

Sunny

It will be sunny with a 10 percent chance of rain today. The High will be in the mid-60s and low in the 40s.

The Daily Tar Heel

T & A

What's like to stand up in front of a class of total strangers? And what if you were nude and a model for an art class? See page 5.

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Bakke ruling affects law school admissions

By ANNE-MARIE DOWNEY
Staff Writer

A new admission policy that follows the guidelines established by the U.S. Supreme Court in the Bakke reverse discrimination decision was adopted by the UNC law school last month and will be applied to the next entering class, Daniel Pollitt, Kenan professor of law and chairperson of the school's admissions committee, said Wednesday.

Under the new policy, the school will reserve about 25 percent of the class spaces for applicants who do not meet a minimum qualifying score based on grades and admission test scores, but meet other criteria that merit their admission.

Race or ethnic origins may be one of these considerations for admission, but cannot be the decisive factor in the admission process as stated in the

Bakke decision.

The law school cannot admit a minority student solely on the basis of race but can admit him to enrich the student body, Pollitt said.

Students other than minority members who do not gain admission by their scores may qualify for admission under the new standards.

Pollitt said the nine criteria the school may consider for admissions in accordance with the Bakke decision are: unique service or work, leadership potential, maturity, demonstrated capacity, a history of overcoming disadvantages, ability to communicate with the poor, exceptional personal talents and race or ethnic origin.

This means, Pollitt said, that applicants with many activities outside of class with a lower grade-point average than usually required could be admitted to the law school.

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UNC law library

Black applicants to med schools reach plateau due to tight money

By MARK MURRELL
Staff Writer

While the number of applications to the state's medical schools continues to rise, officials say that black applications seem to have reached a plateau.

At the UNC School of Medicine, in-state black applicants dropped from 72 in 1977 to 52 this year. William E. Bakewell Jr., associate dean of admissions at UNC, said the decrease is due to economic factors. "Black applicants are down nationwide, and my speculation is that it involves mostly finances," he said. "Student-aid money, particularly scholarships money, is tighter and more difficult to come by."

"The tendency has been for students to move from outright grants and scholarships to loans which may give them a \$10,000-a-year debt. Those

applicants from economically deprived backgrounds may be more reluctant to take on that size of debt than others from the upper-middle class," Bakewell said.

Medical school applications as a whole declined throughout the state in 1978. Applications to the UNC medical school fell from 630 in 1977 to 559 this year. Bakewell attributed this trend to nothing more than "statistical hiccups." Even though minority composition of the 1978 freshman class of medical students dropped to 8 percent this year from 13 percent in 1977, Bakewell said the 8 percent figure was well above the national average for the acceptance of minority students.

One-fourth—25.2 percent—of the students at the UNC medical school are women, Bakewell said, which is above the national figure of 23.3 percent.

Female applicants have increased at other medical schools as well. "They really jumped up," said Georgette Hedrick, public information director for the East Carolina University School of Medicine. ECU, which is now in the second year of its first four-year medical program, experienced an increase in female applicants from 49, to the 1978 high of 93. Minority applications to the ECU medical school remained relatively constant through the two years, with 55 in 1977 and 59 in 1978. These figures include both out-of-state and in-state applications.

Dr. Suydam Osterhout, director of admissions for Duke University, said there has been a large increase in the number of women enrolled in Duke's medical school in the 1970s. In 1970, 171 women applied and eight were

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CGC votes \$100,000 for concert

By BEN ESTES
Staff Writer

The Campus Governing Council voted by acclamation Tuesday night to appropriate \$100,000 from the CGC's general surplus to finance the proposed Springfest concerts in Kenan Stadium despite the fact that Student Body President Jim Phillips revealed earlier in the meeting that Tom Purdie would not be involved in either the financing or promotion of the concerts.

Originally Purdie, a local businessperson, was going to put up \$80,000 of the originally estimated \$180,000 that was to be spent on the concerts. It also was planned that Purdie would be the promoter of the concerts, lining up the bands that would play in Kenan Stadium April 20-21.

Phillips said after a discussion with Assistant Attorney General Andrew Vanore, the University's legal adviser, it was decided that Purdie would actually have to put up the \$80,000 with his lawyer to insure that the money would be available if it was needed.

"We discovered that Mr. Purdie would be unable to put up the \$80,000," Phillips said. "We decided to go elsewhere for money."

"Mr. Vanore said he didn't see any reason the Student Government couldn't do this alone," Phillips said.

Phillips said after talking to Vanore, Vice Chancellor John L. Temple and Student Government Treasurer Bill Parmelee, it was determined that Student Government did have the capital to finance the concerts alone.

With the \$100,000 appropriation, the CGC voted to set up a committee to oversee the actions of the executive branch in the expenditures of the money. The CGC members on this committee designed to work with Phillips on the planning of the concerts are Rhonda Black, Meg Milroy and Lyndon Fuller.

"We should have no problems unless the concerts are a total flop," Black said. "I think it is a sound investment financially."

Purdie said he believed that the Student Government could successfully put on the concerts.

"They could possibly do it themselves," Purdie said. "If they line up everything and cover their angles, I hope they will pull it off. But I don't think they can pull it off as cheaply as when I was going to do it."

Phillips said he is looking for another promoter for the concerts. He said he was told by Beach Club Promotions the chances of bringing good bands to Kenan Stadium are excellent.

Because of Purdie's absence from the project, Phillips said spending would have to be cut. The new budget total for the concerts is now around \$160,000, CGC Treasurer Parmelee said.

The cash the Student Government now has on hand to spend for the concerts is around \$58,000, but Parmelee said the remaining money would be coming in next semester.

Because a large amount of the total concert expenditures will not be spent until the weekend of the concert, Student Government hopes to use ticket revenue to pay these expenses, Black said.

Last week Phillips said he hoped to break even on the concerts. He announced that tickets for UNC student would be \$4 and tickets for non-students would be more.

If tickets sell for an average of \$5 each, approximately 32,000 would have to be sold for the concert revenue to reach the \$160,000 break-even point. This would be an average of 16,000 ticket holders for each of the two concert nights. One side of Kenan Stadium holds around 23,000 persons.

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Army Corps may impound water to create B. Everett Jordan Lake ...final arguments were heard Wednesday

Decision pending

Final arguments heard on Jordan

By CAROL CARNEVALE
Staff Writer

Environmentalists and the Army Corps of Engineers on Wednesday restated previous arguments on impounding water at the already completed B. Everett Jordan Dam in a Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals hearing in Richmond, Va. A panel of three judges heard the final arguments and will now decide whether the Corps should impound water to create the controversial 14,300-acre lake in eastern Chatham County.

The final appeal was filed in October 1977 by the Conservation Council of North Carolina and the cities of Chapel Hill and Durham after U.S. District Court Judge Eugene A. Gordon ruled in September 1977 that the Corps could impound water.

The original suit was filed in 1971 by the CCNC and other environmentalists under the National Environmental Policy Act, and during the course of the suit the cities of Chapel Hill and Durham intervened on the side of CCNC. Fayetteville and other towns below the dam intervened on behalf of the Corps.

Attorneys for the CCNC and the two cities gave almost half an hour of oral arguments, followed by a half hour by the defendants and the defendant-intervenor, with a short rebuttal by the plaintiffs.

The CCNC and the two cities argued that the Corps District Engineer made an "arbitrary and capricious" decision to impound water for the reservoir.

CCNC Attorney Norman Smith of Greensboro was not available for comment, but Durham

attorney Claude V. Jones said Smith reiterated the CCNC's previous concerns for water quality.

Jones said Smith argued because of impoundment, Durham will have to spend \$25 million over 20 years on sewage treatment improvements, and that the Colonel of the Corps had ignored this.

Courts have maintained the Corps has to consider the dam's effect on local governments, Jones said. He said the Colonel previously testified he did not consider this to be pertinent, and it was an arbitrary decision not to consider it.

David Hewitt, public information officer for the Corps, said the Corps' position was three-fold:

• First, that the district engineer made a good faith decision after extensive studies before impoundment and testimony by experts and followed all required procedures in his decision to impound.

• Second, the Corps had evidence contrary to that of the environmentalists about mercury and that based on existing conditions the water of the Jordan would be adequate for the purposes of recreation, water supply, water quality, and fish and wildlife. Flood control, Hewitt said, could be accomplished without impoundment.

• Third, in response to Durham's charge that they would incur extra costs meeting additional sewage treatment requirements, Hewitt said the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 require the clean-up be done anyway.

Attorney Emery Denny represented the city of Chapel Hill. Attorneys for the defendants were Larry Guttridge of the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C. and David Harlow of Fayetteville for the Corps and Rudy Singleton of Fayetteville.

Secret Santas to strike again at campus dorms

By MARTHA WAGGONER
Staff Writer

A bathrobe-clad female tiptoes surreptitiously down her hall, glancing over her shoulder as she moves, trying to appear nonchalant as she keeps an eye out for possible spies. Her bedroom shoes scuffle as she walks toward her destination six doors down from her own room.

She checks out bathrooms to make sure the wrong person isn't going to walk out at exactly the right time. She stops at the room door and takes one last look around—then, the moment arrives.

She pulls a small, wrapped package out of the deep pocket of her robe and drops it quickly outside the door. She then turns around and begins casually walking to her own room, perhaps even whistling on the way. If she's lucky, the door down the hall won't open again until the next morning. If unlucky, she could hear the door open quietly behind her as she traipses to her room. Either way, Secret Santa has hit again.

Although no one seems to know the origin of the Secret Santa, the event has become almost a tradition in some dorms. The specifics of the event vary from dorm to dorm, but the basic formula goes something like this: All the people on the hall or in the dorm who wish to participate in Secret Santa put their names in a hat and everyone draws a name. Then, for a period of anywhere from two days to one week, each Secret Santa leaves inexpensive gifts for the person whose name he drew. But, the Secret Santa does not leave his name.

At the end of this period, the dorm or the hall holds some type of get-together and everyone exchanges more expensive gifts (around \$2) with his Secret Santa. Supposedly, it's when each person discovers who his Secret Santa is.

But things don't always go according to plan. In Joyner, one girl on the third floor went around looking at all the memo boards on the hall, trying to compare handwriting with the one on her gifts. Other Secret Santas are found out by the type of gifts they leave or are caught walking out of a room—by a Secret Santa who appears unexpectedly.

However, Cathy Cousins, a resident assistant on third-floor Joyner said Secret Santas are usually a "well-kept secret. Most of the fun is running up and down the hall, trying to leave the presents without being caught."

Susan Campbell, Connor third-floor hall senator, agrees.



"Most of the time it's kept secret," she said. In Connor, the Secret Santas are done on a dormwide basis rather than by each hall.

Some of the more popular gifts this year included the Big Clip (a gigantic plastic paper clip), the usual Christmas candy, kazoos, bookmarks, homemade goodies, for the

small gifts and plants and champagne and six packs of beer for the big gifts. Jan-Neese, an RA on second-floor west of Cobb, said she gave her Secret Santa a back scratcher this year.

UNC prof considers Guyana book proposal

By LAURA ALEXANDER
Staff Writer

"There are a few novelist events that happen in real life that are a novel in truth," said UNC creative writing lecturer James B. Reston Jr. on Wednesday about the Guyana mass murder-suicide, after spending a week in that country.

"I've been asked to do a book, and I'm in the process of deciding," he said.

Interested in what he called a "unique event in human history," Reston said he contacted Times Books of New York, which in 1977, published his latest novel, *The Innocence of Joan Little: A Southern Mystery*.

The publishing company arranged an option agreement with Reston, which does not bind him to write the book. However, if he does write the novel, it was "important to absorb the mood there right now." He said he will make his decision about writing the book this week.

Reston left for Georgetown, Guyana, on Nov. 25 with a letter from the publisher authorizing his visit. Once there, he said a California journalist offered him a spare bed, since all rooms in the Tower Hotel were already booked.

Two days later, he was flown with approximately 40 journalists to a dirt airstrip in Matthews Ridge, a 15-minute drive from Jonestown where the 912 members of the People's Temple religious organization, including leader Jim Jones, died in a suicide ritual on Nov. 18.

All the bodies of the dead had been removed, but the stench of death remained. Reston said he covered his nose with his collar as they approached the town.

"The first look of Jonestown was very impressive," he said. The buildings were well made, some even cheerful and great attention had been paid to flowers, vines and exotic plants, he said.

Reston described the three parts of the town—the collection of small cabins



James Reston Jr.

painted in pastel colors, three dorm-like buildings and three open-air structures. "The place where everybody died had wooden footings," he said.

However, Reston is not interested in the "gory details" of the event. He said he would rather concentrate on who Jones was, who the people were that followed him, Jones' techniques of mind control, why they were effective and why the event has had reverberations for everyone.

Should Reston decide to write the book, he said he would spend time in San Francisco and would probably visit Jones' birthplace.

He also would return to Guyana in January for the legal trials, he said.

Reston has made one distant excursion while preparing a novel—he visited Paris to do research for *The Amnesty of John David Herndon* published by McGraw-Hill in 1973.

However, the Guyana story is "much greater in distance—if not in miles, in culture."