

NCAA FOOTBALL

Virginia Tech 22
Duke 21

Alabama 42
Penn State 21

West Virginia 20
Boston College 13

Northwestern 31
Minnesota 21

Notre Dame 16
Miami, Fla. 14

Clemson 48
Virginia 0

Vanderbilt 31
Florida 29

SMU 22
Baylor 19

Wisconsin 6
Ohio State 0

Oklahoma 28
Texas 22

BASEBALL

Milwaukee 4
California 3

St. Louis 6
Atlanta 2

Yuck

Considerable cloudiness today with a 40 percent chance of light rain or drizzle. Highs, upper 60s; lows, upper 50s.

The Daily Tar Heel

Shake your booty

The "dancwave" group Shake, consisting of four UNC students, appears tonight at The Station in Carrboro. A story is on page 6.

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Hunt confident of Andrews' re-election bid

The Associated Press

RALEIGH — Gov. Jim Hunt says U.S. Rep. Ike Andrews can win his re-election bid despite Andrews' recent plea of guilty to driving under the influence of alcohol.

"It's going to be tough, but Ike Andrews has shown that he knows that," Hunt told 4th Congressional District Democrats Saturday night. Hunt did not mention Andrews' arrest of last weekend.

In a fiery speech of his own, the five-term incumbent from Cary blasted the Republicans and promised an aggressive campaign against his GOP challenger, William W. Cobey Jr. of Chapel Hill.

"We are going to force the opponent to have a campaign," Andrews told the 500 Democrats at the district rally.

Hunt, who has said Andrews made a "bad mistake" by driving under the influence, refrained from his usual lavish praise of Democratic candidates. But the governor did praise Andrews as a moderate who has demonstrated fiscal responsibility.

He also attacked Cobey by saying, "Ike Andrews has not sold out to a crowd like the Congressional Club."

The National Congressional Club, which is the political organization of U.S. Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., is supporting Cobey.

Hunt devoted most of his speech to rapping the Reagan administration's economic policies. He blamed the Republicans for "the highest unemployment since the Great Depression," widespread failure of small businesses and what he called a depression for farmers.

"This Republican president is frozen in the ice of a policy that has clearly failed," he said.

Andrews also blamed the state of the economy on the Republicans and aimed much of his criticism at the Reagan-backed tax cut in 1981.

Andrews, who supported some of the Reagan administration budget cuts in 1981, voted against the three-year Reagan tax cut this year.

"We do not like tax cuts that help only the rich and bleed the poor," said Andrews, who faced a stiff challenge from Cobey even before his arrest.

The 4th District consists of Wake, Franklin, Chatham, Orange and Randolph counties.

On Thursday Andrews pleaded guilty to driving under the influence and other related traffic offenses. He was sentenced to a six-month suspended jail term, fined \$500, ordered to surrender his driver's license for a year and placed on unsupervised probation for two

The maximum sentence for first offense DUI is six months in jail, a \$500 fine and license suspension for a year.

Since March 1969, Andrews has been cited 18 times for driving offenses, although none of the cases involved alcohol. Eleven citations were for speeding, six were for exceeding a safe driving speed and one was for failing to halt for a stop sign.

Among the probation conditions given Andrews are that Andrews must attend a drug and alcohol traffic school and that after the school he must seek alcohol-use counseling.



George Bush makes a point at Raleigh fund raiser Wednesday... vice president campaigned for area Republican candidates



Protester holds portrait of PLO leader Yassir Arafat... group of 45 organized by Federation for Progress

Bush in Raleigh, urges Republican support

By JIM WRINN
State and National Editor

RALEIGH — "All of us feel a little better about America these days," Vice President George Bush told some 400 Republicans at a fund raiser Wednesday night for 4th District Congressional candidate Bill Cobey.

Bush, campaigning in the area for Republican candidates, flew to Raleigh from an appearance in Winston-Salem. At the fund-raising dinner, flanked by North Carolina senators Jesse Helms and John East, he blamed the Carter administration for the country's economic woes, praised President Reagan for his recovery measures and urged voters to support Cobey and other Republican candidates at the meeting.

And Cobey announced that the National Republican Congressional Committee designated his race against incumbent Rep. Ike Andrews as the top challenger's race in the nation.

Cobey also reaffirmed his support for the balanced budget amendment to the Constitution in introducing Bush. "We need to bring back sanity to the federal government in Washington."

Bush said Reagan's economic recovery policies had only begun to take effect and noted that interest rates and inflation had dropped since the Republicans took office.

"Our administration is still cleaning up the mess left to this president," he said. And the vice president acknowledged the nation's high unemployment rate. "The president and I are aware of the unemployment situation. We realize that for the black population and the out-of-work mother, the unemployment rate is not 9.8 percent, it's 100 percent."

He said the administration helped the economy by cutting excessive regulations on industry. "We've amended the Clean Air Act for the better, unless you listen to Ralph Nader."

But outside the hotel where Bush was speaking, about 45 protesters marched and changed, "Reagan, Cobey don't speak for me. We want jobs, peace, equality!"

The protest, organized by the Chapel Hill-based Federation for Progress with the aid of other activist groups in the Triangle, was held to emphasize the Reagan administration shift from social to military programs, supporters said.

"There are a lot of people in North Carolina who don't feel they're represented in Congress by East and Helms," said Ted Johnson, one of about 10 UNC students in the protest. "We're trying to show the connections between the Con-

See BUSH on page 4

Bruno moved from thick of politics to relative serenity of sorority life

By LUCY HOLMAN
Staff Writer

The housefather of a Chapel Hill sorority may not usually draw national attention, but Jerry Bruno of the Pi Beta Phi house has worked closely with three presidential candidates, written a book on his campaigning in 1960, 1964 and 1968, and taught and lectured across the country.

Bruno got his start in politics outside the gates of a Wisconsin General Motors plant where he worked. There he met gubernatorial candidate William Proxmire who asked him to work on his campaign, handling out literature.

After working for Proxmire in his unsuccessful 1954 and 1956 campaigns for governor and his successful 1957 campaign for senator, Bruno left Wisconsin for Washington, D.C., to become a member of Proxmire's staff.

"(Working with Proxmire) was really sort of a fluke," Bruno said. "It was never planned."

Bruno met John F. Kennedy in 1957 during Proxmire's campaign. He said he ran into Kennedy again in Washington a year later, and Kennedy, who was interested in running for president in 1960, asked Bruno to head his Wisconsin campaign. From there he became Kennedy's "advance man" in the 1960 campaign.

"I would go into the state and organize it for John," he said. "I would seek out as many people as I could and encourage them to come and see John Kennedy where he was speaking. If they were convinced that he was the best man for the presidency, they would become workers for John."

Each visit was like a different campaign, Bruno said, with a thousand jobs to do. "I made sure everything was ready for the

press — Western Union representatives, telephones, typewriters. I planned whom he saw, where he went, how he traveled; I planned his transportation, lodging and schedule."

Bruno's duties differed from modern campaigners. "The role of the advance man has changed," he said. "Now the job is specialized. One person is in charge of the luggage, one the cars, one the rooms. It takes a whole team of men today. I came alone."

Walking the halls of the Pi (Beta) Phi house is not quite the same as walking the aisles of Air Force One...

Jerry Bruno
sorority housefather

Another contrast between Bruno and present advance men was in the use of local participation. "When I campaigned, local people did things to help; they got involved. Today (advancemen) don't know how to delegate responsibility and people feel no part of the candidate's visit. They're frustrated; they don't feel part of the government."

Jeff Greenfield, co-author of Bruno's book *The Advance Man*, once wrote of Bruno that "he knows not only how to turn out a crowd, but what moves them, intrigues them... He can sense, rather than analyze, a candidate's ability to persuade an audience to accept his views. And perhaps most important, Jerry has learned never to take things for granted."

Bruno said he learned the latter lesson from John Kennedy. "He hammered that into me. John could tolerate one mistake but not two."

And what did he mean by not taking things for granted? "Well, for example, (once in 1960) I had set up an auditorium

of 5,000 in Superior, Wis., for a Wednesday night at 7:30 — everything was set," he said. "When John arrived only one-third of the auditorium was filled. We found out that the high school football championship game had been rained out the night before and was scheduled for Wednesday; everyone was at the ball game. It was then that John told me never to take things for granted."

Bruno said that John Kennedy was a tough man to work for so he learned to be

efficient. "Everything I did received national attention, and when John became president the whole world watched what we did. I learned to be cautious, but it was very nerve-wracking."

Robert Kennedy, with whom Bruno became very close, was not as hard on his staff, Bruno said. "Bobby had an image of being tough, but as a person he was very considerate and kind. In many ways he was soft."

"(Lyndon Johnson) was very crude; he didn't have much class," Bruno said. "He would shout and criticize staff members in front of people with no consideration for their feelings. If John Kennedy had to criticize, he would do it in private."

However, Bruno respected Johnson even if he was hard to work for. "Johnson had many problems; he always lived in the shadow of John Kennedy," he said. "He wanted that Kennedy class and worked very hard to get it, but he never really

See BRUNO on page 6

Professors' methods vary

An A is a grade of many shades

By CHIP WILSON
and
CHERYL ANDERSON
Staff Writers

UNC professor Jerome Seaton expresses an attitude about grades with which some of his superiors disagree. "Nothing would make me happier than to give everyone an A," says Seaton, who teaches Chinese. While he doesn't give all his students As and Bs, Seaton says some University administrators have tried to pressure him into giving lower grades.

Critics of disproportionately high grading or grade inflation, had their position bolstered last year with a report from UNC Provost Charles Morrow.

According to that study, 63 percent of the grades given in the fall semester of 1981 were As and Bs.

"It's too high a percentage," Morrow says. "I guess they (UNC professors) don't want to have such high standards."

Departments reporting the highest frequency of A and B grades were honors with 97 percent, physical education with 88.9 percent, aerospace studies with 88.2 percent, music with 83.8 percent, American studies with 82.3 percent and Chinese with 80 percent.

Among the professional schools, library science had the highest rate with 91.2 percent of its grades being As or Bs, followed by the School of Education with 80.2 percent.

Professors in departments and schools listed as giving high numbers of A and B grades acknowledge the Morrow report, but disagree with his contention that weak standards are to blame.

"There are several conclusions you could draw from that figure — one of which is the standards are too lax," said William Self, dean of the School of Education. "But another reason might be the quality of our students."

Kenna Letsch, a senior secondary education major from Raleigh, says she agrees with Self's latter conclusion. "I've heard there have been a lot of As in the School of Education," Letsch says. "But I don't think that's always true, at least not in my case. My education courses have not been easy."

Morrow contends the problem with grade inflation lies more with lenient grading standards than with the difficulty of course material. He says A and B grades should go only to outstanding students, not to those who demonstrate only minimal grasp of their subjects.

"Outstanding means someone who stands out," Morrow says. "Outstanding students are being shortchanged by this system."

John Akin, head of undergraduate studies for the economics department, which had a 46.7 percent rate of A and B grades, agrees with Morrow. He says he disagrees with the view that some departments have high grades because they have the highest quality students.

"Our students are not the worst students," Akin says. "We've always felt that a C should be average and the grades should be spread out to mean something. In most departments, however, the standards have changed."

Morrow says he has tried to get professors to toughen their grading standards, but such efforts have been "essentially static."

Paul Debrezney, who teaches Russian, says he will continue to resist that pressure. In his second-year course, he notes, only one or two students usually earn a C.

"Why should I be harder than anyone else?" Debrezney says. "I am not in favor of slides, but I don't think in my particular department there are any slides."

In addition to economics, other UNC departments listed in the provost's report as having low levels of A and B grades were chemistry, mathematics, physics, statistics and zoology. Morrow says the professors in those departments "provide a healthier balance of letter grades."

Earl Mitchell, director of undergraduate studies for the physics department, regulates the grade balance in his class by placing a 40 percent limit on As and Bs. This system helps "reward students who put forth greater effort," he says.

Donald Jicha, associate dean of the General College, attributes the low frequency of As and Bs in such departments as physics and mathematics to low student interest. In the professional schools — such as education and library science, which both had high percentages of A and B grades — students perform better because they take classes in which they are interested, Jicha said.

Letsch says concern about employment prospects also plays an important part in the level of grades made by professional school students.

"The education majors I know are grade conscious to a certain extent," Letsch says. "Getting a job largely depends on your student teaching evaluations, but you definitely need to have good grades."

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