

Pool petition continues despite town ordinance

by Charlene Havnaer
Staff Writer

Plans to petition Chancellor Ferebee Taylor to reopen Bowman Gray Pool in Woolen Gym are continuing despite a city-wide ordinance prohibiting the use of town water to operate swimming pools.

According to Varsity Swimming Coach Jim Wood, the students sponsoring the petition will proceed on the belief that no water will be needed to operate the pool.

"The only reason we introduced the petition is that we don't think it would take water from the town water system," Wood said. "It is our understanding that the pool could be opened without the use of town water."

The ordinance states that it is unlawful "to use any swimming, wading or bathing pool or to introduce water into any swimming, wading or bathing pool."

Wood said that the ordinance is unclear as to whether it is unlawful to use a pool which is already filled with water. Bowman Gray Pool is already filled. "We're going to have to get a classification of the ordinance, but if it means just not

using town water, then we don't think the ordinance will affect the petition," he said.

Carl S. Blythe, chairperson of the Physical Education Department, said he understood reopening the pool would affect the town's water supply but his office will check into the matter today. "According to Dr. Patrick Earey, director of pools and Building Superintendent William H. Emory, the two men I depend on, we would have to use town water to reopen the pool," Blythe said. "Originally, we could have used water from the outdoor pool to backwash the filters, but now all the water in it has either evaporated or leaked out, and there is no water to backwash with. But, if there is some question as to whether it can be done, I'll get someone in there the first thing Monday morning to check on it."

Swimteam member Hill Carrow said the petition will probably be presented to Taylor sometime this week. "We're going to go ahead and present the petition and the facts the way we see them and let Chancellor Taylor decide," he said.

Taylor said Sunday he had no comment on the petition. "I don't believe I want to comment on a petition that has not yet been submitted to me."

Local apartment owner involved

Hearings set in Roberts cases

by Merton Vance
Staff Writer

More than a month after the first federal grand jury indictments were handed down, the first of several court appearances begins this week for the associates of Bobby Roberts, local apartment owner, whose tangled empire of apartments, loans and other financial holdings is under investigation by federal authorities.

Sentencing is scheduled today in U.S. Middle District Court in Greensboro for Bobby's brother C. Paul Roberts and three Durham men, all former employees of savings and loan associations. They all pleaded guilty to indictments handed down in August charging them with conspiring to misapply savings and loan funds.

C. Paul Roberts pleaded guilty to charges that loans were made to other people and then illegally funneled back to him for his own use.

Walter A. Biggs and Thomas Upchurch, both former presidents of Home Savings and Loan Association, and C. Thomas Biggs, an attorney and former director of Home Savings, all pleaded guilty to misapplying savings and loan funds.

The four men are scheduled to be

sentenced today by U.S. Middle District Court Judge Eugene A. Gordon.

Two others named in the August indictments pleaded innocent of similar charges. They are John S. Stewart, president of Mutual Savings and Loan Association, and Walter J. Dozier, president of Gregory Real Estate Co.

Dozier's trial is scheduled to begin today in Greensboro. Stewart's trial will begin Wednesday.

In the August indictments, Dozier also pleaded not guilty to charges that he made false statements on a loan application at Central Carolina Bank. That trial is scheduled for Oct. 13.

In a related matter, a second group of indictments were handed down by the federal grand jury on Sept. 8. Defendants in those indictments are scheduled to file their initial motions this week.

The Sept. 8 indictments charged Bobby Roberts of Roberts Construction Co. and R. A. Properties, Inc. and four other Durham savings and loan officials with misapplying funds and intent to defraud in connection with \$3.7 million in loans made by First Federal Savings and Loan Association.

In addition to Bobby Roberts, the Sept. 8 indictments named William W. Edwards, former president of First

Federal, John B. Harris, former secretary-treasurer and a director of First Federal, Robert D. Holleman, Durham County attorney and trustee for First Federal and William R. Winders, an attorney and trustee for First Federal.

All five have pleaded not guilty. The 18-count indictment handed down Sept. 8 charged the five men with conspiring to illegally obtain loans from First Federal. The indictments charge that the men made loans to other people and then funneled the money back to Roberts. The indictments allege that Roberts was too far in debt to qualify for the loans himself.

The Sept. 8 indictments charged Bobby Roberts of Roberts Construction Co. and R. A. Properties, Inc. and four other Durham savings and loan officials with misapplying funds and intent to defraud in connection with \$3.7 million in loans made by First Federal Savings and Loan Association.

In addition to Bobby Roberts, the Sept. 8 indictments named William W. Edwards, former president of First

'Cats nap; fans, too

by Grant Vosburgh
Sports Editor

The spectators who watched Saturday's football game from the endzone bleachers or the Kenan Field House balcony, saw little of the Northwestern offensive unit. What close views those folks did get were of the back of their jerseys as the Wildcats tried futilely to get out of their own territory.

The fact is that Northwestern executed only four plays on Carolina's side of the 50-yard line. The Wildcats' deepest penetration was to the Tar Heels' 41, on the next-to-the-last play of the game.

The unsuccessful attempts by the offensive line to open up holes for their ballcarriers were part of Northwestern's problem. The unsure play of reserve quarterback Steve Breitbeil making his collegiate debut, was another. But a majority of the problem was Carolina's defensive manhandling of its Big Ten opponent.

Although a Big Ten Conference doormat in recent years, Coach John Pont's Wilcats were reputed to have a rejuvenated offense, led by quarterback Randy Dean, split end Scott Yelvington and tailback Greg Boykin.

Dean's participation, however, was limited to listening to the radio broadcast from his hospital room in Evanston, Ill. The strong-armed passer came down with pneumonia last week and the illness forced Breitbeil into action.

Yelvington, the leading Big Ten receiver last season, caught only two passes while Boykin rushed 17 times for a mere 62 yards.

Overall, Tar Heel defenders held the Wildcats to 99 yards on the ground and 70 in the air.

The inability of Northwestern to move the ball allowed Carolina's offense to reel off nearly twice as many plays, netting 311 total yards. Despite turning the game into a one-sided offensive exhibition, the Heels could manage only one touchdown.



UNC cornerback Bobby Cale (31) is swarmed by teammates Ronny Johnson (20) and Francis Winters (48) after his second interception against Northwestern Saturday.

That came with 1:50 left in the third quarter as quarterback Bernie Menapace sneaked over from the one. Eight other drives stalled inside the Wildcat 27 yard line. Twice Tom Biddle hit field goals and missed; while freshman Jeff Arnold's only attempt was blocked. The other drives ended in fumbles. Carolina gave an indication of what was in store for the afternoon when it stopped the Wildcats' game-opening series in four plays and proceeded to churn out yardage from the Northwestern 48. On first and five at the five, however, Menapace tossed an errant pitchout to wingback Bill Mabry, who was replacing injured starter Mel Collins. NU's Marty Sztok recovered.

With 7:01 left in the first period, Carolina started another series at the Northwestern 34. But a third down pass from Menapace to split end Walker Lee fell incomplete. Biddle came in and kicked the first of his field goals, this one of 21 yards.

Carolina's third possession of the game and its third chance to score was fumbled

away when Menapace dropped center Mark Cantrell's snap at the Northwestern 14-yard line.

The second quarter was more uneventful than the first with each team trading punts in midfield. With 2:13 left in the half, however, the Tar Heels took possession at their 18.

Two personal fouls and an 11-yard strike from freshman quarterback Matt Kupec to classmate Wayne Tucker put the Heels at the Wildcat 15. But a nine-yard loss by Kupec moved the ball back to the 21 with less than 10 seconds remaining. Kupec's pass on the final play fell incomplete in the endzone.

The third quarter was dominated by the UNC ground attack as Northwestern's offense was on the field for only seven plays. A 44-yard attempt by Biddle was short and to the right, ending the Tar Heel's opening drive. Three minutes later the junior placekicker was perfect from 25 yards out to give UNC a 6-0 lead.

Please turn to page 3

Four-course load sparks controversy

by Vernon Mays
Staff Writer

Editor's note: This is the first of a two-part series examining the four-course academic load. Today's article deals with the history of the proposal.

In 1972 a committee appointed by the Chancellor recommended that the University adopt a system under which the standard course in the undergraduate curriculum become a four-credit-unit course, creating a standard four-course load for UNC students.

The measure was never implemented. But the question remains: Why not?

Controversy over the supposed inaction of the administration and the faculty

rose and fell. The complex nature of the issue led to uninformed accusations, rash statements, and hurt feelings.

The history of the controversial proposal began in November 1969 when the Godfrey Committee report on the future of the University was published. In the Godfrey Report, the subcommittee on undergraduate education recommended:

"Reduction of the standard student load from five to four courses per semester and from forty to thirty-two courses for graduation. The committee's reasons were two-fold: (a) Five courses make for superficial work and scattered effort on the part of students with less educational achievement than more intense work at a greater depth in four; (b) we desperately need more small seminars, group tutorials, integrated programs of study, and personal contacts between faculty and students. Reduction in the number of student registrations will make this possible without increasing the faculty-student ratio."

The steering committee of the Godfrey Report, however, favored retention of the five-course load and thus conflicting recommendations were included in the report. Rather than suffer a long delay over the undergraduate education proposals, the Faculty Council decided to defer consideration of the issue for two years and continue examining the remainder of the Godfrey Report.

According to E. Maynard Adams, present faculty chairman who took great interest in the four-course load proposal, another major factor in this deferment was that the General College had just undergone a complete revamping, and some members of the faculty felt that the system could withstand only so much change at one time.

Thus, it was not until 1971 that then-Chancellor J. Carlyle Sitterson formed a committee under religion professor John Schutz to review undergraduate degree requirements, including the question of a reduction of the student course load.

The Schutz Committee offered its report in June 1972, including 39 recommendations suggesting change in the entire scope of undergraduate education at UNC.

The second recommendation advocates the adoption of the four-hour course as the standard course and goes on to say: "The committee feels that shifting to a four-course load per semester . . . is educationally sound and advantageous. We believe it will enhance teaching, learning, and the quality of the undergraduate degree. If a student can concentrate on four courses, rather than five, in a typical semester he should be able to attain better focus and depth."

Justifications for the four-course load proposal included that:

- among schools structured on the two-semester calendar, the general trend is toward reduction from five to four courses.
- undergraduates are discouraged from taking 100-level courses which are desirable because they often must compete with graduate students who are expected to take only four courses.
- this university has a reasonably select, able, and responsible student body which can be expected, and therefore should be encouraged, to work more intensely at the undergraduate level.
- a shift from five to four courses need not mean a net reduction in effort, in fact effort should remain stable and quality should improve.
- it can reduce the total number of courses, braking expensive and sometimes needless course proliferation.

Once the Schutz Committee report was given to the Chancellor (by this time, Ferebee Taylor), a major question arose: Who was to act on the recommendations? From here, the report took a strange course. The proposals of the Schutz Committee were grouped by Provost Charles Morrow, at the instruction of Chancellor Taylor, into categories determined by the groups within the University that each recommendation would effect.

The four-course load proposal was among a group of recommendations that was subsequently to be examined by the deans of the various schools. One of the deans, James R. Gaskin of the College of Arts and Sciences, suggested that answers to several complicated questions that were involved could be obtained by asking each department to do a self-study of their own programs with special consideration of how the proposals would affect their department.

Several delays caused Gaskin to abandon this idea, however, and he offered another idea to the Provost—to ask the Administrative Boards of the General College and the College of Arts and Sciences to study the proposals. This course of action was approved.

Please turn to page 4.

Sand dune struggle almost over

by Julie Knight
Staff Writer

Save the dunes. They belong to the people. They represent the signature of time and eternity. Their loss would be irrevocable — Carl Sandburg

Efforts to preserve North Carolina's Jockey's Ridge and the surrounding dune area from private development are gradually growing closer to fruition — a 500-acre state park.

Jockey's Ridge, longtime vacation and recreation spot on North Carolina's Outer Banks, towers 140 feet making it the largest sand dune on the U.S. east coast.

People to Preserve Jockey's Ridge want to see the dune area become a state park and protect it from commercial and residential development.

"Aside from the visual deterioration that

extensive building development would bring Jockey's Ridge," anti-development literature states, "the very existence of the dune possibly would be threatened by extensive construction on its base." Geologists say the dune is in a constant process of depletion and rebuilding.

"Sand is blown off the dune by the wind. New sand is brought and deposited by other winds. If the wind's access to the dune is blocked to any great extent, it is conceivable that the perpetual building process of nature could be defeated by the structures of men, and eventually Jockey's Ridge would melt away," according to People to Preserve Jockey's Ridge literature.

Once the total 500 acres are purchased from private developers and donated to the state, the area will be formally declared a state park, but donations totaling almost \$275,000 (which will be matched by the U.S.

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation) are needed to purchase the last 100 acres.

Almost \$2.25 million have been raised through sales projects and federal and state funding, according to Carolista Baum, Chapel Hill jewelry designer and president of People to Preserve Jockey's Ridge. The 1975 General Assembly appropriated \$500,000 for land acquisition.

The total area is basically safe from development at this time according to Baum. "We have options on almost all of it. There are 22 acres that we don't have optioned, but it is just a matter of raising the money," she said.

Preservation efforts have survived basically through small donations from the public, Baum said. Contributions of \$5 for the donation of one square foot of Jockey's Ridge "for the use and benefit of all people," are popular.

Donating a square foot of beach property "helps to complete what has turned into a totally, publicly creative park," Baum said. Almost 3,000 square foot donations have been made so far.

UNC Radio, Television and Motion Picture students worked with Baum to make a 15-minute motion picture about Jockey's Ridge. Former Governor Luther H. Hmdges narrated the film which is widely shown to create interest in the project.

People to Preserve Jockey's Ridge are also selling color silk screens of the dune (designed by Baum), bumper stickers, placemats, T-shirts, note pads and records to raise the remaining thousands of dollars, Baum said.

Concern about the threat of development on the dune emerged in Nags Head in 1973 when bulldozers began grading some of the land there. Baum and her family were spending that summer in Nags Head and became greatly agitated by the thought of beach cottages and other buildings being built along the ridge.

Baum's initial action was to stand in the path of the bulldozer, discouraging the operator who eventually gave up. Baum and her husband, Walter, organized petitions which exemplified the interest in preservation.

After much effort on Baum's part, the State Board of Natural and Economic Resources voted to designate the 500-acre area a state park.

Baum and her cohorts negotiated with private owners of the land and received verbal agreements for the sale of first of the land for a state park.

When discussions began it appeared that the entire area would cost \$7 million, but after lengthy negotiations the total price was down to about \$2.5 million, and options were purchased on some of the property, Baum said.

It was not until 1975 that the General Assembly appropriated funds for land acquisition for the state park. The U.S. Department of the Interior in that year approved Jockey's Ridge and nearby Nags Head Woods as a National Landmark.



Jockey's Ridge would become a 500-acre state park if efforts by conservation groups are successful.