

The Daily Tar Heel

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• Carrboro prohibits exotic animals
• Group strives to increase voting
• Bill protects domestic abuse victims

A Mission to Serve

Candidates for Ms. Black Student Movement propose projects to serve the community.
See Page 7

Season Two

Football faces its first ACC test Saturday.
See Page 5



Weather

Today: T-storms; H 84, L 67
Saturday: Partly Cloudy; H 80, L 54
Sunday: Partly Cloudy; H 72, L 50



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System Enrolls 1,000 Too Many

Extra students not funded by budget

BY GILLIAN BOLSOVER
Staff Writer

The UNC system overshot its projected enrollment growth for the third consecutive year, creating a budget hole for many of the UNC system's campuses.

The system's enrollment was about 1,000 students over the planned amount, said Gretchen Bataille, UNC-system vice president for academic affairs.

She added that though official figures have yet to be released, each of the 16 UNC-system campuses experienced an increase in the number of students. "The growth of all campuses was up, and some had a growth in the high teens," she said.

The UNC system increased its enrollment for the 2001-02 school year by 4.3 percent - 1,800 students over target. The additional students in 2001 left the UNC system with a \$23 million hole in its budget, which the legislature

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Co-founder Of IOG Dies At Age 100

Coates described as 'a steel magnolia'

BY RACHEL HODGES
Staff Writer

Gladys Hall Coates, researcher and co-founder of the Institute of Government, died Wednesday at the age of 100.



"She was a brilliant, powerful woman," said James Brian, a retired professor of medicine at UNC and a close friend of Gladys Coates. "She was a steel magnolia."

In 1928, Gladys Coates moved to Chapel Hill as a young bride. A graduate of Randolph-Macon Woman's College and a native of Portsmouth, Va., Coates and her husband, Albert, began the Institute of Government - now officially the School of Government - in 1929.

During the first decade of its establishment, the institute was forced to drift from place to place, unable to find permanent offices. Albert and Gladys Coates believed so strongly in the program that they allowed meetings to be held in their own home until official housing could be found.

"During the bad times, Albert poured his money into the institute so that no one had to be let go," said neighbor Caroline Martens. "They couldn't even afford a house of their own until 1959."

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\$130M UNC Cancer Center Proposed

Session's end might hinder proposal

BY ELYSE ASHBURN
AND JOHN FRANK
Senior Writers

Patients treated at the N.C. Clinical Cancer Center located in the 50-year-old Gravelly Building will move to a new \$130 million complex next door if an N.C. Senate provision is approved.

The proposal already has been approved by key Senate committees, but its future among House members remains unclear.

"The cancer hospital we have now is an outmoded structure," said Senate Majority Leader Tony Rand, D-Cumberland. "It's important to do something to ease human suffering."

UNC-Chapel Hill Chancellor James Moeser also said funding for a new cancer treatment facility is long overdue.

The building housing the treatment center was built in 1952 as a tuberculosis sanitarium, he said.

"We have world-class faculty and treatment but a third-world facility," Moeser said. "It is not a good situation for treatment and care of patients."

Jeffrey Houpt, dean of the UNC-CH School of Medicine, said space is limited in the existing cancer treatment center. The exponential increase in cancer patients has forced as many as 10 patients to squeeze into one treatment room at a time, he said.

The legislation to create a new center aims not only to meet the state's growing health needs but also to stimulate North Carolina's flagging economy, said Amy Fulk, spokeswoman for Senate President Pro Tem Marc Basnight, D-Dare.

Fulk said the treatment center would

provide economic stimulus by serving as a testing ground for biotechnology products slated to be developed at a new \$45 million biopharmaceutical training center at N.C. State University.

"The purpose (of the cancer treatment center) is twofold - to support the new, young biotechnology center and test its products and to fill the very real health need in the state," she said.

Officials estimate that the cancer treatment center in conjunction with the biopharmaceutical facility would generate an additional 100,000 jobs within the next 10 years.

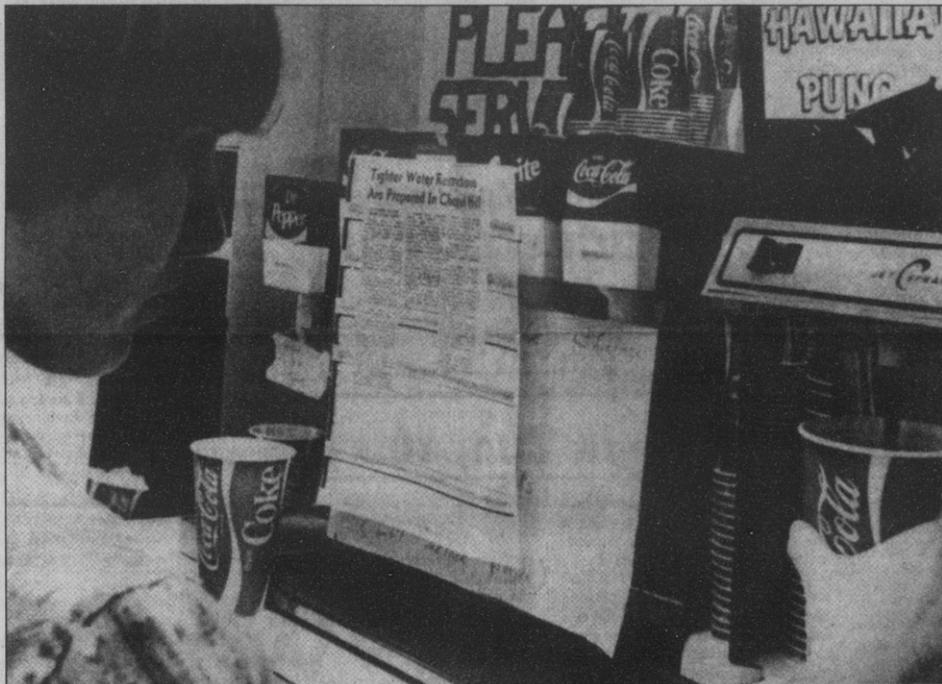
Senate leaders tacked the provision designating state funds for the two centers onto an economic incentives bill that originated in the House.

Representatives passed the original incentives bill Aug. 26. The Senate Finance Committee approved the

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BOT Chairman Tim Burnett (left) and Chancellor James Moeser discuss at the trustees meeting Thursday plans for a new cancer treatment center.



During the 1976 drought, campus dining halls and snack bars stopped serving coffee, tea, hot chocolate and carbonated drinks to conserve water (above). A pipeline was constructed to pump 2 million gallons of water daily from Durham to Orange County to deal with the 1976 shortage (below).

Droughts Challenge Campus

BY LAUREN RIPPEY
Senior Writer

On a campus known for its rich traditions, UNC students pass many things along to future generations when they leave.

In addition to deep Carolina pride, one of these traditions is a history of dealing with water shortages and droughts on campus.

Throughout the past 40 years, UNC officials and students alike have been challenged to change their consumption habits.

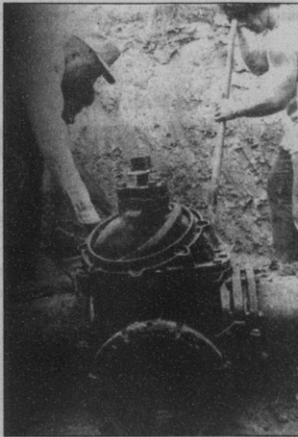
In the fall of 1968, water levels reached the lowest since University Lake was created in 1930, forcing UNC officials to enact heavy water regulations to prevent suspending classes for the semester.

Unable to completely meet daily consumption needs of the entire county, UNC officials began regulating much of the water use on campus.

Like the changes made by Carolina Dining Services since the opening of the fall semester, campus dining halls, sorority houses and UNC Hospitals used paper and plastic plates and utensils in 1968.

But some restrictions in the 1960s were more severe than those UNC has seen so far this year. Only janitors were able to flush residence hall urinals, which they did two to three times per day.

The University's physical education classes were suspended to eliminate the



DTH FILE PHOTO

large amount of water used in showers following the classes.

Rich Matthews, a 1968 graduate who now lives in Atlanta, remembers the challenge the water crisis placed on the entire campus community.

"There were a lot of complaints about officials turning off the toilets in (residence halls) since they weren't flushed very often," he said. "But overall we were lucky

because I think that was our biggest inconvenience."

UNC received relief to its problem in October 1968 when Hurricane Gladys brought Orange County's water levels above emergency levels.

But once again, in 1976 water levels dropped and the University had to act quickly to conserve campus water.

To help deal with this shortage, Orange County sought aid from Durham and made plans to obtain water from its reservoir. A 12-inch pipeline was laid to connect the areas and pump 2 million gallons of water daily into Orange County.

Maggie Lewis, a 1978 alumna who now lives in Charleston, S.C., said water restrictions in 1976 were probably enforced just as much as they are now.

"Students were asked to help, but there is only so much that officials can do to regulate water without literally standing over people as they brush their teeth," Lewis said.

On-campus residents in 1976 were asked to limit their laundry washing to only necessities and only on weekends, and snack bars stopped serving coffee, tea and hot chocolate because of their mixture with water.

Instead of canceling physical education
See DROUGHT HISTORY, Page 7

Officials Consider UNC's Standards For Excellence

Criteria could help University better compare itself with peers

BY JOHN FRANK
Assistant University Editor

Striving to reach the University's goal of becoming the nation's leading public university, administrators presented the UNC Board of Trustees with a laundry list of criteria Thursday during the governing body's first meeting of the academic year.

Chancellor James Moeser and Provost Robert Shelton engaged the BOT in an exhaustive discussion about the measures Thursday, debating the merits of some standards and adding others to the extensive list.

Administrators said the standards are meant to capture the qualities of a large research university. "Not only do these reflect the complexity of Carolina but they also allow us to do quantitative measures," Moeser said. "These are measures of excellence by which we want to be held accountable."

The measures are broken down into six categories: undergraduate program strengths; graduate and professional students; faculty strengths; research and programs; extending the University beyond the campus; and finance, facilities and staff development.

They will allow administrators to more effectively compare UNC with peer institutions such as the University of California-Berkeley and the University of Michigan.

Shelton said the standards are still a work in progress and welcomed input from the board.

BOT members said that it was a good place to start but that there is more work to be done. Much of the discussion involved the undergraduate program strengths on which organizations such as U.S. News & World Report most often rate UNC.

The measures outlined by Shelton suggested different ways to gauge the quality of incoming students using just SAT scores, AP scores and diversity. But trustees wanted to see more standards such as grade point average and class rank used.

BOT members also struggled with how to market UNC to incoming students.

Shelton suggested emphasizing UNC's financial accessibility and proportion of courses with less than 20 students. But members said UNC can't be described by just facts and figures.

Trustee Nelson Schwab said one of the biggest reasons why students come to the University is for the intangible experience of UNC. But he admitted that would be difficult to measure.

Other topics the board discussed included ways to gauge the success of students, the recruitment of graduate students and the retention of faculty. The breadth of the discussions left many trustees overwhelmed. "I think this thing needs focus to be really effective," said trustee Paul Fulton.

Student Body President Jen Daum agreed. "The challenge now is to really focus these measures and make a decision, as a campus, what the best ways to mark our progress (are)."

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History is a vast early warning system.

Norman Cousins