

# The Daily Tar Heel

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Hear the harmony

The Clef-Hangers will give their annual spring concert tonight at 8 in Memorial Hall. Admission is \$1.

Out like a lion

Windy with a 60 percent chance of showers and thundershowers. High in the 50s. Becoming fair and cooler tonight and Friday.

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Volume 92, Issue 9

Thursday, March 29, 1984

Chapel Hill, North Carolina

News/Sports/Arts 962-0245  
Business/Advertising 962-1163

## Paper chase turned job chase

### Glut of lawyers worries students

By FRANK PROCTOR  
Staff Writer

While law students across the country may be concerned about possible overcrowding in the legal profession and what it means for their chances of finding jobs, law school administrators say the surplus of lawyers is not a problem in North Carolina.

N.C. Bar Association statistics indicate there is one lawyer in the state for every 547 citizens. But for the United States, the rate is one lawyer per 390 people.

"There are obviously more lawyers now relative to the number of jobs opening, but the people who have a good record in law school have no problem finding opportunities," said Leon Corbett Jr., assistant dean of the Wake Forest University law school. He agreed with other administrators that there are more people entering the legal profession now than ever.

Kenneth Broun, dean of the UNC School of Law, agreed. He said UNC's law school consistently places more than 90 percent of its graduates in the legal profession within the first year after graduation.

One route law graduates are taking in increasing numbers is the business world. "There are a lot of things a person can do with a law degree other than practice law," Broun said, adding that a law degree can be especially useful in a business career.

For those students who have a hard time in the job-finding process, a few adjustments in career plans may be necessary, said Paul Carrington, dean of

the Duke University law school. Duke placed most of its graduates into the legal profession last year, but there are always "some who are disappointed in their placement prospects (and) may have to make some adjustments in what they had planned to do," he said.

Carrington hesitated to call the nationwide trend toward a surplus of lawyers a bad thing. The trend means that more people are familiar with the law and their rights as citizens than ever before, he said.

Law schools in North Carolina try to keep their enrollments high. But this has not produced a glut of lawyers because a large number of graduates of the three major law schools leave the state to practice law. Only about 10 percent of Duke law school graduates remain in North Carolina, while the number of Wake Forest graduates practicing in North Carolina is around 60 percent.

Those on the front-line of job-hunting, UNC law students themselves, were not so certain that North Carolina had escaped the nationwide trend.

"People around here are worried about job prospects in general especially those who are not up in the top of the class," said Mike Propst, a third-year law student from Chapel Hill. He said he thought there was a surplus of lawyers in choice areas of the state, such as the Triangle and Winston-Salem.

Roxboro native Patty Nece agreed. "Part of our problem is reaching the small firms," she said. Outside of the concentrated urban areas of North Carolina, there may be more opportunities.



One student who has found a job is Cathy Rudisill from Catawba, who will be working in Washington, D.C. next year. Rudisill said the jobs were there, but it requires hard work to find them — not always an easy task for young students with no connections.

"I think it would help students if we were made more aware of placement opportunities," she said.

Dee Dennis Cate, a Massachusetts native and UNC law student said, "It's difficult. You might have to sacrifice a little of what you'd expected in your first job in order to get a first job."

Aside from the national surplus of lawyers, there are really no major problems on the horizon for the legal profession, Broun said. He pointed to legal

ethics as an area where more training ought to be given to law students, but added that this had always been a problem.

He acknowledged that there has been a sharp rise recently in the number of civil cases brought to court. "There seems to be more litigation, but the courts seem to be able to take care of it."

The only new problem Carrington said he saw was that big, "high-elegance" firms may be in danger of pricing themselves out of the market for services that can be performed more cheaply by smaller firms or corporate lawyers. He added that services for middle-income clients appeared to be on the rise. He cited pre-paid insurance plans and tax consultation as areas where this was happening.

## Package helps students interested in law school

By AMY STYERS  
Staff Writer

Students are exploring legal career opportunities earlier, according to responses an information package developed by the Law School Admission Council and the Law School Admissions Services.

The Law School Admission Council includes all law schools approved by the American Bar Association. Its operating arm, the Law School Admissions Services, administers the Law School Admission Test.

"A full third of the students who ordered the Law Package are in their freshman or sophomore years," Bruce I. Zimmer, vice president of LSAS, said in a prepared statement.

The Law Package is a collection of materials designed to educate students about legal career options and law school admission policies. It also offers helpful information concerning such things as the SAT, financial aid availability, and key facts about U.S. and Canadian law schools.

Paul Richard, LSAC director of special projects, cited economic factors as the motivation behind students' early concern over career options. "A college degree does not guarantee stability any more," he said in a recent interview.

While job opportunities in the legal services field actually have decreased within the past few years, there is an expanding number of opportunities for persons with law degrees in a variety of other areas, Richard said. He noted that even the liberal arts and scientific fields are open to persons with legal training.

More and more business students are

looking to legal training as a productive route for continuing their education. Of the approximately 5,600 students who ordered The Law Package, 21 percent have concentrated studies in business, accounting, or finance. This field was exceeded only by government and political science, which made up 25 percent of the students.

"I think this figure indicates that students are more career oriented today," Zimmer said. Students are seeing legal training as a real asset in the business field, he said.

Even with the expanding career fields for legal training, law schools are not overcrowded. Nationally, law school enrollment was down by 0.5 percent during the 1982-1983 school year, Richard said.

The Law Package, which was advertised on the UNC campus in November, also includes a sample Law School Admission Test and an answer key. Students can return the test to the admission council for an analysis of their test results. As of the beginning of March, 270 students had returned the sample LSAT, Richard said. Individual school figures have not yet been compiled, he said.

The Law Package is designed to give students valuable information about law schools and careers before they invest the money and time involved in actually applying.

"While more than 113,000 people took the LSAT during the 1982 test year, only 42,034 actually entered law school in the fall of 1982," Zimmer said. He said that students can use The Law Package to help them decide if law school is for them.

## Pine Room to close Sunday, Fast Break expands service

The Pine Room cafeteria will close Sunday, but no drastic changes in student food service are expected, ARA Food Service Director Tony Hardee said.

Hardee said a cafeteria line similar to the arrangement used over Christmas would be set up in the dining area of the Fast Break. The new line, which will open Monday morning for breakfast, will serve meats and vegetables, but offer a little less variety than the Pine Room because of limited space in the Fast Break. Seating will be in the Great Hall.

According to Hardee, renovation of the upper level of Lenoir Hall requires installation of plumbing and electrical hook-ups from the basement and these installations force the closing of the Pine Room.

In addition to the new cafeteria on the upper level that will open in August, Hardee said the present Pine Room facility

would be remodeled into a fast food restaurant with a pizza parlor. The restaurant will open sometime during the 1985 spring semester.

Hardee gave the following hours of operation for the cafeteria line in the Fast Break: Breakfast — Monday through Friday 7 a.m.-10:30 a.m.; Lunch — Monday through Sunday 11 a.m.-1:30 p.m.; and Dinner — Monday through Sunday 5 p.m.-7 p.m. The Fast Break will maintain regular hours.

ARA will distribute flyers with the new times to all residence hall rooms sometime this week and will place an ad with *The Daily Tar Heel*. Hardee said everything possible would be done to insure students a dependable food service throughout the transition period.

— MIKE ALLEN

## America's values sapped

### Speaker suggests new economic ideas

By FRANK PROCTOR  
Staff Writer

Belief in traditional progress-oriented economics has sapped America's appreciation for values, Robert Hamrin, Sen. Gary Hart's former economic adviser, told an audience of 70 people in Carroll Hall Wednesday night.

Hamrin, who served Hart's adviser from 1982 to 1983 and who is currently a member of the



Robert Hamrin

Natural Resources Defense Council, said a "reconceptualization of economic theories and methods" is required to produce a "nobler, normative economics aiming to educate and elevate people."

His speech, sponsored by the UNC Institute of Government, was part of Carolina Symposium '84.

America's present economic structure fails to provide goals to which everyone can contribute, fails to foster socially responsible management and fails to create a rationale for distribution of justice and equality, Hamrin said.

"The shape of the American economy will influence significantly the quality of American life," Hamrin said. He said American economic policy should be concerned with the effects of the economic system on the average American citizen.

"For answers, we have to journey to the realm of history and values," Hamrin said. "What is really to be questioned is

the prevailing industrial-era values which have permeated our society. The challenge is...also to the intellectual baggage we carry."

Hamrin linked this challenge for a new economic view to a debate currently raging within the Democratic Party over an industrial policy for the United States. He said advocacy of an industrial policy grew out of the failure of "macroeconomic manipulations" that have been tried for 20 years in America.

Industrial policy advocates fall into two broad categories, Hamrin said. The first group is made up of labor leaders who believe the government should intervene on a large scale in order to re-industrialize the nation. The second consists of those who favor rationalizing the current set of government policies affecting industries.

Hamrin believes the industrial policy debate holds promise for the future, he said. However, he pointed out several major faults of the debate. It is too narrowly focused on heavy industries, and the base of participants in the discussion is too small, consisting of just a handful of political and labor leaders.

The industrial policy debate also fails to take into account the growing interdependence of U.S. and world markets. He added that the debate ignores natural resource issues.

Hamrin also said President Reagan's economic policies have produced a fragile and superficial recovery. "The American economy is quite sick and in need of a new prescription," he said. Hamrin predicted that inflation would increase in coming months and pointed out that for millions of poor Americans there has been no economic recovery.



There's no catching a catcher

North Carolina catcher B.J. Surhoff beats the throw to Duke's Tommy Decker at home plate in UNC's 8-4 win. Surhoff was 4-for-5 yesterday afternoon with a homerun, his sixth of the year. See story on page 6.

## N.C. public divided on creationism question

By MICHAEL JENNINGS  
Special to the 'DTH'

The 1984 John Calvin McNair lecture has special relevance to a longstanding regional issue that has recently produced a flurry of legislative efforts in several Southern states.

The issue is whether creationist doctrines should be taught — or at least given a hearing — in public schools.

Recent polls show that belief in divine creation runs high in North Carolina, yet there is no movement to teach creationism

The Rev. A.R. Peacocke, a scientist, theologian and dean of a college at Cambridge University in England, will give the 1984 McNair lecture tonight at 8 in Hamilton Hall auditorium.

His topic is "The Disguised Friend — Darwinism and Divinity." He has said he will try to show how theology and evolutionary science "can mutually enrich each other."

in public schools. Indeed, officials of two fundamentalist Christian political action groups say they know of no current efforts to get the N.C. General Assembly or state school board to require that creation theory be taught in public schools.

"This is not to say that we will not in the future introduce such a motion," Anthony Carr, a lobbyist with the non-denominational Churches for Life and Liberty, said.

Lamarr Mooneyham, president of the state's Moral Majority branch, said he is not sure if people would support a creationism teaching bill.

"But I'm confident they would," he said. "Reasonable people hold to the belief that truth does not fear an open forum."

A Supreme Court ruling in 1968 found that an Arkansas law which banned Darwin's theory found the classroom violated the constitutional guarantee of free speech.

Creationists responded with a call for laws requiring the balanced teaching of

evolutionary theory and creation theory. They claimed that scientific evidence lent support to both theories.

In 1981, however, Arkansas enacted a law that required the teaching of both "creation science and the evolution science." Later the same year, a federal court struck down the law, ruling that it violated the constitutional separation of church and state.

In January 1984, the Texas state board of education ruled that biology textbooks used in the state's schools do not have to mention the theory of evolution.

A creationist teaching bill has passed in the Mississippi state Senate, and one has been proposed in Georgia. Creationist lobbyists have sought, so far unsuccessfully, to have such a bill introduced in Congress.

A recent Carolina Poll taken by the UNC School of Journalism found that in North Carolina more women than men believe in sudden, divine creation. Fifty-six percent of the women said they believed in creation, while 47 percent of the men held the creationist view.

Belief in some form of evolution — whether divinely guided or occurring without God — was found to be likelier among respondents who were educated or young.

Of those who had no more than a high school education, 62 percent expressed belief in creation, while 37 percent of those who had been to college held that belief.

There is no poll evidence on support in North Carolina for the teaching of creation theory in public schools. A 1981 public opinion survey conducted by NBC News indicated that 76 percent of all Americans favored the teaching of both the biblical and the evolutionary theories of man's origin.

Martha Jenner, head of science at the N.C. School of Science and Math in Durham, a state-supported secondary school for the gifted, said biology classes there discuss various theories of the origin of life, including divine creation.

Covering different views has "helped

See McNAIR on page 3

The last thing we decide in writing a book is what to put first. — Blaise Pascal