

The forecast for Miami is clear and 70. But, here it will be clear and 25; the low last night dipped to 10.

The Daily Tar Heel

A recent New York party featured some quite unusual guests. To find out what they did, turn to page 6.

Dorm residents bundle up in cold

by Mary Gardner
Staff Writer

Together, escapes to warm apartments, gloves, long underwear, and delight in the situation characterized the adaptable behavior displayed by cold dorm residents Monday night during the heat breakdown.

Some of the residence hall staffs refused to fall to the whims of the radiator. Spencer residence hall held a surprise study break, with hot chocolate, Russian tea, and cookies.

Graham residents simply bundled up and went to bed. "No problem, we all slept in our insulated underwear," Wayne Cannon, a Graham resident, said.

Then there are always those people who can weasel out of any problem. Alderman resident assistant Sally Russell sneaked out to stay with a friend. "I went to a friend's apartment, because I have a cold. So I guess I'm a traitor," she said.

Another traitor was McIver RA Jan Moorman, who had an electric heater in her room. "People are freezing here, but I have an electric heater in my room," she said. "This room never had any heat anyway. We're actually having a ball huddling in the hall."

Some North Campus residents rose gallantly to meet the situation. Stacy RA Nip Silver admitted to hearing some

gripes around the dorm. "But really everybody likes a catastrophe now and then," he said. "I thought it was kind of exciting."

Alexander President Richard Liebman agreed with Silver. "I thought not having any heat was great. I'm really disappointed that the heat is back on today." Of the three dorms that make up Henderson Residence Hall, Alexander was the only one without heat. "We knew we were better than them anyway. We hope it happens again."

Heat was back on in most buildings by early Tuesday morning, according to Fiscal Officer A. J. Altemueller. "We had people working until four this morning and then coming back at 8. But I believe that most of the buildings have their heat back now."

The chances of a heat breakdown occurring again in the near future is very unlikely, according to Assistant Power Plant Engineer Ray DuBose. "This is the first time that this had happened on this system. The system was installed in the 1920s and has been used a lot, stressed a lot in this cold weather, and the heavy load we had on it caused it to fail."

"All of our problems like this are always at the most inopportune time," Assistant Director for Operations Russell Perry said. "Since there's no alternative type of heat, you just have to wait for it to be fixed."



Staff photo by Charles Hardy

If these three walked into a bank, the tellers would probably call the police. Dreaming of spring break and Fort Lauderdale, though, the young men are probably intent only on reaching the warmth of the nearest building, a refuge from the second day of sub-freezing temperatures.

Judge says UNC slow to integrate

by Tom Watkins
Staff Writer

A federal judge ruled Monday that UNC's rate of desegregation is lagging, and ordered the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) to outline specific requirements to force the University system into more rapid compliance.

U.S. District Court Judge John H. Pratt gave HEW 45 days to formulate new requirements and a timetable for desegregating UNC and state university systems in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Oklahoma, and Virginia. The order covers both students and faculty members.

"There has been no order entered," George Crowley, a spokesperson for Pratt, explained. Instead, this was an oral ruling, and the case will stand as it is until Judge Pratt reviews HEW's new proposal.

UNC President William C. Friday was in Washington Tuesday and unavailable for comment. A spokesperson for Friday said that no comment will be made by the consolidated university general administration until a copy of the ruling is received later in the week.

Pratt's surprise ruling stemmed from a suit filed against HEW in 1972 by the National

Association for the Advancement of Colored People Defense and Education Fund, Inc. (LDF). The suit asked that HEW cut off UNC's federal education appropriations, if necessary, in order to force more rapid desegregation of the UNC system.

The 1964 Civil Rights Act forbids federal funding of segregated school systems. UNC receives approximately \$70 to \$80 million in federal funds annually.

"I think it's time HEW has to be reminded, maybe forcibly reminded," Pratt said. "I'm not trying to strong-arm anybody, but they seem to act better with a court order staring them in the face."

After several years of negotiations, the University's desegregation plan was approved by HEW in 1974. According to a UNC report to the U.S. Office of Civil Rights last February, the University system exceeded its desegregation goal for the fall 1975 semester.

However, three predominantly black schools of the 16-member system failed to meet their desegregation goals: Elizabeth City State University, Fayetteville State University, and N.C. Central University in Durham.

Law school's pressures seem more than just imaginary

by Lyn Debnam
Staff Writer

Editor's note: All student names in the following article are fictitious.

From the moment the decision is made to go to law school, to the point when the newspaper publishes the names of those who pass the State Bar Exam, the pressure is on.

The pressure to excel in undergraduate school, score highly on the LSATs, get admitted to an accredited school, make Law Review, secure a good job, and finally, complete the ultimate hurdle, pass the State Bar Exam.

It's a three-year struggle, and one that could end in failure anywhere along the way. And failure is an unacceptable concept in the law school game. Competition and pressure are inherent and never ceasing—almost a way of life. Although many won't admit it, it's undeniably present. Someone makes up the quota of the 10 to 12 per cent D's and F's in most law school courses, and someone's name is included in the approximate annual 20 to 30 per cent failing the North Carolina State Bar.

Standards for admission have skyrocketed since 1967, when a nationwide

crunch to get into law school developed. The number of applicants jumped nearly 40 per cent that year and another 26 per cent the next. Twice as many students are enrolled in law school today as there were in 1964, little more than a decade ago. Enrollment now stands at 116,991.

Limited spaces exist for the thousands who seek admission to law school. Only a handful of applicants gain acceptance to Duke or UNC-CH, two of N.C.'s most prestigious law schools, because competition has pushed qualifications almost to a peak.

"Qualifications for the last two or three

entering classes to the UNC Law School have gone about as high as they can go," Morris Gelblum, associate dean, says.

"A 3.0 grade-point average (GPA) and a 600 Law School Admissions Test score (LSAT) qualifies a student to go to most law schools in the United States, even the most selective such as Harvard and Yale," Gelblum says.

But competition among increased numbers of applicants has upped standards far above what Gelblum considers adequate qualifications for law school admission.

Lynn Foster, a 1976 UNC graduate, finds himself in a predicament not unlike thousands whose ambition is to become a lawyer.

Foster, graduating from UNC with a 3.5 average, took his LSATs last fall.

"I only scored 540," Foster says. "I applied to five law schools and was turned down by them all."

"I'm retaking my LSATs this December. I sure hope I will do a lot better this time. I'm also hoping that the fact that I applied to law school late last year was the reason I didn't get accepted by any of them."

But if Foster is typical of LSAT repeaters, his score will improve only 30 to 40 points. LSAT scores for acceptable admission to accredited law schools range between 400 and 800. The average score is 500. Over 60 per cent of LSAT takers achieve between 400 and 600.

Last year's entering class at Duke had a median 3.61 GPA and a 672 LSAT score. Between 150 and 170 students were selected

for admission to the fall class from more than 2,500 applicants.

Duke's admission policy is more flexible than UNC-CH's. The three most important criteria at Duke are the applicant's GPA, LSAT and the undergraduate institution attended. But Duke also considers additional factors, including leadership qualities, progression of grades and difficulty of undergraduate curriculum.

Admission to UNC-CH is based solely on a numerical, objective admissions index. Each year, UNC-CH sets a qualifying admissions index which combines and weighs GPA and LSAT, and admits applicants who rank above it. Gelblum says UNC-CH avoids weighing undergraduate schools because it has found no scientific measure of the difficulty of one school versus another. More than half the law schools nationwide weigh the applicant's undergraduate school.

UNC-CH's entering class of 1975 had a median 3.57 GPA and an LSAT score of between 645 and 650. Two hundred thirty five students were chosen from more than 2,200 applicants. Approximately 40 per cent were UNC graduates, and 20 per cent were nonresidents. UNC-CH has a normal enrollment of 670.

What's it like for them, once they get beyond the application stage and into the library and classrooms for their next three years in law school?

Please turn to page 4.

ERA passed by Indiana in close vote

INDIANAPOLIS (UPI)—Indiana Tuesday became the nation's 35th state to approve the Equal Rights Amendment, (ERA), breaking a legislative logjam that existed for nearly two years.

In Washington, leaders of pro-ERA groups jubilantly declared that the Indiana legislature, which passed the amendment by a 26-24 vote, had "seen the light" and forecast that passage by just one more state would make final approval of the amendment unstoppable. Thirty eight states must approve ERA for ratification.

In Raleigh Monday, Gov. James B. Hunt Jr. asked lawmakers to ratify the ERA to "eliminate the discrimination that limits the opportunities of half the members of our society."

The amendment, which failed to pass in North Carolina once in 1973 and again in 1975, is currently being considered by the North Carolina legislature.

The chairperson of the house committee that will consider the amendment hopes he can get the issue out for floor vote within two weeks.

Other states still considering it are Nevada, Georgia and Florida.

Miller sees interaction as key of student life

by Karen Millers
Staff Writer

Junior Mark Miller joined the race for Student Body President Tuesday with a focus on interaction as the key of student life. He emphasized the importance of interaction among students and interaction between students and administrators.

Miller is a chemistry major from Fayetteville, who served as Communications Director for Student Government (SG) last semester.

"My programs have been researched, and they are very attainable," Miller said, adding that this makes him unique as a candidate.

One such program he proposes is to set up academic student associations in departments which would serve as liaisons between students and faculty and as a source of interaction between students of similar interests.

Such organizations already exist in several departments. They provide counseling, encourage social gatherings, and offer students opportunities to work on special projects related to their disciplines.

Miller plans to form an academic senate from these associations to work directly with the Faculty Council. He said he has talked with administrators and students who feel the idea is workable.

Miller's platform also presents a plan to channel the \$12,000 grossed annually from dorm and campus snackbar pinball machines back to the dorms. Those funds now go to the Student Stores.

"Most people don't realize how much money goes through a pinball machine in a day," he said. He maintains that the Student Stores could absorb the loss, especially if more machines are installed to generate additional revenue.

Other programs Miller proposes include research into the honor system for alternate methods of enforcement, such as some use of proctoring; expansion and implementation of the recycling program, with the profits being channeled to dorms and Greek houses; periodic publication of a report of SG activities and opportunities for involvement in campus organizations, to be delivered to dorm rooms and distribution points off-campus; a conference for graduate students to help them locate job opportunities, and further expansion of intramurals for off-campus students.

"These aren't easy programs," Miller

admitted, "but with constant work, they're realistic ones."

He acknowledged the need for a fee increase, noting that the last increase was in 1957.

"If there was a student fee increase, I would probably favor the one coming up in the referendum," he said. It calls for a \$1.25 increase per student per semester.

Miller claimed he is not running for the office for personal gain, but to accomplish goals for others. He said working in SG has been an asset to him in gaining a basic knowledge of it.



Mark Miller

Tenure: tough to get, but once you get it, tough to lose

by Tony Gunn
Staff Writer

(Editor's note: This is the first story in a three-part series examining tenure at UNC. The first story deals with tenure regulations. The second will deal with tenure's relationship with academic freedom, and the third will look at several faculty members who were not granted tenure.)

On April 9, 1976, the UNC Board of Trustees met and passed the present set of policies and regulations governing academic tenure at UNC. At that meeting, Board Chairperson Walter Davis said he was "adamantly against tenure" because he felt that professors should have to answer to someone.

According to the regulations, tenure refers to the protection of a faculty member against involuntary suspension or discharge from, or termination of employment except upon specified grounds and in accordance with specified procedures.

Those specified grounds, the policy continues, are "misconduct of such a nature as to indicate that the faculty member is unfit to continue as a member of the faculty, incompetence, and neglect of duty."

Davis suggested that department heads be required to evaluate faculty members annually and insure the chancellor that every professor in the department measures up to University standards.

Trustee Thomas Lambeth echoed Davis' sentiment, and Trustee Hargrove Bowles Jr. moved that a committee be established to study the issue of tenure. The motion was defeated 6 to 5.

In defending the tenure system at that time, Chancellor N. Ferebee Taylor spoke

with "as much fervor as I am able to muster" and said that the present regulations serve their fundamental purposes of "preserving the academic freedom of the faculty and speak the truth as they see it."

The tenure regulations are put forth in a 34-page booklet available from the Registrar's office. They include provisions for review and approval of appointments, promotions and reappointments. Each recommendation, made by the full professors and chairperson of the department, "shall be based upon considerations of the demonstrated

professional competence and the potential for future contribution of the faculty member, and of the needs and resources of the institution."

Also included are procedures for discharge and the methods of recourse for those faculty members not having their contracts renewed.

"I think they work very well," said E. Maynard Adams, chairperson of the faculty. "We went through a long process of hammering them out. I think they're rational and about as good as any in the country." Adams said he feels that only a faculty

member's colleagues in his department could decide on whether to promote or discharge.

"It has to be a professional judgment. They (the full professors in the department) are the only ones who can judge on the appropriate basis to judge competence in the field."

Adams, a philosophy professor, said, "When we make that tenure decision, we have to judge whether he is a good teacher of philosophy, but also will he be a good teacher of philosophy 20 years or more from now. He must continue to grow in his discipline."

Adams added that wrong decisions are sometimes made. The teaching ability or research ability of a professor might decline as he or she grows older. "You're stuck with those who become miserable later."

Adams noted that it was hard to judge a person up for tenure due to personal attachments that might exist. But a judgment must be made, Adams said, for the good of the institution, the students and the profession.

Adams noted that only six faculty members have been denied tenure in the 29 years he has been at UNC.

Roberts begins campaign for presidency

by Karen Millers
Staff Writer

The parking situation at UNC will be the main issue of Joe Roberts' campaign for the office of Student Body President. The junior English Education major from Charlotte began his bid Tuesday for the Feb. 9 election.

Roberts called parking the "greatest need of each student," in preference to the issues that arise each year. He said he has researched possible solutions to the problem, and his proposal is to build a multi-story parking deck off campus.

He suggested a University-owned lot on Hwy. 54 as a site, claiming that such a location would rejuvenate use of the bus system by forcing students to travel from the parking deck to campus on buses. Roberts said the cost per parking space would be approximately \$4,000, or close to \$2 million for a 400-space deck. He is confident that the

University can allot sufficient funds to pay for the project.

"Money is being misappropriated," he said, rejecting the idea of lobbying for funds in the N.C. State Legislature. "Things can be done on campus without going to Raleigh."

Instead of lobbying, Roberts plans to use state funds and part of the \$11 million Pogue endowment. He has not yet contacted University officials to determine the feasibility of this plan.

As a corollary to a parking deck, Roberts proposes to reinstate the issuance of bus passes with parking permits. He maintained that the increased off-campus ridership which will result from the deck will bring the bus system enough revenue to offset expenses.

Roberts said he will place much importance on student opinion in determining his action on issues. "I'd like to use student referenda extensively," he said.

In keeping with this premise, Roberts proposes a referendum to decide whether student fees should be used to support the Carolina Gay Association (CGA).

"If you support CGA with state funds, you make it (UNC) a haven for a gay society," he said. If parents and alumni knew of this support, he said, the situation would change.

"I'm in complete support of the Black Student Movement (BSM)," Roberts added.

Roberts said he would oppose on-campus beer sales, since it is too idealistic to expect the state legislature to allow it. He also would work for a seven-week drop period and set up a weekly free flick on South Campus.

Roberts said motivating students is key to an administration that serves the students.

Roberts has had no experience in SG. He claimed that his involvement in dorm life and athletics amply qualifies him to represent students.



Joe Roberts