

NCAA football

Clemson 38
N.C. State 29

Notre Dame 13
Oregon 13

Buffalo 52
Brockport St. 13

Ga. Tech 31
Tennessee 21

SMU 30
Texas 17

Wis-Oshkosh 28
St. Norbert 0

Virginia 34
Wake Forest 27

Pitt 14
Syracuse 0

Maryland 49
Duke 22

Penn St. 24
W. Virginia 0

No. Dakota 18
No. Colorado 17

Illinois 29
Wisconsin 28

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Panel studies effects of school funding cuts

By LISBETH LEVINE
Staff Writer

Decreased funding for universities may lead to grade inflation, the termination of female and minority faculty and competition between departments, a panel of professors concluded at the fall meeting of the North Carolina Conference of the American Association of University Professors held in Chapel Hill Saturday.

The immediate effect of financial distress at universities is the removal of faculty — even tenured professors are not safe from educational cutbacks, the panel determined.

Controversy arises over the criteria that should be used in the decision as to who will be dismissed, said David Rabban, National AAUP lawyer.

The panel — made up of Rabban and three N.C. University professors — agreed that seniority, centrality of the program to the university's purpose and Affirmative Action should be the criteria in dismissing faculty members.

"If universities terminate solely on the basis of seniority, it will have a devastating effect on the representation of women and minorities on faculties," Gillian Cell, UNC Affirmative Action officer, said after the discussion.

Affirmative Action among tenured faculty is defined as retaining a female or minority professor instead of a white male professor, regardless of seniority.

The panel also discussed whether a non-tenured black professor should be retained instead of a tenured white professor.

The AAUP interprets the existing regulations to say that it is "OK to take Affirmative Action into consideration within tenure," Rabban said.

"There are instances where the AAUP would support dismissal of a non-tenured faculty member over a tenured one," Rabban said, citing an example of a history department with five professors, where only the non-tenured member was an expert in his field.

Some universities use financial problems as an excuse to fire professors they can't dismiss any other way, Rabban said.

A study of the State University of New York system found that many of the faculty dismissed under the term financial exigency or distress were controversial professors who had spoken out against the university, he said.

Another university fired a professor because of financial problems after unsuccessfully trying to dismiss him for cause, Rabban said.

But many universities end up firing fewer faculty members because of funding cuts than initially anticipated, he added.

"It's amazing the resources that institutions find available to themselves when financial exigency or bankruptcy is threatened," he said.

"The future depends on what kinds of regulations legislatures and administrations adopt and how much the faculty protest," Rabban said. "If the faculty stay active, there will not be massive dismissals."

With the rising rate of financial distress among universities, there is increasing pressure on the university to be profitable, said Bruce Stewart, provost at Guilford College. This can lead to competitive recruitment techniques and grade inflation, he said after the discussion.

"Some people feel pressure to retain students because a student lost is a tuition lost."

The pressure also can lead a professor,

perhaps subconsciously, to try to make his courses popular by easing his grading system, Stewart said, adding that the professor felt that this might help ensure his position.

Other dangers facing universities with decreasing funds including acceptance of gifts with strings attached and competition for money between both public and private institutions, and between the different levels of public education, Stewart said.

In her luncheon lecture before about 50 AAUP members, UNC English professor and chairman of the Faculty Council Doris Betts cautioned against academic educators working against each other when promoting common interests and goals.

Betts expressed optimism about the educational system's financial state. "Within the sweep of intellectual history, these are not the dark ages — not even dim," she said. "We still have enough light to read by, see by and think by."



Doris Betts



DTH/Stretch Ledford

Go for it!

Stephanie Zeh (center) goes after the ball in Sunday's Brine Women's Soccer Invitational action against the University of Cincinnati Saturday. The 1981 All-American led the Tar Heels to a 7-0 win. See story on page 6.

Alcoholism—professors also have drinking problem, panel concludes

By LISBETH LEVINE
Staff Writer

Alcoholism on university campuses is not restricted to students. Alcoholism among professors is a significant problem, four UNC professors determined in "Alcoholism and Related Problems on University Campuses," a panel discussion of the North Carolina Conference of the American Association of University Professors, held in Chapel Hill Saturday. About 40 professors from 17 colleges attended.

"Academia is a high-risk environment," said Kenneth Mills, associate professor at the Center for Alcohol Studies in Chapel Hill. "Faculty have a low visibility, minimum supervision and it's difficult to measure their productivity."

Professors are also very skilled at avoiding the issue of an alcohol problem with elaborate discussions, Mills added.

Alcoholism among professors is apparently more common than most people believe, according to professors' reaction during the discussion.

When a panel member asked how many professors present suspect that one of their colleagues had an alcohol problem, over half of the AAUP members raised their hands.

Budget cuts in education have led to increased threats of job loss for many professors, leading to increased stress, said David Rabban, lawyer for the National AAUP.

Stress is recognized as one of the factors that increases the chances of alcoholism, said Dr. Joyce Shaver, a clinical assistant professor of medicine at Chapel Hill who has conducted many studies on the subject.

All of the members on the panel favored an Employee Assistance Program for those with alcohol-related problems on university campuses. Mills said that 80 percent of the Fortune 500 companies and more than 4,400 companies nationwide participate

in such a program.

Early intervention is the key to making an EAP successful, Miller said.

An alcoholic who goes to Alcoholics Anonymous for treatment of his own volition has a recovery rate of 10 percent, but the recovery rate for early intervention is from 45 percent to 95 percent, said Shaver.

"The recovery rate is extraordinary," she said after the discussion. "Alcoholism is the only chronic disorder with that rate of recovery."

Before a university EAP can be established, alcoholism must be recognized as a problem by the community, said Dan Beauchamp, associate professor of health administration in the UNC School of Public Health at Chapel Hill.

"The group that needs to (be) confronted is not the alcoholic, but the faculty and administration," Beauchamp said.

Mills outlined the major goals for a UEAP, including early intervention, establishing multiple resources for treatment and intervention and using professors who are recovered alcoholics as advisers.

A written policy which provides criteria for identifying, advising and referring the individual is necessary for the primary goal of early intervention, he said.

The major block to an EAP is getting people to recognize the problem, the professors agreed. "The hallmark of the illness is denial," Shaver said. "Denial on the part of the alcoholic, and on the part of the family."

"It's important to recognize alcoholism as a disease," Shaver said after the discussion. "And it's not a disease of any social or economic class. Alcohol is the most common available means of escaping, but it's important to remember that there isn't a problem that alcohol can't make worse."

Balanced budget supported

Cobey speaks out against Congress in speech to Young Republicans

By CHRISTINE MANUEL
Staff Writer

Urging young people to get more involved in the closing days of the election, Bill Cobey, Republican candidate for the 4th Congressional District, addressed the College Republicans' fall convention banquet Saturday at the Carolina Inn.

"It's people like you who get people like me elected," Cobey said. "And believe me, I won't forget it."

Cobey told a crowd of about 75 people that a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution should be Congress' first priority.

Calling it "irresponsible leadership at the national level," Cobey blamed Congress for the present federal budget deficit.

"It (the federal budget) is uncontrollable because they (U.S. Congressmen) do not seek to control it," he said. Cobey's speech was interrupted twice by applause when he mentioned balancing the federal budget. He added that it would be the current generation of young Americans who would be faced with the problem of an unbalanced budget.

Cobey said the nation had not seen the full benefits of the Reagan presidency but that, as Republicans, "we've got a lot to be proud of." He cited significant progress in lower interest rates, lower inflation and a turn-around in the stock market.

"It is important that we stay the course," Cobey said, repeating a national Republican campaign slogan.

Cobey added that President Reagan inherited the double-digit inflation that presently is hurting the elderly and the poor. He said that, despite the odds, Reagan and the Republican majority in the Senate have done well. However, Cobey added that, "We've established a base camp, but we have a mountain to climb."

"We must elect people who understand economics and business," Cobey said. "We must elect people who see (being a Congressman) as a public service."

Cobey did not mention his opponent, incumbent Rep. Ike Andrews at all during his speech.

Saying the Republicans stand for traditional values, Cobey told of his start in the Party. At Emory University, he was the president of the College Republicans. "Being a Republican in Atlanta, Georgia, in the early '60s was like having leprosy," Cobey added.

College Republicans from throughout the state attended the convention. Among the colleges represented were N.C. State, Campbell University, Wake Forest and St. Mary's College.

Other guests attending the banquet were Jo Barbour, candidate for the Orange County Commissioners; Mac Converse, Orange County Republican Chairman; Jack Abramoff, College Republican National President; and David Miner, College Republican State Chairman.

Abramoff said that the Republicans should get three seats in the Senate while the "Democrats are huffing and puffing to pick up seats."

He said College Republicans have made a difference across the country and pledged to "knock out Fat Tip (Speaker of the House Thomas P. O'Neill) and his gang."

Calling UNC a "bastion of liberalism," Abramoff announced three goals for the College Republicans: to remove funds from leftist campus organizations, to stop lobbyist Ralph Nader and his Public Interest Research Group, and to stop the nuclear freeze movement.

Garth Dunklin, vice-chairman of the College Republicans and convention coordinator, urged members to attend the Republican rally in Raleigh which will feature President Reagan Tuesday at 11:30 a.m.

At a reception before the banquet, Cobey said that the political action committees which support him give him campaign funds because they realize that Cobey supports business and the capitalist system.

He added that limiting television and media advertising would hurt challengers like himself and help incumbents.

Campus parking violations not limited to students

By ROBERT MONTGOMERY
Staff Writer

There are some tickets that you don't have to skip classes, camp out and pull all-nighters to acquire.

All you have to do is park in the wrong place. But you're not alone. More than 50,000 parking tickets were distributed to cars on the UNC campus last year.

In the 1981-82 academic year, University policemen and student traffic monitors gave out between 46,000 and 52,000 parking tickets, said Andy Hager, parking control coordinator for the UNC Parking and Traffic Office, and officials expect to give thousands more this year. Most parking tickets are given to visitors on the University campus, who often have dif-

ficulties finding a metered space here, he said. And these prolific slips yielded about \$344,440 in parking fines last year, said Ben Callahan, assistant director of the University police.

Although UNC students may think they foot this large bill themselves, they get less than half the tickets written each year, Hager said. The two most common parking violations on campus are parking without a permit, and parking at expired meters, he added.

The parking ticket revenue taken in by the parking and traffic office is used solely for maintaining the traffic office, Callahan said. "It goes right back into the whole operating of the office."

Hager said the traffic office was "100 percent self-sufficient," adding that much of the park-

ing ticket revenue has been used in resurfacing campus parking lots.

The traffic office also subsidizes Chapel Hill's buses at around \$300,000 a year, and pays off the debt for construction of the South Campus parking deck, which was a major expense, he said.

"The revenue realized off of tickets is really low compared to the revenue from parking permits,"

The job of giving parking tickets is handled largely by students. About 36 UNC students work as parking monitors; four to eight work in the field at one time.

"Most of the no-permit violations are given by these student monitors," Hager said. The more serious parking violations — about half — are ticketed by the University police.

Most of the student monitors are selected by Hager, who requires that monitors "be able to think and use common sense when giving out citations."

"They're not paid enough to take the abuse," Hager said. The cardinal rule for parking monitors has been not to talk back, he said.

Hager said that monitors did a lot more than just give tickets. "We've been putting monitors at lots and we hope we can cut down on tickets by stopping people from parking in the wrong area," he said.

Monitors do make mistakes like everybody else, Hager said, and usually these mistakes are handwriting errors. If such a mistake is made, or if a student disagrees with the reason the ticket was given, he or she can always appeal the ticket.

A student or faculty member has 15 days from the date of a ticket to appeal — either in person or in writing. The appeals officer then reviews it on the basis of traffic ordinances, Callahan said.

"The appeals officer can void the ticket, reduce it, or not grant an appeal," he said. If an appeal request is not granted, a student then has 10 days to appeal to the University's appeal board.

But only a small percentage of tickets are actually appealed, Callahan said.

About 40 percent of the tickets which are appealed are either voided or reduced, he said. "A lot of times appeals are reductions — people who have permits but don't display them." That reduction would be from \$10 (for no permit) to \$2 (for not displaying a permit)