

Lottery system looks like raffle, but here to stay

By MARK SCHOEN
Staff Writer

* Second of a three-part series

A stranger to Carolina would probably think it was a raffle. A crowd of students intently watches cards being pulled from a wire drum. The names on the cards are announced and recorded, and chances are good that the person named will celebrate tonight.

But the prize in this raffle is not a stuffed animal, a color television set or cash. The winners will not even be able to take their prize home with them. This raffle decides who will be guaranteed on-campus housing at UNC for the next academic year; the winners get a space in one of 29 UNC residence halls. For the losers, life may be difficult for some time to come.

For the past six years, Carolina has used this lottery system to decide who is guaranteed on-campus housing. Only 112 men and women were closed out in the 1975 drawing. This past spring, ten times that number — 1,192 students — were told they would be placed on the waiting list. Some of those people may not get back in.

There were two reasons why the lottery system, called the random selection method of assignment by University Housing Director James D. Condie, was adopted. The first was evident: the demand for rooms was greater than the supply.

The second reason was that the previous method of assigning rooms had become unmanageable — and sometimes dangerous.

"Prior to using the random selection method of assigning housing, they used what I called the 'persistence method' of getting a room," Condie said. "Students stood in line. Some students stood in line for three days. They slept, they sat, they had friends who came at regular intervals to hold their spot while they went to the bathroom or took a shower."

Simply maintaining order in the lines became impossible. "We had shoving, kicking, hitting and pushing," Condie said. "People away on athletic trips, intramural games, classes or church didn't get in line. We had problems from every part of the community about the persistence method."

After visiting colleges and universities to see what they did about the problem, Condie approved the present method — the lottery.

"It's safer," he said. "Students have three weeks now to turn in their application." The lines vanished too.

The decision was not well-received by the student body. *The Daily Tar Heel*, on March 17, 1976, said that more than 70 percent of approximately 300 students opposed the new system.

Today, opposition is tempered by resignation — the lottery exists and students can't change it.

"It was really shocking," said one student about being closed out. "You don't really think it'll happen to you. But I can't think of a better way."

"I was real upset," another student said. "At first I simply couldn't believe it. There ought to be something to do, although I don't know what."

"I was really thrown for a loop," said one Winston resident. "I didn't know what to do. It's probably the fairest way, but the University should have some other way of deciding."

Condie said he felt that by taking into account the number of people left on the waiting list every fall, one could see that the lottery was doing its job.

"In the fall of 1979," he said, "we had no students on the waiting list. There were about 900 on the list that spring. This past year, we had fewer the 50 people on a waiting list of over 1,100. Now that says something to me."

Although it is run by humans and therefore has flaws, the lottery serves its purpose, Assistant Director Phyllis Graham said.

"The University is providing equal treatment," she said. "We don't like closing out students, but we have to be fair. When we make a mistake, we try our best to rectify it."

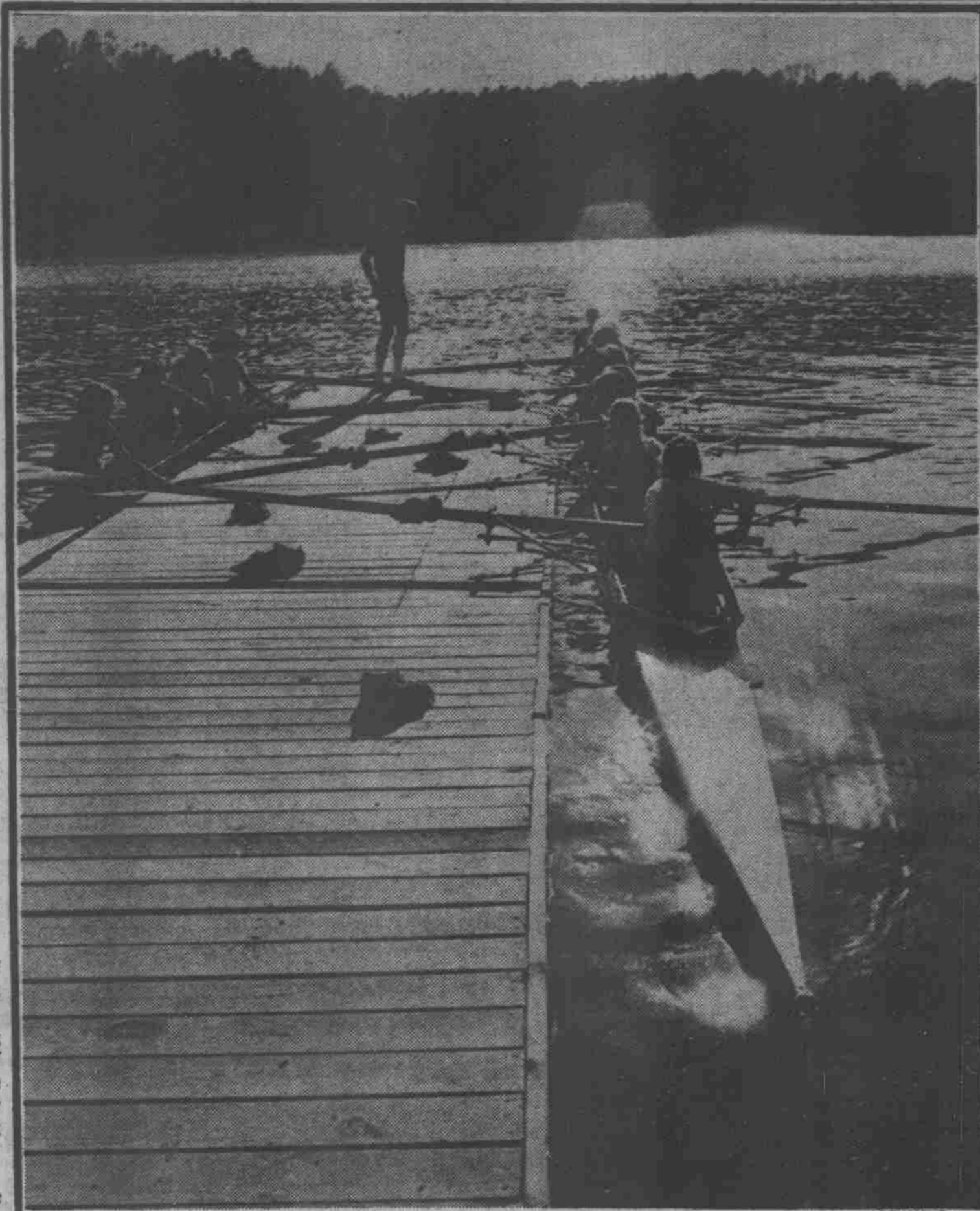
When 11 students were inadvertently left out of Connor dormitory's drawing earlier this spring, they were promptly guaranteed housing on campus.

One other factor besides the rising cost and the lowering availability of apartments makes the lottery more exclusive. "Students who enter the University as freshmen, must reside in University housing (or Granville Towers) through their first academic year of enrollment," according to the Undergraduate Bulletin.

Condie said he liked the freshman-residency requirement and did not see it changing any time soon.

"It's the way that a responsible university should go," he said. "If you're concerned with the young adult leaving home for the first time in most cases, they need a support system for when they leave home."

See HOUSING on page 2



Crew practice

For details, see page 5.

Reagan pardons ex-FBI officials

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan issued "full and unconditional pardons" Wednesday to two former FBI officials convicted of authorizing unlawful break-ins during the Nixon administration's search for radical opponents of the Vietnam War.

The two, W. Mark Felt and Edward S. Miller, were appealing their U.S. District Court convictions of violating the civil rights of friends and relatives of members of the Weather Underground, a leftist, occasionally violent offshoot of the anti-war movement of the 1960s.

Felt was fined \$5,000 and Miller, \$3,500, by U.S. District Judge William B. Bryant after their conviction last December.

The maximum penalty was 10 years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine on the single conspiracy charge.

Both men admitted approving break-ins of private residences, but Miller's lawyer, Thomas A. Kennelly, said the practice was long-established and would be possible under current guidelines as long as the bureau's director or the attorney general approved.

During their careers the two served the FBI and the nation "with great distinction," Reagan said.

"To punish them further — after three years of criminal prosecution proceedings — would not serve the ends of justice," he said.

The president said that their convictions "grew out of their good-faith belief that their actions were necessary to preserve the security interests of our country."

"The record demonstrates that they acted not with criminal intent, but in the belief that they had grants of authority reaching to the highest levels of government," he said.

Felt was once then-FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's principal deputy and Miller headed the FBI's Intelligence Division.

Felt and Miller were fined four days after charges were dropped against L. Patrick Gray, one-time acting director of the FBI under former president Richard M. Nixon.

Reagan, in a five-paragraph statement, said that in 1972, when the offenses for which the men were convicted occurred, "America was at war"

The president said the two "followed procedures they believed essential to keep the director of the FBI, the attorney general and the president of the United States advised of the activities of hostile foreign powers and their collaborators in this country."

"Four years ago thousands of draft evaders and others who violated the selective service laws were unconditionally pardoned by my predecessor," Reagan said. "America was generous to those who refused to serve their country in the Vietnam War."

"We can be no less generous to two men who acted on high principle to bring an end to the terrorism that was threatening our nation," Reagan said.

Upon his sentencing, Felt said he did not get off lightly with the fine because his conviction "was a very serious blemish on my career. I am a convicted felon," he said.

Fall schedule includes the unusual

By TENESA CURRY
Staff Writer

On no, it's the time of year when students must preregister for the fall semester. As students look through the seemingly endless list of courses offered, everything begins to look the same. On closer inspection, however, several courses might stand out a little.

For instance, William West, an associate professor of classics, will teach "Athletics in the Greek and Roman World (Classics 43)" at 9 a.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Last fall West offered the class as a freshman seminar.

West said the department planned on asking for 40 tickets for the course, but that no more than 25 were expected to enroll.

"Athletics is an important social institution in ancient times and today," West said. "By studying it over ten centuries, one can learn not only a lot about sports but how professionalized developed out of sports that began as being totally amateur."

In order to see the trends that have developed in athletics, one needs to study several centuries, West explained. The class will study ancient texts translated into English. In addition, there will be several handouts.

West said he planned to structure the class around lectures, discussion and practical activities. Since he prefers discussion, the class will frequently break up into small discussion groups.

West hopes to broaden students' appreciation of ancient times. He also wants them to see what the ancient people have to offer them.

"Photography of Modern American Cultures (History 90)" is another out-of-the-ordinary course. Peter Filene, professor of history, will teach it at noon on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

According to the course description, students "will learn to read photographs and to relate them with trends in American culture." Also, students will be introduced to the great photographers of the 20th century.

The course is limited to 15 to 16 students

who must get permission for this course in 556 Hamilton Hall.

"Permission is required partly due to limited enrollment, and partly because I want people to understand what they are getting into," Filene said.

Filene said he had taught the course for four or five years and that, on the whole, he thought student response had been excellent. Students are often most excited about taking the course because they want to know how to look at photographs.

"I ask people to really stretch their eyes and minds when looking at photos. Most of them are not used to reading visual aids," Filene said.

Filene said he planned to encourage considerable outside work with the course. There also will be a great deal of collective discussion. He will use slides and books containing photographs. Students will be asked to do three projects, either alone or in teams, so that they can experiment with pictures and images.

The course was developed for very selfish



reasons, Filene said. "I'm a photographer, so the course gives me a chance to do what I want to do. I got interested in working with photos when I put together a three-screen show on North Carolina. I wanted to learn about the history of photography and how to read photos. It was too much fun to stop."

See COURSES on page 4

Congressmen's views vary on student loan cuts

By ELAINE McCLATCHEY
Staff Writer

Student Body President Scott Norberg discovered in Washington, D.C., that U.S. Congressmen's views on student loan and grant programs ranged from active support to unfamiliarity early this week.

He went with seven other University of North Carolina system student body presidents to muster support for supplemental appropriations of money for the Pell Grants and to discuss changes in Guaranteed Student Loans.

David Osman of the Labor and Human Welfare Research Office of the Library of

Congress told him that discussion of the Pell Grants was in a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee.

The subcommittee has agreed on a formula for deciding how large a grant each student could receive and has set the maximum grant at \$1,750. About \$2.16 billion was already allocated in advance funding.

Norberg said the Reagan administration had proposed \$661 million in additional appropriations, while the Congressional Budget Office had estimated that more than \$1 billion must be appropriated to cover the maximum grant level that has been set.

Larry Uzzell, legislative assistant to Sen.

John East, R-N.C., told Norberg that East did not support as large a cut in student aid as the Reagan administration did but that he did support Reagan's total budget cut.

"Mr. Uzzell told us that whatever happened, he (East) wanted the total budget cuts to equal the total budget cuts that Reagan supported," Norberg said. That means East will not support more money for student aid unless there are larger cuts in other places.

Norberg said he mentioned the large defense budget to Uzzell. "I asked Mr. Uzzell if he thought it was worth students not being able to go to school to increase, so drastically, the defense budget," Norberg said.

Norberg said he thought he had made some progress when Uzzell told him that East would consider the student aid programs in the top 10 percent of his budget priorities.

Because Ted Daniel, legislative assistant for Rep. L.H. Fountain, D-2nd District, was not familiar with the recent events in the student aid funding, the student body presidents explained the issue to him.

"We were able to show our intense interest in the whole issue and make them aware of

See WASHINGTON on page 2

Transportation and housing needs grow with park

By STEVE GRIFFIN
and
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Staff Writers

* Today's article is the fourth in a five-part series.

The rapid growth of the Triangle area, due largely to the presence of the Research Triangle Park, has placed considerable demand on the area for housing and more efficient transportation, a trend which is expected to continue in the future.

Although less than 10 percent of the Research Triangle Park's employees live in Chapel Hill, their presence has had a definite impact on the town's housing, possibly contributing to a housing shortage in the future, said A.C. Robbins, president of the Chapel Hill Board of Realtors.

Individual members of the Realtors Board and the Greater Chapel Hill-Carrboro Chamber of Commerce are working together to recruit Research Park employees, Robbins said.

Bill Hearn, executive director of the Chamber of Commerce, said the organization, which began its active recruitment of Triangle Park employees two years ago, had been successful in its endeavors.

Hearn said General Electric Co., which is in the process of locating in the Research Park, had already provided an opportunity for bringing people

to Chapel Hill, since the company's executive director purchased a home here. Hearn said it was likely that many of the company's executives would follow suit and buy homes in the area.

Sixty-one percent of the park's employees live in Wake County. Jeff Neubauer, a Raleigh city planner, said, "Raleigh, and to a greater extent, Cary, wouldn't be the size they are if it wasn't for the Triangle."

Steve Kelly, director of economic development for the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, said the presence of park employees had resulted in a higher demand for mid- to upper-priced housing, while Woody Davis, executive director of the Cary Chamber of Commerce, said that despite the potential for more park employees to arrive in Cary, he did not foresee any housing problems.

Two percent of Research Triangle Park's employees live in Durham County. The county hopes to attract more people by building more homes, said Dick Hails of the Durham Planning Office.

Tom White, civic affairs director of the Durham Chamber of Commerce, said the chamber wanted to attract park employees who had been relocated from out of the state. White said such employees did not have some of the preconceived negative

notions of Durham that many North Carolina natives did.

Hearn said the idea of Chapel Hill as a college town centered around the student population had kept some Research Triangle Park employees from locating here. The Chamber, Hearn said, would stress to prospective home buyers the town's cul-



ture, diversity and retirement benefits — as well as the University — to attract people.

Robbins said there was an increasing demand for Chapel Hill housing, and that if the economy improved and interest rates dropped, home purchases might increase to such an extent that Chapel Hill would encounter a housing shortage.

The growth of the Research Triangle Park has put an especially large burden on those trying to find transportation to the Park from the Chapel Hill area. Currently, those who commute to work

in the park must travel on often-congested N.C. 54, but plans have been made for an additional route.

Chapel Hill Planning Director Mike Jennings said an extension of Interstate 40 was scheduled to be completed in July 1985. A 20.4-mile stretch of highway would run from north of Chapel Hill to the park and would cost a projected \$83.6 million.

In addition, a two-lane portion of N.C. 54 that stretches from the Orange County line to where it will intersect with the I-40 extension will be widened to four lanes. The two-mile project has an estimated cost of \$2 million and will be completed in the summer of 1983, Jennings said.

Jennings also discussed a program established by the Orange, Durham and Wake county governments which involved carpooling. "This ride-sharing has helped alleviate some traffic congestion on a regional level," Jennings said. "To aid in this carpooling effort we have constructed a parking lot across from the Glen Lennox shopping center where carpoolers can leave their automobiles."

Bob Godding, transportation director for Chapel Hill, said a bus route to the Triangle Park area may be started within the next five years.

"Some demand for a long-range route has been voiced," Godding said. "But several things must be determined before it is implemented. Our system is paid for by local taxpayers, and we're not going to establish the route unless we are sure it will break even."

The UNC-owned Horace Williams Airport, which is Orange County's only airport, has felt increasing pressure to expand, said University Associate Vice Chancellor Charles Antle.

"The airport is now limited to 50 aircraft, and the University's policy is to maintain that limit. We have resisted requests for commercial growth, because our primary interest in the facility is our medical air operations," Antle said.

Park developers planned from the project's conception to have major highway routes leading from all directions into the park area.

Ted Waters, assistant to the N.C. Secretary of Transportation, said, "When the plans for the park were formulated (in the 1950s), we proposed the very highway system that will soon come into completion."

Waters said Raleigh was the first city to be linked when I-40 was extended to the park. Durham has since been connected by means of its North-South expressway.

See TRIANGLE on page 2