

Football weather

Today should be partly cloudy with a high in the 80s. Saturday the high will be in the 80s and it will be sunny.

The Daily Tar Heel

Staff writers

Lists of those selected for DTH writing staffs are posted on the bulletin board in the DTH offices today.

Volume 87, Issue No. 188

Friday, September 7, 1979, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

News/Sports/Arts 933-0245
Business/Advertising 933-1163

Football weekend—pleasure, pain

New parking rules: keep off the grass

By ROANN BISHOP
Staff Writer

Approximately 12,000 cars, trucks, vans and campers will roll into town this weekend as the Tar Heels kick off against South Carolina for the first home game of the season.

But the days when football Saturday saw cars parked on every available square inch of grass or sidewalk are coming to an end. New parking rules designed to prohibit parking in unauthorized areas will be enforced beginning with Saturday's game, said Richard Sharpe, coordinator of traffic monitor programs.

"Due to obvious safety reasons as well as traffic congestion we are asking everyone not to park on sidewalks and curbs," Sharpe said. "This has been a big problem in the past."

"But this year the University has more parking area with the acquisition of the parking lot on McCauley Street and the new parking deck on Manning Drive. We are trying to make people more aware of these additional lots so there will be

See preview for Saturday's game on page 6

less congestion and damage to the landscape where people park on the roadsides."

Other alternatives to the parking shortage are the Victory Village parking lot and parking zones B, C, D, 7, and 8 near N.C. Memorial Hospital.

Shuttle buses will be running to Kenan Stadium from Kroger Plaza, University Motel, Manning fringe lot and Horace Williams Airport.



70 traffic monitors, shuttle buses
...to prevent parking on grass

Approximately 70 traffic monitors, almost three times the number used last year, will direct traffic and provide information. About half of these monitors will be stationed on sidewalks to ensure that no cars will park on the curb.

"Towing will only be a last resort," Sharpe said. "For the first game, cars will not be towed but moved to another part of campus. People having their cars moved should contact the dispatcher in the traffic office located in the basement of the Y Building," Sharpe said.

Students parking in zones S-4 and S-5 in Ramshead parking lot and along Stadium Drive should move their cars before Saturday morning to allow space for Rams Club members. Students leaving their cars parked in these zones will also have their cars moved to different locations on campus.

The new rules have been in the making for a long time, Sharpe said.

"The University simply can't afford to keep reseeding these areas," Sharpe said. "The purpose of these new rules is to get people to utilize these lots that perhaps they didn't know existed."

Stadium additions give comfort, relief

By JOHN FISH
Staff Writer

When 50,000 fans file through the gates of Kenan Stadium Saturday afternoon, they will notice several new stadium additions completed this summer.

The most needed addition was the construction of four new women's restroom buildings. The buildings are located in each of the quadrants of the stadium and should help ease the problem of extra long lines created at women's restroom facilities.

The buildings are two stories high and will include eight new small restrooms.

"We've lacked women's restroom facilities, and this will be a welcome addition," UNC Athletic Director Bill Cobey said.

The buildings still need some work, but "they will be usable on Saturday," said John Swofford, assistant athletic director.

Cobey said the student body's change in the past four years from more male to female students was the major reason for the additional construction.

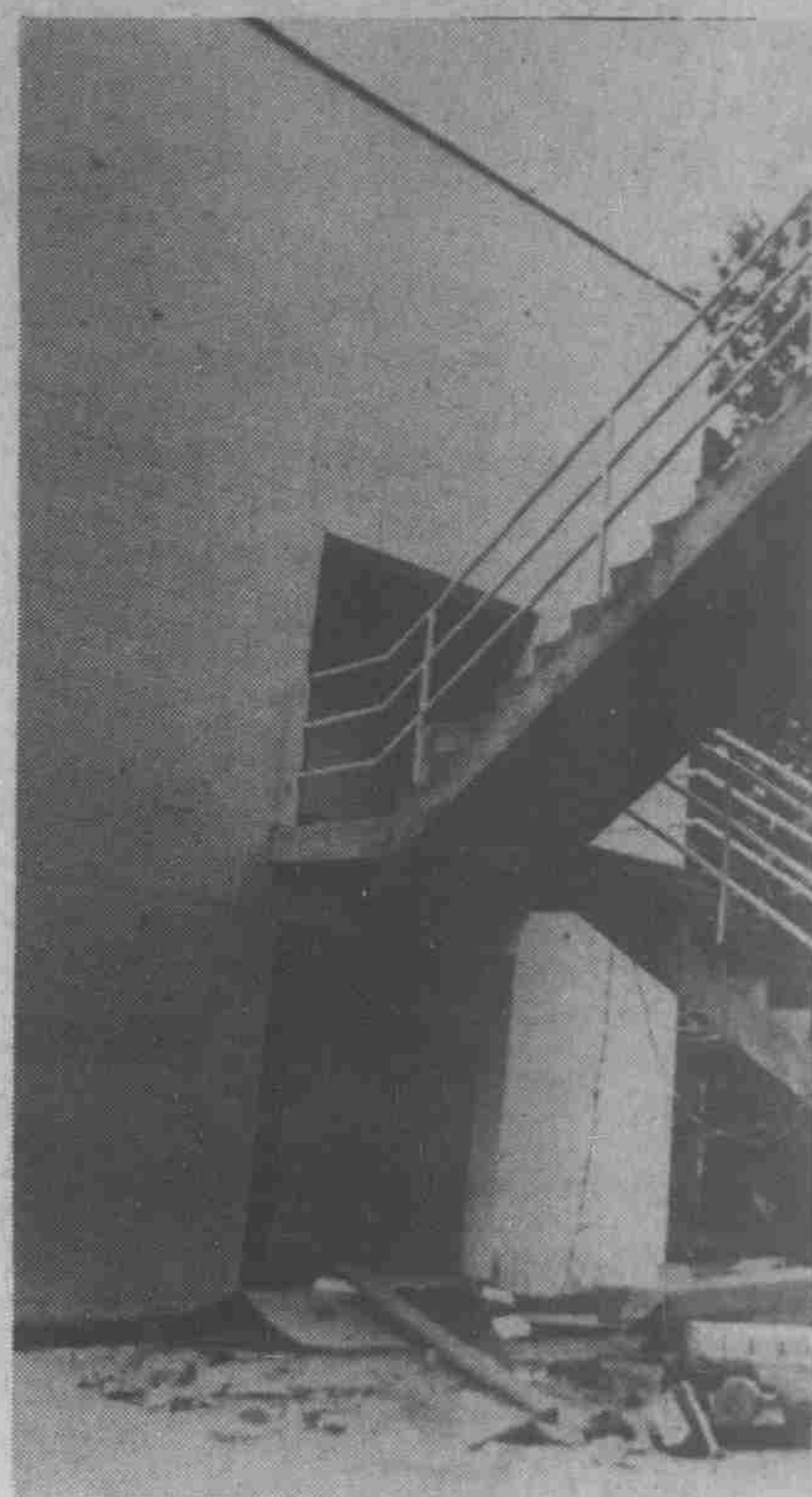
Kenan Stadium's other major change is the addition of 1,500 additional student seats in the West end zone stands. The new seats replace student seating previously located in the North stands of the stadium.

The North side seats are considered the least desirable in Kenan, Cobey said, and will now be sold as general public seating. "In effect, we've brought the students more together."

"We've found, surprisingly enough, the end zone tickets rank second in priority. I don't know why, but people can group together casually, and they like that," he said.

The additional end zone seats mean approximately 14,000

See STADIUM on page 3



New women's bathroom facilities
...not finished, but usable

Russians keep low profiles

HAVANA, Cuba (AP)—The Russians in Cuba, whoever they are and whatever their mission, are keeping a low profile during the current summit meeting here of non-aligned leaders—many of whom frown on big-power alliances.

But longtime residents and observers say they are definitely here. After the native Spanish, Russian is the most common language heard on the streets of Havana, they say.

The Cuban government has ridiculed U.S. assertions that 2,000 to 3,000 Soviet combat troops are stationed on this communist-ruled Caribbean island, but they have not flatly denied it.

When asked about Soviet troop presence, Cuban officials shrug, smile or inquire why one would want to know. "You Americans see Russians everywhere, don't you," one Cuban Foreign Ministry official said.

It is not known where the Soviet troops are thought to be in Cuba, though they are presumed to be stationed well away from the capital. U.S. officials say that besides the combat brigade, there are estimated to be 1,500 to 2,000 Soviet military advisers and technical military personnel in Cuba.

In Havana's downtown area, overlooking the cobalt blue sea, stands a 25-story building topped off with cone-shaped antennas. The building is guarded closely by Cuban security men. No unauthorized person is allowed to approach.

Inside, say reliable sources, Russians, East Germans and Czechs work. It is not an embassy. Their families also stay there, the sources report.

As in other foreign posts, the Russians generally keep to themselves, using separate facilities and seldom making unapproved, casual contact with the local people. But during the summit they are particularly noticeable.

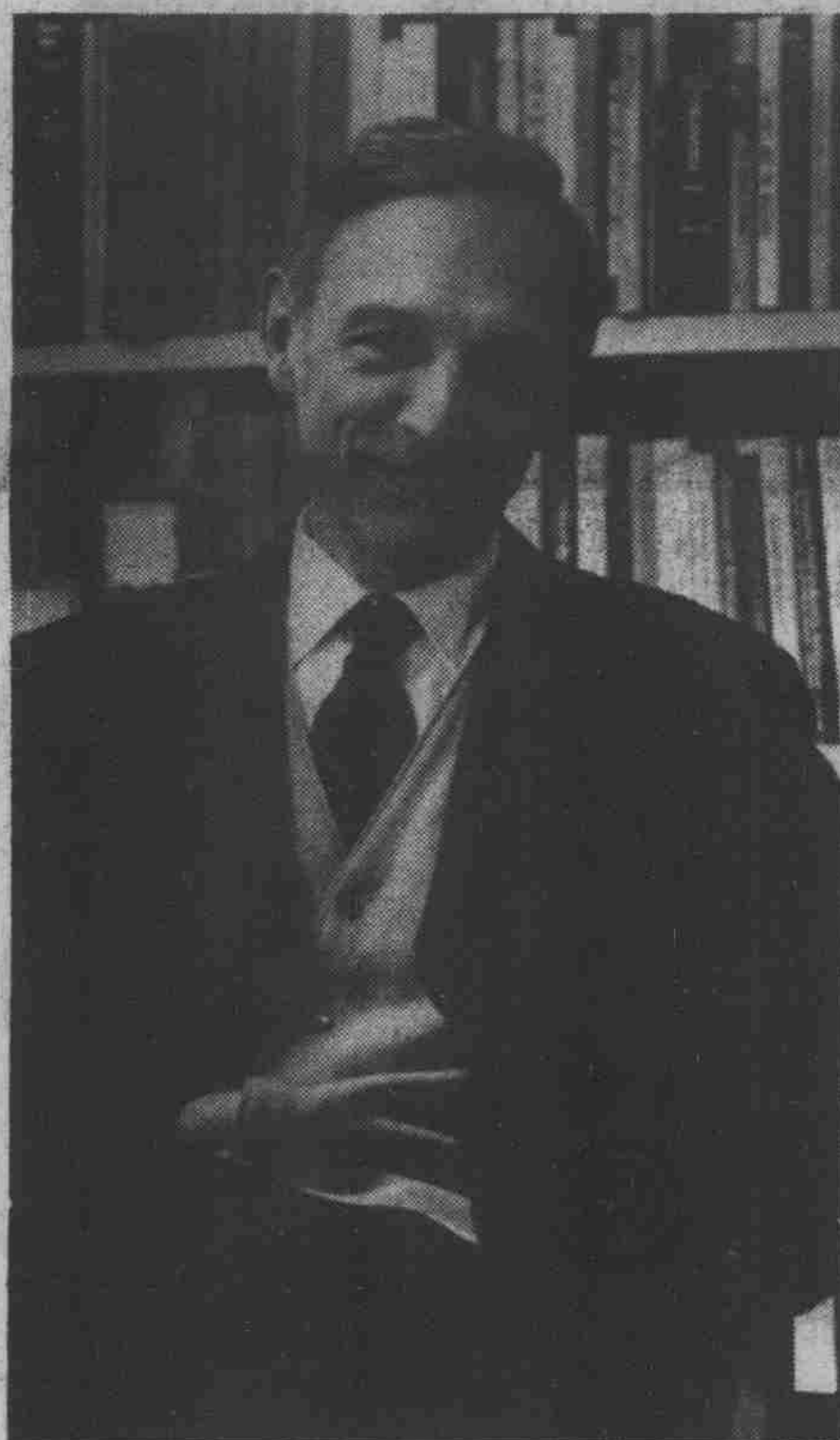
"They disappeared from sight about two weeks ago," said an East European journalist covering the conference. "It's clear they were told to..." and he flicked his hands in a scattering gesture.

Asked where the Soviet combat troops were, a Cuban woman working as a guide at the summit conference said laughingly, "Come with me. I will take you all over the island and I bet you won't see one Russian soldier."

If so, according to some foreign observers, that may be testimony to the Soviet proclivity for avoiding too much public exposure overseas.

But the telltale evidence of the U.S.S.R.'s almost two-decade-old friendship with Cuba can be seen all over Havana. Soviet-made pantyhose sells for the equivalent of \$6 in shops. The Russian language is taught in all schools, and if English does not work in conversation with Cubans on the street, Russian often does.

Each night a long line stretches up to the Moscow restaurant in Havana's new section. Inside the somberly decorated dining area, where air conditioning has re-created a Siberian climate, not a Slavic face was in sight one night this week. Tables were occupied by Cubans eating fried fish, chicken salad and other dishes found in Cuban restaurants.



High grades due to improved student body
...relaxed grading policies—J. Charles Morrow

Grade crackdown continues

By PAM HILDEBRAN
Staff Writer

Although nine University departments targeted for a grade crackdown last fall lowered their grade point averages, 16 others posted higher GPAs for fall 1978 than for the previous year, according to a report released by UNC Provost J. Charles Morrow.

Last October, Samuel R. Williamson, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, announced a crackdown on high grade-point averages in the departments of American studies, comparative literature, dramatic arts, music, physical education, political science, sociology, speech communications, and radio, television and motion pictures. The Spanish curriculum of the department of Romance languages also was included.

Williamson announced the crackdown after a request by Morrow. Morrow said the problem of high grades was due to an improved student body and relaxed grading policies.

The percentage of As and Bs for the fall semester 1978 was 63.4, which is 1 percent below the 1977 value. But Morrow said the 1978 percentage is less than 1 percent away from the mean of the values for the last six years. For the years 1973 through 1978, the values remained close together. But in 1974, when the highest percentage of As and Bs was recorded, the difference from the mean exceeded 1 percent.

Morrow said Thursday that spring results are not studied because "fall is the busiest season" and there is a shortage of time in the spring. He said he had mixed feelings about the results.

"Some (averages) were substantially up and some were substantially down," Morrow said. "It's a subject I'm still keenly interested in but disappointed at the way things are going."

Morrow said he has asked Williamson, as well as other department chairmen involved, to continue to monitor grading policies and work

to lower averages. The departments that listed a higher percentage of As and Bs than the previous year are astronomy, biology, botany, chemistry, classics, economics, English, French, Italian, naval science, philosophy, Portuguese, Russian, statistics and the schools of Business Administration and Journalism.

"I think the good students are terribly shortchanged," Morrow said. "If the majority get high marks, no one can tell who the truly outstanding students are." He added that grade-point averages should be lowered in those departments that need to do so, but all the departments need to think about grade inflation.

Deviations in averages have been small from year to year, Williamson said. He and Morrow have disagreements in several areas concerning how to deal with grade inflation, he said.

"I will continue to remind colleagues that their grading practices should reflect sound, professional assessments," Williamson said. "But I don't think it will be anything like it was last year."

Williamson said his primary concern this fall will be making sure instructors who are teaching sizable numbers of freshmen give exams to their students by mid-semester.

"Mid-term grades are essential so that we can have some sense of how they (freshmen) are doing," Williams said.

Several departmental chairmen gave reasons other than stricter grading policies for GPA deviations, however. Beverly W. Long, chairman of the department of speech communication, said that according to statistics, she found only one difference that could account for the deviation in the past two years.

"We had a much higher percentage of freshmen and sophomores registered last year," Long said. "In the past, registration has been

over 80 percent juniors and seniors."

Richard Elam, chairman of the department of radio, television and motion pictures, said after the report came out in October, he made a careful study of the RTVMP students.

"Our majors make higher grades outside of Swain Hall than inside," Elam said. The only non-major course in the department, RTVMP 45, constitutes about one-third of all the students in the department, and most of them are juniors and seniors, he said.

"The trouble with looking at the statistics is that they don't look at specific programs," Elam said.

Madeline Levine, chairmen of the department of Slavic languages, said that although the Russian department's percentage of As and Bs went up 9.4 percent, she was not planning to do anything to reverse the trend. "The reason is that Russian has such a high difficulty rate and attracts highly gifted students," Levine said.

Morrow said he monitors grade averages every year. The results of this fall's grade study should be available by early April, he said.

Comparisons of the nine departments affected by the fall 1978 crackdown show that the percentage of As and Bs given fell from 84.2 percent in 1977 to 82.5 percent in 1978 in the American studies department; from 71.3 percent to 63.7 percent in comparative literature; from 74.8 percent to 67.9 percent in dramatic art; from 82.7 percent to 79.7 percent in music; from 91.4 percent to 90.5 percent in physical education; from 74.3 percent to 63.3 percent in political science; from 70.6 percent to 62.3 percent in RTVMP; from 70.5 percent to 59.8 percent in sociology; and from 81.5 percent to 74.3 percent in speech. As and Bs also fell from 71.8 percent to 69.4 percent in the Spanish curriculum.

Bus ridership on all routes increases 22 percent

By SUSAN LADD
Staff Writer

Ridership on the C bus route, which many students use to commute to campus, increased 98 percent during the first week of classes this year compared to the same week last year, according to Chapel Hill Community Transit's monthly report.

Overall ridership on all routes in the month of August jumped 22 percent, from 102,329 to 124,595, over the ridership for the same month last year. Off-campus routes used by students, such as the C route, showed the most dramatic increases.

Ridership on the F route is up 45 percent over last year during the first week of classes, and up 30

percent on the N route. Ridership on the U and S campus routes remained about the same.

Town Council member Gerry Cohen, who analyzed the report, said roughly 1,000 more people are riding the buses every day compared to last year. The increase is primarily the result of increased service, he said.

"The interesting thing here is that last year, student government argued against increasing pass prices, saying that it would cut ridership," Cohen said. "So we increased the fares and pass prices on the town routes, and reduced the price of passes for the U and S routes. We used the money from increased pass prices to provide more service, and ridership went

up. "What this means is that it's the availability of service that's important, not the price."

Chapel Hill Transportation Director Bob Godding attributed the overall ridership increase to higher gas prices, the six percent increase in service since June and parking shortages. Bus ridership has been increasing steadily over the summer, Godding said. Ridership this July, for example, was up 19 percent over July 1978.

While the city is pleased with the booming service, Godding said the system is fast reaching the capacity of service it can provide. Overcrowding on the C route has become such a problem that some people

have been left behind when buses were filled to capacity.

"We're trying to respond to the demand right now and have been sending extra buses out (to Carrboro), but we can't sustain this level of service with the resources we have now," Godding said.

If the overcrowding persists, Godding said, the town will have to work with the University and Carrboro to provide more service. The University's contract with the town stipulates that if changes need to be made in the level of service, the contract will be renegotiated.

Alternative plans

N.C. tests government energy programs

By PAM KELLEY
Staff Writer

The diversity of North Carolina's geography has made it a testing ground for energy conservation programs that will be publicized nationally after they are investigated in the state, Carrboro Mayor Robert Drakeford says.

Drakeford, who is president of the North Carolina Council of Black Mayors, was presented with a \$30,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Energy this summer. The money was given to allow the council to hold a conference aimed at solving the energy problems of small cities and to begin planning energy programs in small North Carolina cities, including Carrboro, which later may be used nationwide.

North Carolina has been named a superior trial state for energy programs because its terrain includes mountains, piedmont and coastal areas, and different types of programs can be tested, Drakeford said.

The Black Mayor's Council held its energy conference in August in Asheville and hosted 250 local-government officials from across the nation. The officials made preliminary assessments of the energy needs of their towns, Drakeford said.

Carrboro's preliminary energy-needs-assessment-report was put together by Town Manager Richard Knight and Alderman Nancy White. Drakeford said it will be published in about a month.

That is only the first phase of the planned program. "In the next phase, 15 N.C. towns, including Carrboro, will involve citizens in a detailed assessment of their energy needs, to determine how energy can be saved," Drakeford said. He estimates that this work will require around an additional \$65,000 in federal funds, and although the money has not been guaranteed yet, he said he expects the project will be funded.

"The council is planning to buy or lease two computers, which have been loaned at various times to

the 15 small North Carolina towns involved in the project," he said. The computers will be used to figure energy costs.

Citizens will be able to determine how much they spend for energy by submitting information to the computer about the types of energy used, such as what is used for the cars they drive and what they use to heat their homes. The computer figures out how much energy is costing them, Drakeford said.

"The computer figured I was spending \$5,000 a year on energy," he said. After someone figures his energy costs on the computer he can then figure how much money he can save by changing the way he uses energy. Drakeford said he hopes Carrboro will have such a computer by January.

After the 15 N.C. towns finish their energy needs assessments, they will be able to write proposals to fill the needs based on documented evidence they will have gathered, Drakeford said.



Robert Drakeford