

It will be sunny and mild Friday with temperatures around 70. Today will be mostly sunny and warm with the temperatures in the low 80s.

The Daily Tar Heel

This is the last issue of the Daily Tar Heel for 1976-77. The weekly summer Tar Heel will begin publishing Thursday, May 26. The Daily Tar Heel takes one last look at the year on pages 16 and 17.

Serving the students and the University community since 1893
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Insurance: buy wisely, student says

By **BERNIE RANSBOTTOM**
Staff Writer

A UNC student who says he allowed himself to be talked into buying insurance which he did not want and later found that he really didn't need is encouraging other students to examine fully policies before they sign. The student, Reed Johnston, says he wants to "help keep what happened to me from happening to other people."

Johnston first became concerned about the value his policy had for him when he read an article about the shortcomings of student insurance policies in the March 1977 issue of *Consumer Reports*.

The article examined several life-insurance policies sold exclusively to college students and found five problems inherent in these policies: (1) They're not needed. (2) They're too small. (3) They're the wrong type. (4) They contain riders of dubious value. (5) They're too costly.

Consumer Reports singled out the Fidelity Union Life Insurance Co. of Dallas as the biggest dragon in the college insurance business. Fidelity Union has an office in Chapel Hill, and at least a few of their UNC customers seem to agree with *Consumer Reports'* assessment of the company.

Johnston was first contacted by Fidelity Union last semester when one of its local agents called and encouraged him to "Come in and just see what it's like." Johnston wasn't interested in buying insurance and said so.

A few weeks later, the agent called him again. Johnston attempted to discourage him by saying that he couldn't think about buying insurance until after Christmas. But Fidelity Union called back in January, and Johnston decided to go talk to them so they would leave him alone. He ended up buying a "President's Preferred Life" policy.

What finally convinced Johnston to buy was a list of policy holders which the Fidelity Union agent showed him. "I only knew a couple of them, but I thought they had pretty good sense, so I figured it must be good," Johnston said.

His father's lawyer did not agree that the policy was such a good deal, especially as Johnston was covered under his father's policy, and advised him to cancel it. He did so, and was charged \$22 in penalties in addition to the \$37 he originally paid to start the policy.

"The insurance might be good and it might not," Johnston said, "but I didn't want to mess with it" after reading the *Consumer Reports'* article.

"The agent claimed that article was prepared by some guy who wanted to work for them to get back for spite," Johnston said. "But, I mean, *Consumer Reports* isn't supposed to be like that—they're supposed to be pretty all right. They wouldn't let someone like that write an article."

"He said they could sue Consumers Union for printing the story, but they wouldn't do it because it would take too much time," Johnston said. "It would seem to me that if it was false, the company would take the trouble to defend their reputation."

Fidelity Union's largest-selling college policy is its "CollegeMaster." One of the

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When Southern Bell took over telephone service in Chapel Hill April 1, rates went up and installation fees increased. It also was announced then that phones in the Union no longer would be free, but so far they are—and will continue to be until new equipment is installed this summer. Staff photo by Bruce Clarke.

Aldermen appoint attorney to study higher phone cost

By **MARK ANDREWS**
Staff Writer

The Chapel Hill Board of Aldermen directed its attorney Monday night to look into the possibility of preventing Southern Bell from raising telephone installation rates from \$7.50 to at least \$20.

But utilities experts agree that since Southern Bell's installation rates are uniform throughout the state, there is probably little that can be done to prevent the rates from rising.

Reactivation of phones already installed will cost \$20. Installing new phones will cost \$24.

Alderman Marvin Silver said Tuesday that the high rates hit students the hardest. He said it is total insanity for students to have to go through the \$20 installation process each year.

"I'm hoping we can convince Southern Bell or the (N.C.) Utilities Commission that there are special conditions here," he explained, noting that the attorney, Emery B. Denny Jr. will report soon to the board what legal recourse the town might have.

Any protest of Southern Bell's rates would have to be made through the N.C. Utilities Commission.

Robert Gruber, special deputy attorney general for utilities, said Monday he saw little chance of success in getting the installation rate lowered. The company's rates are uniform throughout the state, he said.

Consumer advocate Lillian Woo agreed with Gruber, saying that because other Southern Bell customers pay the \$20 rate, students and townspeople are probably

Alderman Marvin Silver



stuck with the rate increase.

"They (Southern Bell) take all the expenses and average them out and apply them uniformly throughout the state," Woo said. She added that the high cost of business phones causes the rates of residential customers to rise.

Mike Carson, manager of the Chapel Hill office of Southern Bell, said that Southern Bell, as a private enterprise, has costly expenses that the phone system did not have when it was owned by the University. He listed state and federal taxes, a 6 per cent gross receipts tax and depreciation as extra expenses.

"We have to include a lot of costs of doing business," he said. "Some 55 cents of every dollar goes to these expenses. The University did not have these."

He defended the \$20 installation charge, saying, "Connecting telephones is an expensive operation."

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Cohabitation on rise at UNC, but unmarrieds living together still must deal with difficulties

By **MERTON VANCE**
Staff Writer

Cohabitation, or unmarried couples living together, is becoming increasingly popular in the United States, and the phenomenon is not unknown among UNC students.

When Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona visited UNC not long ago, he brought a message from the White House.

"If any of you are living in sin, knock it off," he said. Students laughed. President Jimmy Carter, a few days earlier had urged any members of his staff who were living together but not married to stop "living in sin."

Regardless of how one looks at unmarried cohabitation, this way of life seems to be growing in the United States. In New York and California, marriage counselors estimate that 10 per cent of their clients are unmarried.

The *Wall Street Journal* recently reported that more and more businesses are aiming advertising at unmarried couples. Marketing surveys indicate that the number of unwed couples living together has increased by 50 per cent since 1970, and they are estimated to

total more than 600,000.

Such advertisements carefully avoid showing young couples wearing wedding rings or surrounded by many children.

In North Carolina, unmarried cohabitation is illegal. It is a misdemeanor punishable by a \$500 fine and up to six months in prison.

But most couples who decide to live together manage to get around this.

One UNC female student rented an apartment with another woman, then moved in with her boyfriend while retaining the old apartment as a mailing address. She and her boyfriend have been living together for most of the school year and plan to get married when school is out.

When her parents, whom she describes as very conservative, plan to visit, she moves her belongings back into her old apartment so her parents still will think she is living with another female student.

Landlords in Chapel Hill tend to have varied reactions to unmarried students, but a number of them simply don't ask questions. In other cases, the cohabitating students just let people believe they are married.

Still other couples make mutual agreements. Two women will rent an apartment, and two men will rent an apartment. Then they swap roommates.

Even though cohabitation is illegal, it is very difficult to detect and prove. Also, people in Chapel Hill tend to be a bit more lenient when they learn of such living arrangements.

"In this general area, there seems to be a fair amount of acceptance," said John Reinhold, who is a counselor for the student mental health office of the Student Health Service. The service offers "couples counseling" to unmarried couples as well as to married students.

Reinhold said it is hard to estimate exactly how many unmarried students use the service, but he said it is not uncommon for cohabitating students to come talk to a counselor.

A common problem the couples face, Reinhold said, is trying to decide whether to get married.

Reinhold said that even though students might be committed to each other and very

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With the cost of Japanese stereo equipment going up next month, now is the best time to buy a sound-system. Recent tariff increases have led to higher prices. Staff photo by Bruce Clarke.

Time for buying stereos is now; prices going up

By **ROBERT THOMASON**
Staff Writer

If you are in the market for a new stereo, the time to buy is now because prices are going up.

Japanese stereo equipment will rise in price next month due to a 15 to 20 per cent tariff levied April 12 on all Japanese electronic goods by a U.S. Customs Court in New York.

In an effort to protect the U.S. electronic goods industry, the Zenith Radio Corp. brought litigation against the Japanese exporting companies to make the prices of U.S. electronic goods more competitive.

"Ninety per cent of all electronic stereo equipment sold in this country is Japanese," Steve Gronback of Stereo Sound in Chapel Hill said. "Sales are up now, but by May or June it will be tougher to sell things."

Jim Steele, manager of Soundhaus, said the price increase will be passed on to the consumer. "The companies will be

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Minorities admission: reverse discrimination a possible result

By **TONY GUNN**
Staff Writer

The second of two parts

In 1971 a high school senior named John applies to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He is black. He has made good grades in high school, but he scored 750 on the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT).

He is denied admission. About five or six years ago, the Office of Undergraduate Admissions realized that the scenario described above actually was taking place: low SAT scores were cutting off access to UNC for a certain segment of North Carolina.

"We felt uncomfortable for not admitting the students who had a low SAT but high grades," says Richard G. Cashwell, director of Undergraduate Admissions. "We also realized that few minority candidates scored 800 (or higher) on the SAT."

Cashwell called the College Board, the group that designs and grades the test. The board told him using a test cutoff is not how to run admissions.

"So we decided to admit the student on an experimental basis," Cashwell says. "We figured they would do well."

And they have. "We're keeping a lot more than we're losing. It's now a normal program, not experimental."

Of the 2,900 students in this year's freshman class, 193 are black.

His office, Cashwell said, is not in the process of reverse discrimination in the sense that the term is used nowadays by students bringing suit. "At any time a student could make a case for discrimination, whose objective criteria (such as grades and SAT) are greater or less than another."

But Cashwell points out that the University admits some students with special talents and abilities.

"The youngsters who have the motivation to perform well in high school will perform well in college," Cashwell says. "You are discriminating against people, but for the right reason. It's difficult to categorize anything in this office as reverse discrimination."

The University has no quota for blacks in admitting undergraduates, but blacks are recruited.

"We used not to visit black high schools," Cashwell says. "But now if one is predominantly white and one is predominantly black, we visit both."

During the first two weeks of April, the Office of Student Affairs and the Black Student Movement coordinated Project Uplift, a program for high school juniors.

"We acquaint the students with the University," Cashwell says. The program is open to all, but the bulk of the participants belong to minorities.

The program tries to give students a picture of the campus and its racial aspects. "It's more difficult for a black to adjust to a white-majority school, both academically and socially," Cashwell says.

"We probably try a little harder with minorities because they do not have the tradition of going to

college."

The thought of what the U.S. Supreme Court might decide in the Allan Bakke case worries Cashwell.

Bakke, a 37-year-old, was twice denied admission to the University of California at Davis' medical school. He insists that because the admissions policy gives special preference to minorities, he is a victim of reverse discrimination.

Bakke says, and the university admits, that he

probably would have been admitted had it not been for the policy.

"The dangerous thing is that it's conceivable they could mandate admission based on grades, the grade average and tests," Cashwell says.

That thought frightens him. "Who computes the grade average? Who decides whether one teacher is better? Or the course? Or the high school?"

"We feel like we have been equitable to everyone who applies," Cashwell says. "But we're human, and we make mistakes."

Hunt feels affirmative-action policy works

By **TONY GUNN**
Staff Writer

"The University's affirmative-action policy starts from the premise that you may not invidiously discriminate in hiring," says UNC's affirmative-action officer.

Vice Chancellor for Administration Douglass Hunt says that the University's affirmative-action program has been effective since its inception almost four years ago.

"People who make (employment) decisions have to make them in accordance with procedures," Hunt says.

"More than one (department) chairman has told me we do a better job of hiring because we see a broader spectrum of applicants."

In a memorandum included in the affirmative-action plan and report for this year, Chancellor N. Ferebee Taylor outlines the employment policy:

- 1) To recruit, hire, train and promote persons without regard to race, color, religion, sex or national origin, except where sex is a bona fide occupational qualification.
- 2) To base decisions on employment as to further the principle of equal employment opportunity;
- 3) To insure that promotion decisions are in accord with principles of equal employment opportunity by



imposing only valid requirements for promotional opportunities;

- 4) To insure that all personnel actions such as compensation, benefits, transfers, layoffs, terminations, sponsored training, education, tuition assistance and social and recreational programs will

be administered without regard to race, color, religion, sex or national origin.

"This program is not utterly preventive," Hunt said. But they (employers) go through steps likely to eliminate discrimination, and they must say they did. "If we find something wrong, we could go back to 'Go.'"

If an error in the procedures is made, Hunt says, then the process can be started again.

"We really are trying, all of us, to find minorities. And we have improved the situation."

In 1973 14 blacks were on the faculty, Hunt says. Three years later, the number increased to 36.

Each time a faculty member is appointed, the department must give the following information:

- Name, race and sex of the candidate being recommended.
 - Steps taken to identify other qualified persons—for the appointment.
 - Name, race and sex of each person considered but not recommended for the appointment.
 - Reasons for recommending the appointment of the candidate rather than any other person considered for the appointment.
- Somewhat similar procedures are required for reappointments, nonrenewals and terminations.

"Some way has got to be found to provide more spaces for black students to engage in post-baccalaureate and other degree work," University of North Carolina President William C. Friday says.

"We must provide a larger pool of black professionals if we're to move ahead in establishing a racial mix.

The state presented its plan to eliminate racial dualism to the department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) in 1974. HEW approved it, citing the state as doing the job it was supposed to; the plan could even be used as a model for other states to follow.

Yet on April 1, District Court Judge John H. Pratt directed HEW to invalidate the plan and formulate guidelines for new plans.

In the ruling, Pratt wrote: "The desegregation process should take into account the unequal status of the Black colleges and the real danger that desegregation will diminish higher education opportunities for blacks."

He noted that the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education "has consistently voiced its concern about the possible adverse effects of state plans on the future of Black colleges and their primary mission of education of Black Americans."

"One such predominantly black school is the School of Law at North Carolina Central University in Durham.

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