

Eight-day orientation criticized

By MARTHA WAGGONER
Staff Writer

Although the results of a survey to determine what UNC freshmen thought of this year's orientation program have not been calculated, students and faculty involved in the program say they have reservations about continuing the extended orientation next year.

The orientation program lasted for eight days this year, five days longer than in previous years. Freshmen arrived on campus Aug. 19 and were involved with orientation until classes began Aug. 27. The Office of Student Affairs and the Residence Hall Association are conducting surveys of freshmen, junior transfers and the orientation staff to get their feelings on the program. The results should be in by the end of October.

But some people involved with the program have already formed definite feelings about it. Lisa Harper, Orientation Commission chairperson, said she thought the orientation activities went well, but the program was simply too long.

"I don't support the eight-day orientation," she said. "I think it's too long. But administratively, it's here to stay. From what I've heard, South Building loved it—having all those days to process all that red tape."

Donald Jicha, associate dean of the General College, said the General College advisers were positive about the extended program, however. "There was an opportunity for General College advisers to talk to students before registration," he said. "The advisers were all for it, I think, 100 percent."

Part of the additional time was for freshmen to take placement tests in English, foreign languages and math to avoid last minute class changes that occurred last year. "We certainly stopped more than 1,000 class changes," Jicha said.

The proposal for an extended orientation next year will be considered by the Student-Faculty Calendar Committee but final approval rests with the chancellor. "I think the chancellor will approve it," Jicha said. The 1979-80 calendar was issued on Nov. 27 of last year. This means the decision on next year's orientation should be made within the next two months.

Jicha said he believes students enjoyed the extended orientation.

But some students involved in



Lisa Harper: Long orientation...bothersome, but here to stay

orientation disagreed with Jicha. "Orientation was too long for most of the freshmen to keep into it," said Jan Alsager, resident assistant in Granville South. "The orientation counselors lost interest in keeping up with the freshmen. 'Everybody had kind of forgotten orientation. A lot of them (freshmen) just acted bored. They were uneasy being in limbo that long.'"

Jody Harpster, assistant director of housing for residence life, said the eight-day orientation period tired everyone involved in it. "My understanding from staff meetings was that it was exhausting for the RAs and other support people in the residence areas, as well as on the orientation counselors," he said.

But Harpster said he felt the program did go well. "The Orientation Commission did an excellent job planning orientation this year," he said.

Associate Vice Chancellor for Student Development William Strickland, who worked as the adviser to the Orientation Commission, said he will withhold his final opinions about orientation until results of the surveys are in.

"Eight days is an awful long time between arrival and when academic work begins," he said. "If I had my choice, I would choose a shorter period of time. But I can see some value in a longer period of time."

"My observation was that a lot of things went well because of that longer period of time. General College advisers seemed to feel encouraged by the degree of contact because of the increased time made available."

Strickland said the people involved with orientation will consider options such as having the placement tests during Tar Heel days in the summer and cutting down on the orientation period before school starts.

Cuba forces will stay

Carter: Troops no threat

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Carter reported to the nation Monday night that the Soviet Union has refused to remove its troops from Cuba, but he said the controversy "is certainly no reason for a return to the Cold War."

Carter said he has received "assurances from the highest levels of the Soviet government" that the troops are manning a training center in Cuba and offer no direct threat to U.S. security.

Nevertheless, the president said, "We shall not rest on these Soviet statements alone," and he announced that the United States is increasing its own military presence in the Caribbean.

In recent weeks, Carter had said the United States would act on its own to change the situation if no agreement could be reached with the Soviets. On one such occasion, he said, "The status quo is not acceptable."

Calling anew on the Senate to ratify the strategic arms limitation treaty, the president said rejection of SALT II "would seriously compromise our nation's peace and security" and leave allies in Europe "confused and deeply alarmed."

In his nationally broadcast speech Monday night, Carter said Soviet officials insisted to him that the brigade is a training unit, and not a combat unit. He said

Soviet officials had indicated, "they will not change its function or status as a training center."

"We understand this to mean that they do not intend to enlarge the unit or give it additional capabilities," Carter said.

The president also reported assurances that the Soviet personnel on the island "will not be a threat to the U.S. or to any other nation."

Soviet officials have insisted publicly for weeks that the Russian troops in Cuba are not a combat brigade and that they have been there for years. Carter confirmed that U.S. experts believe "this unit had existed for several years, probably since the mid-1970s and possibly even longer." But he did not go so far as to accept the Soviet characterization of the brigade as a training force.

"Just recently, American intelligence obtained persuasive evidence that some of these forces had been organized into a combat unit," Carter said.

It was understood that the Soviet assurances Carter cited were dealt with in a personal exchange last week between Carter and Brezhnev.

Carter sent a message to Brezhnev last Tuesday, it was learned, and the Russian leader replied on Thursday.

The issue concerning Soviet troops in Cuba has delayed Senate consideration of the SALT II accord

signed by Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in Vienna. Carter's speech was an effort to remove the roadblock and urge Senate approval of the accord. Carter described a series of steps that he was taking to bolster the U.S. presence in the Caribbean.

• "We will monitor the status of the Soviet forces by increased surveillance of Cuba."

• "I am establishing a permanent full time Caribbean Joint Task Force Headquarters at Key West, Fla., which 'will substantially improve our capability to monitor and respond rapidly to any attempted military encroachment in the region.'"

• "We will expand military maneuvers in the region and we will conduct these regularly from now on."

• Without getting specific, Carter said, "We will increase our economic assistance to alleviate the unmet economic and human needs in the Caribbean region."

While declaring that the presence of the brigade continues to be a cause of concern, the president declared, "I have concluded that the brigade issue is certainly no reason for a return to the Cold War. A confrontation might be emotionally satisfying for a few days or weeks for some people, but it would be destructive to the national interest and the security of the United States."



Marion Thorpe

Integration attempts continue; UNC-CH still 90 percent white

By MARK MURRELL
Staff Writer

As more students pour into the University of North Carolina every year, the role of the five predominantly black colleges in the 16-campus system is changing, partly because many more black students than ever before are going to predominantly white schools, several UNC system chancellors said recently.

"There has been a disproportionate shift of black students out of black schools in the past 10 years to compensate and accelerate integration," North Carolina Central University Chancellor Albert Whiting said.

Whiting said the overall national percentage of black students attending black schools is about 23 percent—the exact opposite of the situation 10 years ago.

However, all of UNC's black institutions were over 88 percent black at last fall's head count.

The five predominantly black schools in the system are North Carolina Central University in Durham, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical University in Greensboro, Fayetteville State University, Elizabeth City State University and Winston-Salem State University.

From 1973 to 1978, the number of non-black students attending the institutions doubled, and by 1976 UNC-Chapel Hill had a higher percentage of black students than all but seven of the nation's major research universities.

But according to fall 1978 statistics, UNC-Chapel Hill is 90.6 percent white. There is approximately the same percentage of white students at the Chapel Hill campus as black students at the state's predominantly black schools.

Many officials, such as UNC Associate Dean Hayden B. Renwick, think there should be a certain ratio of students at both predominantly black and white schools, but that the historically black schools should remain black.

"It's only realistic," Renwick said. "The trick in making them (the black schools) work, is giving them the same money given the white schools."

Elizabeth City State University Chancellor Marion Thorpe said although there is not enough state money legislated for the schools, they are "moving very rapidly."

"More so than ever before, there has been a sincere effort in helping the schools," he said. "There is a true equality of opportunity."

Fayetteville State University Chancellor Charles "A" Lyons said that the financial pinch being felt by black schools is shared by many small private institutions around the country. He said black schools are no more unstable than any other class of institutions. FSU has come under fire for a number of accounting mixups in the school's book keeping records.

The enrollment in black colleges is among the lowest of the 16

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Student voter power 'sleeping giant' in Orange County's political arena

By SUSAN LADD
Staff Writer

Editor's note: This is the second in a three-part series on the influence University students have on local politics.

In Orange County, the potential of student voting power lies dormant, many local politicians say, and student interest in local politics usually is minimal. While the lack of student participation may be a reflection of the apathy of the nation as a whole, many observers trace it to the absence of issues and candidates that appeal to students.

David Hinds, chairman of the South Orange Black Caucus, called student voting power a "sleeping giant" in a recent interview.

"There is no great issue that captivates students right now," Hinds said. "They are not using their voting power now, nor are they going to anytime soon, it seems. It's just a reflection of the apathy all over the nation right now."

But Hinds said that the power is there, and if utilized, could make a big difference in local politics.

an analysis

"There is a great potential, especially if there was some coordination among students. If the students decided to do anything, there would be no stopping them, they could do it," Hinds said.

The problem, he said, is getting students involved. Many students, especially those living on campus, don't feel that issues of the town affect them.

"Maybe if there was a candidate who wanted to do away with the bus system, they'd get involved," Hinds said.

Richard Whitted, chairman of the Orange County Board of Commissioners, said he feels graduate and married students have more interest in county politics than most undergraduates.

"Students could have a greater influence if they would register and participate in local government," Whitted said. "I think their influence is greater in Carboro and Chapel Hill than in the county as a whole."

Whitted compared student political participation to overall citizen participation in elections recently.

"There has been a downturn in political participation all over the country," Whitted said. "I also think that students tend to rally around

causes rather than whether the government is operating efficiently."

Whitted said one reason for the lack of interest in national politics is that students tended to follow the idealistic, visionary type of politician.

"This type of candidate, like McGovern, produces an exciting experience in politics," Whitted said. "But when you have a choice between Jimmy Carter and a Jerry Ford, neither has that idealistic quality."

Whitted said that Sen. Edward Kennedy may be the kind of politician that would attract student voters. Locally, he said, there will probably be more student voting in Chapel Hill, because candidates who have close ties with the student body will make more efforts to recruit the student vote.

"I think we'll see in the Chapel Hill elections a greater participation in the student vote," Whitted said. "What the outcome of that will be, I don't know."

Elections board chairperson Pat Carpenter also said students are more attracted to issues in an election.

"If there is an issue that will affect students, it will draw out more participation than just the candidate will," Carpenter said. "Then, sometimes there are candidates that attract students."

"Potentially, student voting could have quite an impact," Carpenter said. "Traditionally, however, it has not had the impact on local elections that it could."

Carpenter said she feels student participation in politics has decreased in recent years.

"In the '60s, students tended to get much more involved with social and moral issues. It was a very vocal time," Carpenter said. "In the population as a whole, apathy is pretty widespread."

"It takes a lot of experience of voting patterns within one's family, neighborhood and community to realize what voting means."

Carpenter said students often do not feel that issues in the town and county affect them, but that is not necessarily true, she said. For example, referenda on "greenspace" and the proposed parking deck downtown will provide services for all Chapel Hill residents, she said.

"Students see these as issues for the town and community to decide," Carpenter said. "Students have concerns to which they give higher priority, such as academics and social activities on campus. I think also there's a feeling of being so overwhelmed by things to do, that some things are put on the back burner."

Mayoral candidate Joe Nassif said he did not view students as a voting bloc any more than he would view residents of any single area as a voting bloc.

"In my mind, I assimilate them into the town and don't single them out as students," Nassif said. "If any group gets together, and bands together on a certain issue, they have political power. That's true statewide and nationally of any group with an issue or issues. But that is a shallow government, because it's only founded on one issue, and does not have the consensus of all the people."

"Everybody should take advantage of the opportunity to register and vote, and in Orange County, they have that opportunity," Nassif said. "Students don't have that opportunity everywhere in the state. They have that opportunity because of people in this county that cared and said that no matter what a person's occupation, they had a right to vote."

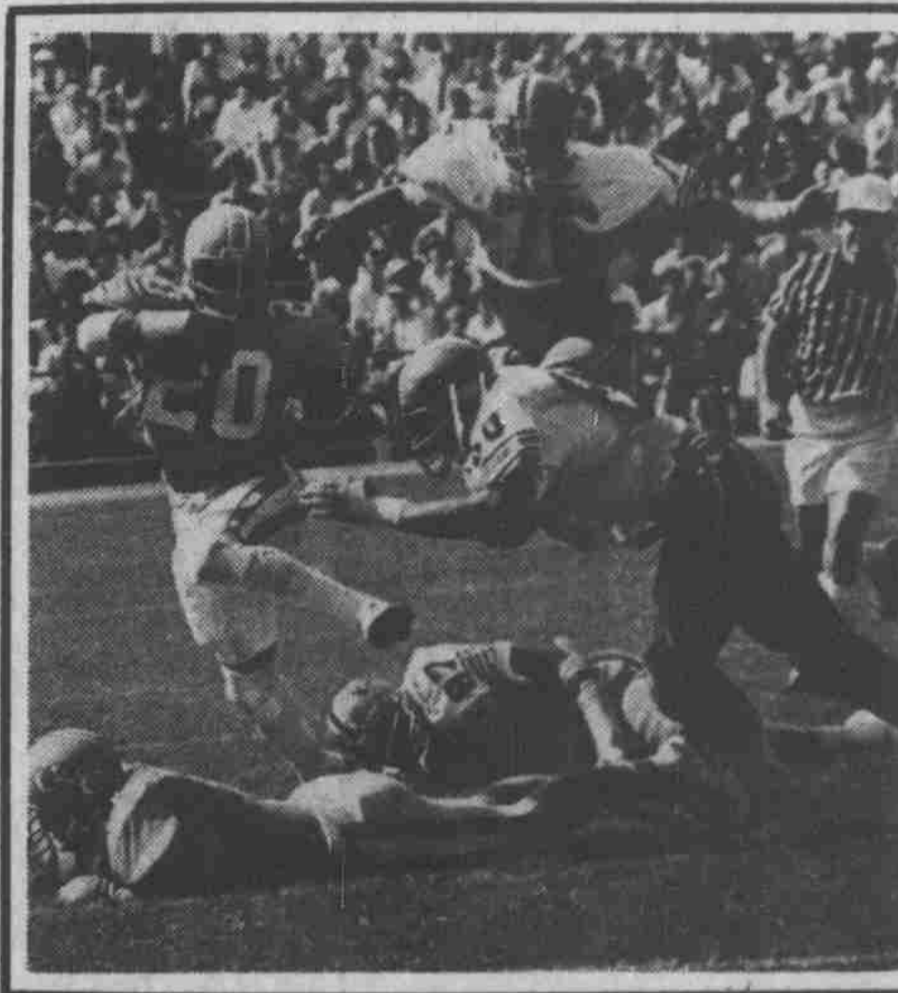
Nassif was chairman of the Orange County Board of Elections in 1978, when the conservative Orange Committee filed suit against the elections board, charging that 6,300 citizens, mostly students, were illegally registered to vote.

In March of 1978, Superior Court Judge James H. Pou Bailey ordered Orange County voting rolls purged of all students who listed home addresses outside the county, and designed a questionnaire to establish student residency.

"We were asked, behind the scenes, to compromise, and told that if we didn't, the judge (Bailey) would lower the boom on Chapel Hill," Nassif said. "And in his ruling, he did just what the people (who asked for the compromise) said he would."

Bailey's order, which would have eliminated approximately 2,000 student voters from county rolls, was stayed by the state Court of Appeals in April 1978, but was overturned by the state Supreme Court in February 1979.

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Amos is famous

Carolina's Amos Lawrence has ridden his 214-yard performance against Army to the national rushing lead.

Lawrence, originally credited with 209 yards, is averaging 141.3 yards per game. Curtis Dickey of Texas A&M is second at 135.5, followed by Maryland's Charles Wysocki at 134.2.

In other football news, freshman tailback Kelvin Bryant is expected to be out at least a month following successful surgery on a separated shoulder, according to Dr. Timothy Taft, team orthopedic surgeon.

Opening U.S. tour

Pope blesses Boston flock

BOSTON (AP)—Pope John Paul II opened a pastoral visit to his divided American flock Monday, raising a shepherd's crozier to bless a drenched but ecstatic Boston. He had words of praise and friendship but warnings, too, for this rich and troubled nation.

"I greet you America the Beautiful," the pope told a cheering throng in Boston Common in the first major address of his six-city U.S. tour. "I want to tell everyone that the pope is your friend."

He hailed America as a free and generous land, but said its youth was being lured from religion to the empty "escape" of sexual pleasure, drugs, violence and indifference.

"I propose to you the option of love, which is the opposite of escape," the pontiff said amid a downpour that had turned the historic common into a sea of mud.

As many as 400,000 people crowded the park, waving flags, banners, handkerchiefs and whatever else was available as the pope, dressed in white and gold, raised his arms in blessing.

The crowds had stood under umbrellas, singing while they waited for the pontiff, who landed at Boston's Logan Airport in mid-afternoon. His motorcade from the airport ran about 40 minutes late, but when he finally approached along Beacon Street, standing in an open car, his arms outstretched, the throng broke into shouts and cheers.

Umbrellas were lowered as the stirring hymn "Praise to the Lord, the Almighty" signaled the pope's arrival. He stood on the altar, brightly spotlighted against the dusk, and began the Mass.

The motorcade had changed its route to avoid a demonstration by an estimated 1,000 persons protesting the shooting of a black youth at a football practice Friday.

The pope had spoken of the city's racial problems in a visit to Holy Cross Cathedral en route to the common, noting that "people of all races, colors and creeds have created workable solutions."

Thousands lined the city's narrow streets as the pontiff's motorcade drove from Logan Airport, passing through neighborhoods that represent Boston's—and the nation's—diversity.

First Lady Rosalynn Carter welcomed John Paul II for the week-long tour that will also take him to New York, Philadelphia, Des Moines, Chicago and Washington.

"We welcome you to our country with love," she told him. "We Americans of every faith have come to love you in a very special way."

The pope replied in his deep, thickly accented voice: "It is a great joy for me to be in the United States of America to greet all the American people of every race, color and creed."

The Pontiff set himself a punishing schedule for his seven days in the United States. He will deliver more than 60 speeches.