

Weather

Today: Variable cloudiness with a chance of rain. Low 42. High 71.
Tuesday: Fair. Low in 40s. High in the lower 70s.

A little pickin' of heartfelt tunes — Page 3

Driesell's future in the spotlight — Page 4

Spring Preregistration
Begins today

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UNC athletic study released

By JO FLEISCHER
Assistant University Editor

UNC has actively recruited 22 athletes whose Scholastic Aptitude Test scores are below the Board of Trustees minimum 800 requirement, according to the First Annual Report on Intercollegiate Athletics.

The reports were compiled by nine Division I, UNC-system schools under a UNC-system Board of Governors policy adopted last year.

The University's 59 percent graduation rate for student-athletes entering in 1978 through 1981 was the highest of the nine schools reporting.

UNC's report, prepared by the Faculty Athletic Committee according to guidelines set forth by the Board of Governors, contains 40 pages of admissions policies, student-athlete profiles, graduation rates and UNC's new drug policy.

Recommendations by the chancellors of the schools on season lengths and recruiting practices were not released to the press pending the UNC Board of Governor's Nov. 14 meeting.

According to The (Raleigh) News & Observer Friday, the reports seemed incomplete. A copy of Appalachian State University's section mailed to the N & O contained 24 pages deleted from the report received from UNC General Administration, the newspaper said.

The N & O reported Saturday that it is pursuing legal action under North Carolina's Public Records Law.

The report received by The Daily Tar Heel from the General Administration stated that in 1986, 141 of the 3,307 entering freshman students were admitted as exceptions to minimum admissions requirements adopted by

the Board of Trustees — 22 of 46 recruited athletes were admitted as exceptions.

The applications of those who fail to meet the minimum requirements (800 SAT and a 1.6 predicted grade point average) are reviewed on a case-by-case basis by the Faculty Advisory Committee on Undergraduate Admissions. Exceptions may be made for those with special talents, those who bring variety to the University and those who seek programs not available elsewhere, according to the report.

Under the National Collegiate Athletic Association's Proposition 48, students must have a minimum 700 SAT score and a 2.0 G.P.A. to compete in intercollegiate athletics. UNC has a higher minimum standard, an 800 minimum SAT score, but it admitted one student with a 600 SAT score, according to the report. The student will not be allowed to participate during his freshman year.

UNC's graduation rate for recruited athletes entering the University in 1980 was 55 percent by August 1985 and 62 percent by Fall 1986. Only ASU had a higher graduation rate in 1986, with 57 percent. The rate for all entering freshman was 72.9 percent at UNC, according to the report.

Scholarship athletes who entered in Fall 1980 were similar to the 1986 class. Almost half of the football players had graduated by Fall 1986, and another 16 percent graduated from other institutions.

The basketball team had the highest graduation rate with 80 percent of the class of 1980 graduating — 100 percent of those given scholarships in 1979

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UNC athletic graduation rates

	1978	1979	1980	1981	Overall
Entering freshmen	44	39	48	45	176
UNC-CH graduates by 8/31/86	30	20	29	25	104
Percent graduating	68	51	60	56	59

Source: UNC's First Annual Report on Intercollegiate Athletics

LSU dominates Tar Heels, 30-3

By MIKE BERARDINO
Assistant Sports Editor

BATON ROUGE, La. — Amazing. Exceptional. Overwhelming.

Those were just a few of the many glowing adjectives used by the North Carolina football brass last Saturday night to describe one of the longest running acts in the NCAA — the winning program of the Louisiana State Fighting Tigers.

With 78,301 frenzied, purple-and-gold clad fans packing Death Valley (a.k.a. Tiger Stadium) for Homecoming, the 12th-ranked Tigers performed a first-degree blowout on a pretty fair UNC squad. In posting an easy 30-3 non-conference win, LSU treated its visitors more like trespassers in the wrong den — taunting them, clawing them and, by contest's end, chomping a sizable chunk from the collective Tar Heel ego.

"They are the best ballclub we've faced this year," said UNC head coach Dick Crum. "Their defense is just so doggone quick, they just stuffed us."

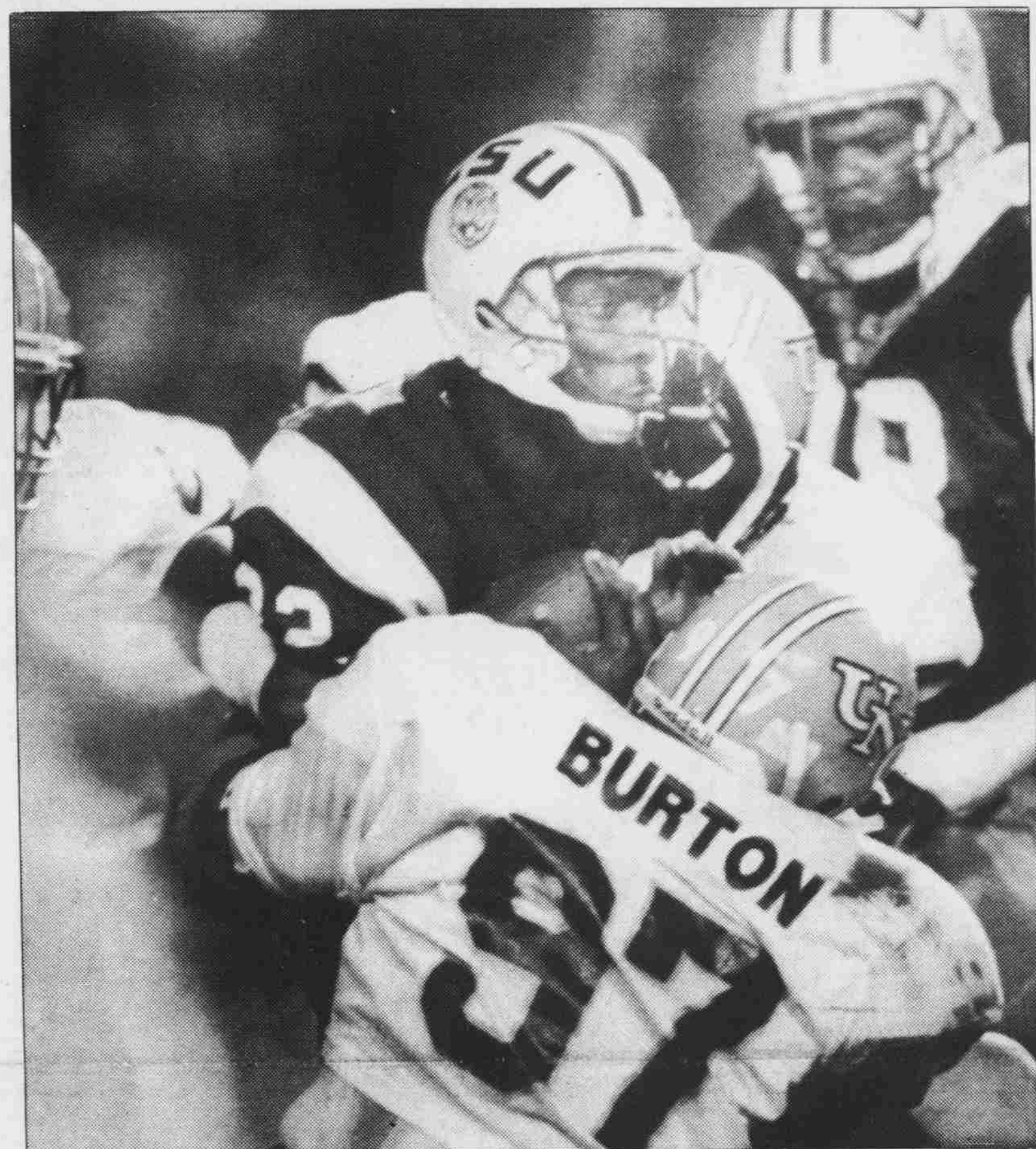
Despite the absence of several of LSU's top defensive starters, including star linebacker Toby Caston (injured shoulder), the Tigers dominated the tone of the game throughout in improving to 5-1. With its second loss in as many weeks, North Carolina dropped to 4-2-1.

The effectiveness of UNC quarterback Mark Maye, who passed for a school-record 311 yards the week before against N.C. State, was greatly limited by the swarming Bayou Bengal defense. Maye completed 15 of 22 passes for 139 yards, was sacked twice and threw an interception which set up LSU's first score. Just four of Maye's completions went to wide receivers.

"Things just didn't seem to click like they did last week," Maye said. "I think we never really got a chance to establish some momentum on offense. Pretty much everything about LSU's defense was impressive."

And they weren't too shabby offensively either. In a key 2:42 stretch early in the third quarter, Louisiana State altered the game's complexion from a budding defensive battle to an old-fashioned Dixie romp.

With LSU holding a 13-0 lead, the Tigers took over on their own 40 following a horrid 16-yard punt by UNC's Kenny Miller. Two Sam Martin carries advanced the ball to the Tar Heel 49. Then quarterback Tommy Hodson hit wideout Wendell Davis, who had beaten Derrick Donald, on the dead run down the right sideline for a touchdown. With 10:40 to go in the third period, the



LSU running back Harvey Williams gets sandwiched between UNC's Ron Burton and Carlton Bailey

hosts led 20-0.

After UNC went three-and-out on its next series, LSU got the ball back on its own 48. A running play gained two yards and then Hodson quickly went to work with a series John Madden would have loved. Boom! Brian Kinchen over the middle for nine yards. Pop! Harvey Williams out of the backfield for 29. Zing! Davis on a simple buttonhook in front of the fallen Donald for 12 and another score.

Hodson, a redshirt freshman, rattled the UNC defense for 251 yards, going 15-of-25 with two TDs and no interceptions. Davis, the nation's second-leading receiver, was literally open all night in making nine

catches for 184 yards.

Thus, it was 27-0 Tigers and, essentially, all over but the shouting ... and whooping and hollering and everything else the blood-thirsty LSU fans do when their team gets way ahead.

"We had some opportunities to keep it close and when you have opportunities, you have to take advantage of them," Crum said. "We didn't. As a result, I'm not surprised at the point difference."

The biggest of those blown chances came midway through the second quarter when Derrick Fenner fumbled at the LSU one-foot line. Down 10-0, the Tar Heels drove 68 yards in 11 plays, obtaining a first-

and-goal at the Tiger three. Two Fenner carries moved the ball 12 inches from the goal line. On third down, Fenner, the backup-turned-starter-turned-backup who has probably regained his job, ran over left guard where LSU nose guard Henry Thomas stripped him of the ball and Nicky Hazard recovered for the Tigers 4:51 before the half.

"From my point of view, I thought I had the ball in," said Fenner, who led UNC with 90 rushing yards after replacing starting tailback Eric Starr in the first quarter. "What can I say? I think the referees were a little against us."

See FOOTBALL page 4

Officials clarify impact of Honor Code

By TERESA KRIEGSMAN
Staff Writer

The only contact many UNC students have with the Honor Code is signing the pledge on the cover of a blue examination booklet. And it's all too easy to forget that behind the Code is an honor system that works for both students and the University.

It's a problem of student awareness, according to Tory Johnston, chairman of the Undergraduate Court. Johnston said he thought students needed a more constant supply of information about the honor system.

Walker Poole, student attorney general, agreed.

"We need to work on educating the student body about the benefits of the honor system and exactly how it works and why it's here," he said.

A responsible code

Beth Furr, judicial hearings officer, said UNC's honor system, which has been used since the University began, was better than systems at other schools. She said some institutions used a heavy monitoring system with proctors walking the aisles and watching students as they take an exam.

"That type of system says basically, 'We don't trust you on your own. We don't trust you to be honest, and you're not responsible for yourself. You're tempted by everything,'" Furr explained.

And some schools have one pun-

ishment for all honor system violations. Furr said the University of Virginia suspended all students found guilty of academic dishonesty. She said UNC had sanctions ranging from censure, or an official reprimand, to probation, suspension and expulsion.

Furr said UNC's honor system works only if the University is committed to it.

Two honor court cases

Editor's note: For the following article, two students agreed to talk about their experiences with the honor court system on the condition that their names remain unpublished. The two names are fictitious, but the experiences are factual.

By TERESA KRIEGSMAN
Staff Writer

When Mary was a first semester freshman, she was caught plagiarizing on an English placement exam.

The professor told her that her exam had the same quotes as a local newspaper article he had read. Mary admitted that she had read the article, but she said she had not planned to use the quotes on the test.

"When I took the test, I didn't know what was going to be on it," Mary explained. "It wasn't like I went in there with intentions

"We need to feel that students want to keep this system, and that they're going to abide by it," she said. "We need to know the faculty is going to promote it."

"Faculty and students have mutual responsibilities," she said. "The faculty needs to spell out what could result in honor system violations, and the students need to make sure they understand how the honor code

to do that. I didn't."

The professor let Mary turn herself in to the attorney general. At the hearing, the Undergraduate Court only had to determine the sanctions in Mary's case. She received an F in the course and was placed on suspended probation.

Mary said she thought the sanctions were fair, and she said she was glad she was judged by her peers.

"Students know what's going on around campus, and they know about the pressure," she said.

Mary was not allowed to participate in extracurricular activities because of her probation, so she had more time to concentrate on academics. She also had more time to make up for the F she received in English.

See CASES page 3

works in a particular class."

The system: How it works

The student attorney general's office makes sure the students uphold their responsibility. The attorney general receives reports of possible honor code or campus code violations and decides whether to charge a student with a violation.

Before making the decision, the attorney general conducts a preliminary investigation to see if there is enough evidence to charge the student. If there is no evidence and no charge is made, the case is dropped as if it never happened. If there is a charge, the attorney general turns the case over to one of the five assistants.

The assistant has a conference with the student being charged to explain the honor system procedures. Two of the 30 staff members are then assigned to the case; one acts as defense attorney and the other as investigator. The assistant oversees the case, but the staff members actually present the case to the Undergraduate Honor Court.

The court is made up of five members, each with one vote. The court acts under the principles that the defendant is innocent until proven guilty, and that for the court to reach a guilty verdict, the defendant must be guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

See HONOR page 5

N-plant licensed

By JILL GERBER
State and National Editor

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission Friday approved a low-power license for the Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant near Raleigh, authorizing plant officials to load fuel into the plant's reactor.

The 40-year operating license was signed by Harold Denton, director of the NRC's office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation. The license came as a welcome breakthrough to Carolina Power & Light Co. officials, the builders of the plant.

"We're obviously pleased," Roger Hannah, CP&L spokesman, said in a telephone interview Sunday. "It's a major milestone and brings the plant that much closer to commercial operation."

The 950-megawatt, \$3.6-billion plant, located 15 miles southwest of Raleigh, has been under construction since 1971. The license means the end of the construction phase and the beginning of the testing period for CP&L.

Hannah said the license authorizes the plant to load fuel and start a nuclear chain reaction, but it can only operate at up to 5 percent capacity.

"Essentially the 5 percent restriction applies to all nuclear power plants (during testing)," he said.

CP&L will begin the seven-day fuel loading process in one to two

weeks, Hannah said.

He said the plant's first chain reaction could occur after loading is completed. The NRC must issue a full-power license before the plant can begin commercial operation.

The license was an obvious disappointment to members of the Coalition for Alternatives to Shearon Harris, who held a vigil in front of the Franklin Street Post Office in Chapel Hill Friday afternoon.

"It wasn't a surprise as such," CASH Legal Committee member Steven Katz said in a telephone interview Sunday. "We were fairly emotionally prepared to deal with it. In some ways it seemed inevitable."

CASH members will go to U.S. District Court in Raleigh today with a request for a temporary restraining order in an attempt to stop fuel loading, he said.

Katz said the group would also present the NRC licensing board with three "contentions" over the Harris plant: the adequacy of the quality assurance program, the firing of two plant employees doing safety-related work and information from a confidential informant who had worked at the plant.

"The analysis at various stages is for fairly quick action by the end of the week," he said. "It's not over by any stretch of the imagination."

We are young; we are concerned . . . despite the times. — REM