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# The Daily Tar Heel

89th year of editorial freedom

## Major shift

It is a sign of the times that while history and English deans wring their hands over declining enrollment, the UNC economics department now faces a glut of interested students. While many fondly remember the 1960s as a heyday for liberal arts, a new orientation toward business and economics will have to be addressed.

The request last week by the UNC economics department for a reallocation of faculty and resources is based on legitimate and pressing concerns. Between 1975 and the spring of 1981, the number of economics majors rose from 102 to 468. More recently, the decision to tighten business school requirements has forced many students to change their majors from business to economics or industrial relations.

Despite the significant increase in these majors, the economics department has maintained a constant level of 33 to 34 professors since 1975. The result, in simple economic terms, has been an excess demand for a limited supply.

With 9,000 students now taking economics courses, recently declared economics and industrial relations majors are finding it increasingly difficult to fulfill their requirements. Meanwhile, there is a potential for a decrease in the general quality of education as faculty must now teach larger introductory courses rather than ones in their specialized fields.

The economics department's request for greater resources is being studied by Arts and Sciences Dean Samuel Williamson, who will ultimately decide on the matter. While Williamson and members of his task force to study the issue recognize the overcrowding problem, there is concern that the new emphasis on business and economics is only temporary, and will shift back to other fields if the economy improves.

The issue is further complicated by the desire of economics and business professors to reverse what they feel is an undue emphasis on business-oriented majors.

There is little question that the administration and Student Government should work collectively to reorient students toward broader fields of study. Concerned with their immediate future in a tight job market, students often do not realize that many employers seek people with a broader educational background.

But such efforts require time and will not solve the current dilemma. A decision to wait it out until the economy takes a sudden and unexpected turn for the better would be a risky proposition. The trend toward business-related majors has steadily increased for more than six years, while the economics department, better than anyone, recognizes that the nation's economic future is anything but optimistic.

If Williamson decides against new allocations, the economics department will face two equally unattractive alternatives: it can continue to struggle with overcrowded conditions or it could follow the business school in restricting its enrollment. Either way, the best interests of the students would not be served.

## Excessive restriction

If a recent proposal by the Department of Education to change the structure of several financial aid programs is adopted by Congress next year, thousands of students across the country could have a hard time paying for their college educations next year.

The revisions, published earlier this month in the *Federal Register*, would dramatically increase the percentage of money that students and their families have to contribute to educational expenses in order to qualify for the federal grants.

In order to qualify for Pell Grants, which are based on financial need, families would be required to contribute a minimum of 40 percent of their "discretionary" income to college expenses. The current minimum is 10.5 percent.

While the department's efforts to eliminate abuse in financial aid programs are admirable, this particular restriction if passed, would represent a major alteration of the Pell Grant program, and would reduce even further poorer students' chances of attending the college or university of their choice. Even more disturbing is the fact that several other aid programs, including work-study and Guaranteed Student Loans would face similarly severe cutbacks.

The Reagan administration has made it clear that cuts are coming sooner or later and that some students will have to make ends meet as best they can. Fortunately, many of the cutbacks proposed for this year were not as drastic as originally forecast, but UNC officials predict it is only a matter of time before aid money begins to dry up, adding that the real crunch will come next fall.

Fortunately, House and Senate members already have expressed some reservations about the proposed restrictions and are moving to change the plan. The Department of Education has given the public until Dec. 15 to comment on the proposals. Congressmen, university officials and students alike should express their concern about the limitations and urge the government to modify its plan accordingly.

## The Bottom Line

### Mistaken identity

It was a search for glory, honor, school pride and a ram.

The week of the UNC-N.C. State football game two UNC students overheard the plans of the Sigma Alpha Mu fraternity at State to kidnap Ramses, the UNC mascot. So they went to the SAM house in Raleigh the Friday night before the State game to do some detective work.

Not long after they arrived, they saw some of the brothers leaving in a car and decided to follow them. They stared in disbelief as the brothers got out of the car near a field off Western Boulevard and approached a tree in the center of the field. Tied to the tree was a ram and these NCSU fraternity brothers were feeding it.

After the brothers left, the Carolina students wasted no time in com-

ing to the ram's rescue. They untied him and dragged him by the horns to their station wagon, which was parked nearly half a mile away. The ram was so reluctant that they began to wonder if perhaps poor Ramses had been brainwashed by the fraternity members. Or maybe they were dealing with a wolf in sheep's skin?

The ram promptly relieved himself in the back seat of the station wagon. But since he is our ram and a symbol of our great University, the UNC students endured the unpleasant ride back to Chapel Hill.

At 1 a.m. the students rushed into the Chapel Hill Police Department to relate the story of the horrible crime and its now happy result. The officer on duty, however, was skeptical.

He peered into the station wagon and said, "That's not Ramses."

Well, it's the thought that counts. And that's the bottom line.

# Coalitions wage battle in Carrboro election

By KAREN HAYWOOD

Campaigning is becoming intense during the last week before the election in Carrboro next Tuesday.

The Association for a Better Carrboro is challenging the Carrboro Community Coalition's stand on open government, downtown revitalization, transportation, financial management, a new community park and other issues. Two candidates not affiliated with either group are also running for the mayor's seat and a position on the town board.

The Coalition has endorsed aldermen candidates Braxton Foushee, Doug Sharey and Nancy White. The Coalition is supporting Mayor Robert Drakeford for reelection. ABC is supporting Hilliard Caldwell and Joyce Garret for the town board and Roger Messer for mayor.

Jim White, an independent candidate who agrees with ABC on many issues, is seeking a seat on the town board. Mayoral candidate Bill Pressley is not affiliated with either ABC or the Coalition.

Spokesmen for the Coalition and ABC have outlined their positions on the issues in this campaign.

The Carrboro Community Coalition, regarded as a progressive group, was formed in 1972 to prevent the main building of the historic Carr Mill from being torn down and replaced by a shopping center.

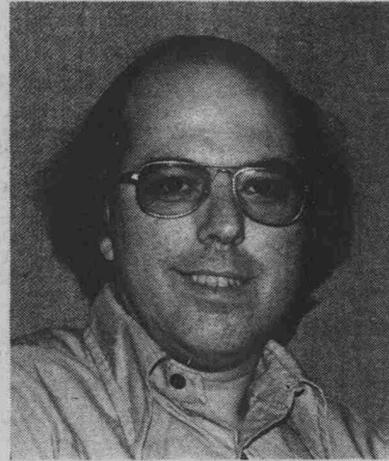
The group was successful in saving the building, alderman and Coalition member Steve Rose said.

"Carrboro was strictly horse-and-buggy then," Rose said. It was hard to get anything done if you weren't one of the people in charge, he said.

Seeking to become a political force, the Coalition endorsed candidates for mayor and aldermen in the following election.

In the past, the Coalition has worked for bikeways, recreation and improved transportation. The Coalition has also tried to get student opinion into town affairs.

Richard Ellington, spokesman for ABC, said the Coalition had too much control over town government.



Richard Ellington

DTH/Faith Quintavelli

## Letters to the editor

### Solidarity, PATCO should not be compared

To the editor:

I would like to thank David Neal Graham for noticing the College Republicans' petition supporting the Polish workers in their struggle with their communist government ("Strange support," *DTH*, Oct. 21).

I also would like to point out that the aim of Solidarity is to reduce government control of the Polish workers, an ideal which goes hand in hand with what President Ronald Reagan is doing. Current union proposals may not make Poland a full-fledged free enterprise zone, but the workers are definitely headed in the right direction.

Communist Poland is now suffering from a short supply of food and, just recently, the government announced a controversial new increase in the price of fish, fruit and cigarettes. The state-owned coal companies are lagging in production and many Poles may find their heat and hot water cut off from time to time during the winter. These developments combine with the already sick Polish economy to make things awfully bleak for the government of the country's new leader, Wojciech Jaruzelski. It's amazing what so much government regulation and control can do, isn't it?

Mr. Graham's argument that Republicans should feel uneasy supporting Solidarity and opposing the air traffic controllers' strike simply does not hold up in light of the very great differences between free America and communist Poland. When air traffic controllers voluntarily signed with the government, they were fully aware of the non-strike clause in their contracts. They had the option of

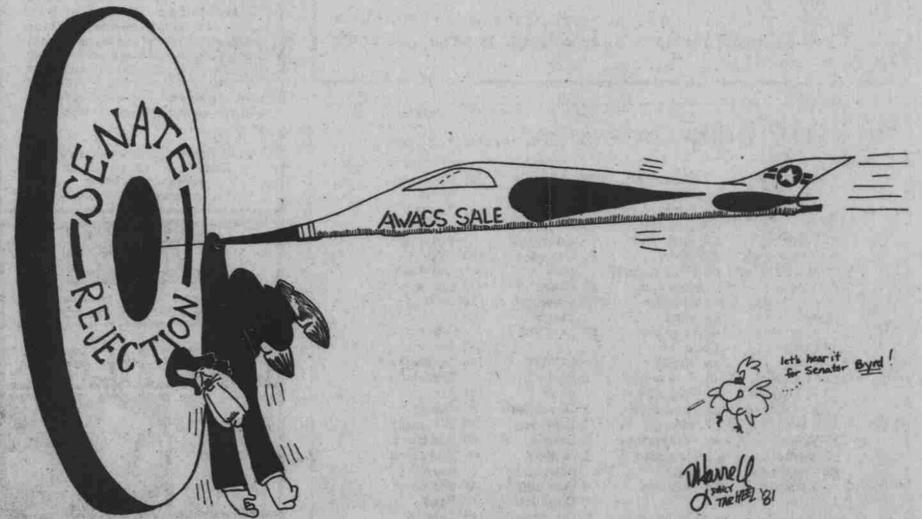
accepting those terms or finding employment outside the government where there are no such restrictions on striking.

Unfortunately, before the existence of Solidarity, Poles did not have such an option in their state-controlled society. Also, any president, whether Republican or Democrat, would have been compelled

by federal law to oppose the illegal controllers' strike. Even Jimmy Carter would have been legally bound to oppose it.

Finally, I do not want to disappoint Mr. Graham, but the College Republicans are not "democratic socialists." We are free enterprise capitalists who, like the Poles, want to see the government pushed

back to performing only its most basic and needed functions. And we proudly stand behind President Reagan in his attempt to do just that.

Steve Long  
Chairman  
UNC College Republicans

let's hear it for Senator Byrd!

Shawell  
Chairman  
The UNC '81

## Reagan overreacts with immigration laws

By KEITH BROWN

Immigration, particularly illegal immigration, has long been a controversial topic in American politics. Since we are a nation of immigrants, we often feel an underlying uneasiness about denying entry to anyone who wants to come here. At the same time, the problem of unemployment caused by the entry of illegal aliens into the labor market leads us to seek restrictions. The matter is further complicated when legal quotas of immigrants are reduced by the *ex post facto* legalization of entry of illegal aliens, thus penalizing aliens who are waiting for legal entry.

The present administration has recently introduced a legislative package designed to restrict immigration through a variety of tactics. The right to appeal the Immigration and Naturalization Service's decisions on exclusion and deportation would be curtailed. In addition, the president could declare an emergency, lasting up to one year, whenever he determined that a substantial number of illegal aliens were on their way here or about to embark. Under this emergency, the president would have extensive powers. He could:

- (1) order the sealing of any point of entry.

- (2) have illegal aliens placed in detention camps to await deportation hearing, subject to release only on orders from the Attorney General (without the right of judicial appeal).
- (3) order the detention campus built without regard to their impact on the environment or neighboring areas.
- (4) restrict the right of American citizens to travel, both domestically and within a certain distance of a designated foreign country.
- (5) order the boarding of foreign vessels on the high seas to search for illegal aliens.

These proposals would be laughable if they were not introduced in all seriousness. Almost all of them violate the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment which states that the government cannot deny any person life, liberty or property without due legal process. This protection has long been extended to aliens in this country. Independent judicial appeals would be forbidden in asylum and exclusion cases, as well as in cases of the detention and transfer of aliens.

In restricting the right of Americans to travel within their own country, the United States becomes little better than the Soviet Union, where internal passports and travel permits are necessary. Restricting travel to a certain

foreign country where the safety of Americans cannot be guaranteed is somewhat defensible, but restricting travel within a certain distance of a foreign country is absurd.

The last provision is a blatant violation of international law. Even the Reagan administration admits its illegality! This particular violation should be especially repugnant to Americans because variations on it brought us into two wars. A central issue of the War of 1812 was British violations of our neutrality by stopping our ships to look for British deserters. One reason for American entry into World War I was that German ships stopped and searched neutral American ships on the high seas to look for contraband. In attempting to extend our jurisdiction to international waters the United States would be committing the same offense.

The problem caused by illegal aliens must be dealt with, but the Reagan administration's proposals fall far short of a reasonable solution. It has been suggested that these proposals represent an opening bid for a negotiating position. One hopes that Congress will recognize the unconstitutionality and illegality of the package and quickly send it to a well-deserved death.

Keith Brown is a graduate student in political science from Roanoke, Ala.



Steve Rose

Carrboro will take \$500,000 from the general fund to balance this year's budget. This money had taken several years to accumulate. ABC said this was evidence of the town's mismanagement of funds.

Rose said the money went for certain expenses that would not occur every year, such as lawsuits with the Orange Water and Sewer Authority and the U.S. Census Bureau.

That Carrboro has had only two tax increases in six years is evidence of fiscal responsibility, the Coalition has said.

ABC has said that with current inflation rates, the two increases in six years indicate that either the town has been overtaxing its residents for the first few years, or if the tax rates were reasonable during the first years, the town has been spending money it does not have in the last several years.

The recently-opened community part on N.C. 54 West is another conflict.

The park is over half a mile from the edge of town limits and ABC charges that its placement is illogical.

The only closer site large enough for a park was owned by a woman whose house was on the 50- to 60-acre site, Rose said.

ABC supporters were against the town buying the land from the woman and the town realized that unless it picked another site there would be no park, Rose said.

Ellington said the town published a brochure on the park, indicating the woman's land as a site for the park without consulting her.

The park issue, and others, remain unsettled. Only the election will calm the heated debate between the two political groups.

Karen Haywood, a junior journalism and English major from Charlotte, is a staff writer for The Daily Tar Heel.