennial," opened with keynote speaker Alvin Toffler Tuesday. It will last more than two weeks and will be the longest and most heavily attended symposium in the 49-year history of the event, 1976 symposium chairman Robert Pharr said recently.

Pharr said the symposium has been divided into six programs to attract student interest. The program opening will last four days and deal with America's future in science and technology. The remaining five programs focus on America's future in socialization, government and politics, art, social needs and world society.

The science program is representative of

the general symposium format. Science fiction films will run continuously each afternoon in the Great Hall. Members of the UNC faculty and the committee will participate in panel discussions on the future of communications, nuclear power and limits to growth.

Harvard arms control expert Paul Doty will speak Thursday on "Science and Public Policy: The Future of the Nuclear Question."

Other speakers include Harvard sociologist Daniel Bell, Yale political scientist Robert Dahl, political analyst Kevin Phillips, author John Barth, and *Saturday Review* Editor Norman Cousins.

As part of the symposium's "Arts in the Future" program, the Union Film Committee will show three Lindsay Anderson films in conjunction with the director's appearance.

The symposium committee has acted as coordinator for many different departments, groups and individuals on campus who expressed an interest in sponsoring a speaker, panel or reception. Pharr estimated the total cost of the symposium at over \$25,000.

'76 CAROLINA SYMPOSIUM

## AMERICA'S FUTURE

BEYOND THE BICENTENNIAL

- Gerard Piel, publisher and president of *Scientific American*, will speak at 8 p.m. in Memorial Hall.
- Science fiction flicks will be shown from 1-5 p.m. in the Great Hall.
- A panel discussion on Limits of Growth is scheduled for 4 p.m. in room 202-04 of the Union.

## Court could kill dam project

by Laura Toler  
Staff Writer

Now that U.S. Interior Secretary Thomas S. Kleppe has decided to preserve a segment of the New River as a part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, a court ruling against Appalachian Power Company's (APCO) license for a hydroelectric project there could permanently cancel the project, a Committee for the New River spokesperson said Monday.

John Curry, legal advisor for the Committee, said that if APCO's license is invalidated by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C., Kleppe's decision would rule out the possibility of a

new license.

Currently the court has the license under a stay-of-execution order pending its ruling on a suit, brought by the state of North Carolina in October, which challenged the license.

"They would have to pursue a new license, so the decision would predate a license," Curry said. "And there can be no dams on a scenic river."

It was reported Saturday that APCO officials plan to challenge Kleppe's decision in the courts. But C.R. Lovegrove, supervisor of public information for APCO headquarters in Roanoke, Va., said Monday there are no plans for appeal. He said the company will wait to see whether the appeals court upholds the license.

"It should be understood that the proposed hydroelectric project is not dead," Lovegrove added, quoting from an APCO statement released Saturday. "Unless the court of appeals finds the license invalid, we have a right to proceed."

Kleppe announced Saturday that after a 30-day delay required by federal regulation he would grant North Carolina's request to include the state's 26.5 mile segment of the river in the national system. This designation apparently would block APCO's proposed \$500-million, 1,800 megawatt Blue Ridge Project, which would dam the river at two points in Grayson County, Virginia, and would create reservoirs flooding parts of North Carolina.

But Kleppe said that if the court upholds the Blue Ridge Project license his Wild and Scenic River designation will not hold.

APCO claims that North Carolina Gov. James E. Holshouser did not file the state's scenic river application with the Interior Department until after the license had been granted. Thus, Kleppe and APCO presume that the license would take precedence over the scenic river designation.

But opponents of the dams contend that the application was not filed late in relation to the effective date of the license.

After nine years of hearings on the proposed project, the Federal Power Commission (FPC) granted the license in June, 1974 effective January, 1975. North

Carolina applied to have four miles of the river placed in the national system in December, 1974, and extended the application to include the entire 26.5 miles in June, 1975.

An environmental impact statement was then written on the state's plan for developing the river valley as a National Wild and Scenic River area, a sort of state park plan which would provide recreational facilities and otherwise leave the valley as it is. Comments on the impact statement by parties in the controversy were filed in Kleppe's office earlier this month.

Lovegrove said he believes that Kleppe's decision was mainly a political one, hastened because of the impending North Carolina Presidential Primary March 23.

"It's unfortunate that political considerations were allowed to override the judgement of the FPC," Lovegrove said. "They spent nine years on it, and Interior spent what amounted to two weeks."

Ronald Reagan, President Ford's opponent for the Republican nomination, announced Feb. 6 that he opposes the Blue Ridge Project. His stance put pressure on the Administration to take a position on the issue—an increasingly visible one in North Carolina, with most of the state's politicians opposed to the dams.

Kleppe's decision was made Friday but not made public until 12:01 p.m. Saturday, a time that coincided with the beginning of the Ford campaign trip to Greensboro, Winston-Salem and Wilkesboro, N.C. But Ford said Saturday that he exercised no influence on the decision and that it was not political.

Because APCO could challenge Kleppe's decision in court, Committee for the New River member Douglas Henderson said Tuesday, the Committee favors passage of a bill now pending in Congress to place North Carolina's segment of the river in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

This bill, if passed, would be beyond court appeal and would establish the scenic area with federal funds rather than state funds as is required when the Secretary of Interior approves a state application.

## Toffler warns of "political future shocks"

by Dan Fesperman  
Staff Writer

Alvin Toffler, who warned six years ago in his best-selling *Future Shock* to prepare for a rapidly accelerating rate of change in our personal lives, warned a UNC audience last night to prepare for an approaching "political future shock" by developing what he dubbed "a system of anticipatory democracy."

Toffler, speaking to an overflow crowd of some 3,000 people in Memorial Hall, said this development would be achieved only after "a lifetime of radical revolutionary upheaval, not only concerning changes in our economic and social structure, but also in our deepest assumptions about democracy itself."

This radical revolution, which he labeled the "superindustrial revolution," will be more important than both the industrial revolution 300 years ago and the development of agriculture 10,000 years ago, he said.

Unlike these revolutions, Toffler said, the



Alvin Toffler