

# Chemistry majors most numerous, according to fall 1976 enrollment

By KAREN MILLERS  
Staff Writer

Chemistry has overtaken psychology as the most popular major in the College of Arts and Sciences and the General College, according to fall 1976 enrollment figures.

Psychology has held the top spot for the past three years, but this year it dropped to second with 580 undergraduate declared majors. The chemistry department has 604, which is 11 per cent of all declared undergraduate majors in both colleges and the highest enrollment the department has had.

Last week *Chemical and Engineering News* reported that UNC produced more chemistry graduates with bachelor degrees in 1975-76 than any other school in the country, 152. UNC has been the largest producer of chemistry undergraduate degrees every academic year since 1967-68 except 1972-73, when it ranked second.

John Schopler, chairperson of the UNC psychology department, said the drop in psychology majors is a combination of many things and is in keeping with a national trend.

He said he does not think the job market is a major factor.

"I don't think it's different for our undergrad majors than for any other department," he said. "I don't see that the psychology major is at any more of a disadvantage. My guess is that (job opportunities) are at least staying the same or expanding slightly."

Schopler added that jobs are increasingly calling for persons with qualifications beyond B.A. degrees.

He said that with a smaller enrollment, the psychology department may be able to stop bringing in instructors to teach one particular course, and have smaller classes.

"If the pool of people who wish to take psychology is smaller," Schopler said, "we may be able to accommodate them better than we have in the past."

Thomas Isenhour, chairperson of the chemistry department, partly attributed the increased chemistry enrollment to a world-wide interest in the field.

"Chemistry is the biggest profession in the world," he said, and chemistry, he added, also provides basic background for a wide range of professions.

Isenhour said the department has grown substantially in all areas in recent years, particularly in grants and publications.

He said the chemistry department is trying to get more faculty to handle increasing numbers of students. In the past year, there has been a net increase of one faculty member in the department.

To help cope with the immediate increase, an experimental freshman lecture section of more than 400 students was formed last fall. Smaller recitation sections were part of the course.

"The experiment has been judged a success," Isenhour said, "and will be continued next year with several large sections."

Joe Galloway, associate dean and director of Career Planning and Placement, said the job market for both psychology and chemistry majors appears to be improving.

"Openings and requests (in psychology) have increased in the last year or two," he said. "Chemistry began to improve this year."

He said chemical industries have begun to recruit again at UNC for the first time in several years.



Chemistry taking priority

Staff photo by Bill Russ

According to 1976 fall enrollment figures, chemistry has replaced psychology as the most popular major in the College of Arts and Sciences and the General College. Psychology has dropped to second. Last week *Chemical and Engineering News* reported that UNC produced more chemistry graduates with bachelor degrees in 1975-1976 than any other school in the country.

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## Bob Scott to receive post on commission

By MARK ANDREWS  
Staff Writer

Former North Carolina Gov. Robert Scott will be appointed cochairperson of the Appalachian Regional Commission, family members said Monday.



Scott

Scott's daughter, Susan, a student at UNC, said her family told her that Scott got the post, but she did not know when the formal announcement will be made. Scott's wife, Jesse Rae, confirmed that he had been selected but added that the formal announcement might not be made for some time.

Scott could not be reached for comment. Gibson Prather, press secretary to U.S. Sen. Robert Morgan, said he was very sure Scott would be appointed within the next

few days.

Scott was expected to receive either the Appalachian Regional Commission post or the Staff Directorship of the Coastal Plains Regional Commission, a job with considerably less pay and influence. The Appalachian commission job pays \$49,000 a year.

Earlier this month, Sen. Jennings Randolph of West Virginia blocked Scott's appointment to the Appalachian commission. Randolph had sought to keep Nixon appointee Donald Whitehead because Randolph felt Whitehead had been doing a good job.

Prather said that Scott and Morgan met with Randolph over the weekend and that Randolph withdrew his objection.

The Appalachian region covers parts of 13 states, including some counties in Western North Carolina. The Appalachian Regional Commission, an outgrowth of the Johnson administration's Great Society programs, channels federal funds into the region for development of roads, schools and other programs.

Morgan has protested the Carter administration's failure to name active N.C. Democrats to top federal posts. He temporarily opposed the nomination of Dr. Christopher Fordham of UNC to be assistant secretary of health in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare as a sign of protest.

"He was only trying to get their attention," Prather said of Morgan's opposition to the Fordham nomination. "We couldn't get them to listen." Morgan withdrew his opposition to Fordham's nomination after a few days.

Prather said that Morgan feels better about opportunities for N.C. Democrats and that the Scott appointment may be an indication.

"The problem is they (the Carter administration) went in there green, and there's bound to be a lot of confusion," Prather said. "Sen. Morgan understands this, but apparently they weren't listening very hard."

Susan Scott said that the whole family is excited about the upcoming appointment.



An amendment before the N.C. Senate would crack down on distributors of obscene material.

## Amendment proposed on obscenity

### Subcommittee holds hearings

By CHARLENE HAVNAER  
Staff Writer

The N.C. Senate subcommittee on obscenity is holding public hearings today and Thursday on an amendment to a state obscenity law to crack down on distributors of obscene material.

The present law requires an adversary hearing to determine if the material is obscene. A dealer cannot be prosecuted for sales made prior to the hearing, only for those made after the material has been judged obscene.

The proposed bill would retain the adversary hearing but would allow the state to prosecute for sales made before the ruling, according to Sen. Henson Barnes, D-Goldsboro, sponsor of the bill.

Barnes referred to the present regulation as a "Catch-22 law" because it prohibits the state from prosecuting a distributor for selling the material.

"The first part of the law states that sales of obscene materials are prohibited in the state. The second part, which states that a man cannot be prosecuted until he attempts to continue selling the material ruled obscene, prohibits the state from stopping the distribution of obscene material," Barnes said.

"There is no way to reach the pander of obscenity under the present law because no man in his right mind is going to continue selling the material after it has been ruled obscene."

Both the present law and Barnes' proposal require a court judge to rule the material obscene according to the N.C. statewide community standard on obscenity. The standard defines obscenity as material which "appeals to prurient interests and has no artistic, literary, political or educational value."

Barnes said opponents of the bill probably will dominate the public hearings, but anyone requesting time can speak. Proponents spoke at a public hearing last week.

Representatives of the American Civil Liberties Union will speak today. Barnes said he has asked the N.C. Association of Librarians to discuss the bill with the subcommittee Thursday.

Barnes said the bill would not place restrictions on the First Amendment. "It only restricts First Amendment rights if you feel that freedom of speech is an absolute right, if you recognize no authority on freedom of speech except the person speaking. And to recognize no authority but the speaker's wishes would create anarchy," he said.

"If you have anarchy, you destroy the peace and order which protects all personal rights; there, believing that a person has the absolute right to speak or say anything anytime is an ill-founded belief which would eventually destroy freedom of speech by destroying all rights."

## Back in '57: celebrations

By LESLIE SCISM  
Staff Writer

Approximately 2,000 students converged on Franklin Street after the Tar Heels' victory, climbing on rooftops, stoplights and trees, singing "Hark the Sound," tossing toilet tissue, blowing horns and drinking beer.

Sound like scenes from downtown Chapel Hill during the past few weeks? It was also the scene in 1957, following a win by the Tar Heels on the way to claiming an NCAA basketball championship.

"There was student jubilation, the streets were roped off and there was lots of excitement, but I don't remember any particular differences," journalism prof. Walter Spearman said of the 1957 celebrations.

After the Tar Heels captured the NCAA championship, a cheer erupted across campus, and Franklin Street became the meeting ground for 2,000 to 3,000 jubilant fans, according to a March 24, 1957 edition of the *Raleigh News and Observer*. The fans threw dozens of rolls of toilet paper in the middle of the street and set them ablaze. Roman candles shot through the air, and fireworks exploded.

The *News and Observer* also reported that traffic was stopped and a conga line formed. "The home of the North Carolina Tar Heels almost burst with the pressure tonight," the paper said.

But the celebration was not without incident. A Durham man had his legs crushed in an automobile accident in front of the Chi Omega sorority house, and a student was charged with property damage to a traffic light.

The Durham man was riding the front fender of a '49 Ford which crashed into the rear of a '56 Ford, pinning him between the vehicles. The student had climbed atop a traffic light.

And the celebration was not limited to Chapel Hill. Several carloads of students visited Duke University, athletic rivals of the Tar Heels, but Durham police reported no damage, the *Raleigh paper* said.

Please turn to page 6.

## The trials of Alger Hiss

### Microfilm, warblers, Nixon and a hung jury

By CHIP PEARSALL  
Staff Writer

On Jan. 21, 1950, Alger Hiss was found guilty on two counts of perjury by a New York jury. It was the second trial for the 45-year-old former State Department employee. The first had resulted in a hung jury.

The charge was perjury. The implication was espionage.

Two years earlier, a self-confessed Communist named Whittaker Chambers had testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC). He said that Hiss had passed him copies of confidential State Department dispatches during 1938, while Chambers was still a member of the Communist party.

Hiss was then serving in the office of

Assistant Secretary of State Frances Sayre. Few people paid attention to Chambers' charges at first. They seemed too illogical; besides, people were being denounced as Communists every day before the committee.

Hiss had led a brilliant, untainted political career up to that time. He had served in various capacities in Roosevelt's New Deal administration as a young lawyer and was executive secretary at the Dumbarton Oaks Conversations in 1944. At that meeting the outline for the United Nations was prepared with the British, the Russians and later the Chinese.

Hiss had accompanied Roosevelt to the Yalta Conference and was secretary general at the San Francisco Conference on the United Nations, where the U.N. charter was drafted.

At the time the Chambers accusations were made, Hiss was serving as president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

In 1939, Chambers had named Hiss a Communist to Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle Jr., who turned over his notes to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in 1943. Berle had felt the evidence against Hiss was thin, and Hiss had been endorsed by Secretary of State Dean Acheson and U.S. Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter.

But in 1948, HUAC found out about the charges against Hiss in an FBI report to a New York federal grand jury investigating communism. Chambers was called to testify, Hiss appeared and said he had never heard the name Whittaker Chambers before, and HUAC grilled both men.

Chambers described Hiss's Washington apartment and his habits and hobbies. One of these was ornithology—bird watching—and Chambers said that Hiss once had told him of spotting a rare species of warbler on the banks of the Potomac River.

In the face of this evidence, Hiss said he

Please turn to page 8.

Alger Hiss, who was convicted of perjury in 1950 and accused of participating in espionage activities for the Soviet Union, will speak at 8 p.m. Tuesday in Memorial Hall. Tickets are \$1.

Hiss, 72, is trying to clear his name. Evidence recently available under the Freedom of Information Act has been released that was never introduced at Hiss's trial.

## Speech students teach inmates

By TOM WATKINS  
Staff Writer

Editor's note: The following story is the first in a two-part series about a UNC speech course unlike any other in the United States.

The students laughed and talked as the Carolina-blue van rattled along narrow, winding old N.C. 75 northeast of Durham. As they neared the small town of Butner, they became more solemn and businesslike. Soon, a contemporary gray concrete building appeared, nestled among pine trees.

The van slowed and turned left into the parking lot of the new, experimental Federal Correctional Institution (FCI). No bell was rung, but everyone knew it was time for class to begin.

In the UNC *Undergraduate Bulletin*, the course is listed as "Topics in Speech," or Speech 95 and 96. More specifically it has been titled, "A Short Course in Communication For Prison Personnel and Offenders." There is no other course quite like it in the United States.

Speech 95-96 trains UNC undergraduate students to teach concepts of positive communication to prison personnel and inmates, especially those who will be paroled soon. The course works on the theory that if

prisoners can learn positive ways of communicating their feelings, they will be better able to cope with life.

The course is part of a project with three essential purposes, outlined in a grant proposal to the N.C. Department of Natural and Economic Resources. First, it attempts to introduce probationers (convicted offenders on probation) to prison life, under conditions which insure communication, in

probation and the offender to the need to be law-abiding as well as preventing youth not yet involved in crime from ever taking a step in the wrong direction, the proposal states.

The 25 students in the class this semester travel to the Butner unit every Tuesday afternoon to teach the course to inmates.

"It's not fashionable to offer rehabilitation

doesn't keep track of which inmates are in the course."

He said that makes it difficult to evaluate the success of the course. "We've only had about 15 inmates who've been there every week, and we had 28 when we started. We don't keep attendance; we're not supposed to."

Students in the course serve as instructors for the inmates. Each student receives some training in sociological problem-solving concepts such as transactional analysis, games theory, parent-adult-child roles, role-playing and positive and negative communication.

The class goes to the prison for a two-hour session every week during the semester. Usually, three or four students are in charge each session. A typical session might open with a brief lecture by the students in charge, explaining the concepts for that day.

Those present then break up into small groups, usually three students and three inmates. The concepts are explained more fully and the students and inmates engage in role-playing of everyday situations encountered on both sides of prison walls.

Please turn to page 6.

**"We live in a very negative (prison) system. We have to play games to survive."**

—Federal Correctional Institution inmate

the expectation that one look into prison will keep the probationers out of further trouble.

Second, it strives to improve the communication skills of offenders so that they know how to cope with society upon release and can deal with problems through communication skills rather than violence.

Finally, it tries to establish a program whereby probationers and offenders who have effective communication skills can advise people to "play it straight." This would improve the comprehension of the

programs for offenders, and we're not calling this a rehabilitation program," said Paul D. Brandes, speech professor and primary developer of the course. He explained that some inmates have taken such programs only to accumulate "brownie points" for parole boards.

"Data have shown that those in rehabilitation programs are no more likely to behave than those who are not," he said. "We offer this program for any inmates who want to take it, but Butner supposedly