

There is a 20 percent chance of rain today, increasing to 50 percent tonight, increasing to 50 percent in the low 50s with the low tonight in the 30s.

There will be a meeting for all those interested in working as staff writers, copyeditors or photographers for the *Daily Tar Heel*, today at 5 p.m. in the DTH lobby.



Two of the students in the 'Outreach to Inmates' program attend class...inmates take courses at colleges in the UNC system

## Outreach

### Inmates study at UNC

By EDWINA RALSTON  
Staff Writer

Havard Grey did not fit into the mold of the average student enrolled at the University last semester.

First of all, he was 45 years old. He finished his high school education on the GI bill in 1961 when most of us had not even entered grammar school. He never had an Orientation Counselor and he did not go to home football games on the weekend. Grey was an inmate at the nearby Orange County Prison.

He took four three-hour courses and worked two days a week at the Administrative Data Processing Department as a study-release student.

Grey studied through "Outreach to Inmates," a program which allows convicted criminals to take correspondence courses through the UNC system.

"Outreach," funded primarily by N.C. foundations, pays for the inmates' enrollment fees, books and study materials. Each year as many as 120 prisoners can enroll in the program.

"We're looking for the good students who have the real future to contribute something to society," said program director Brick Oettinger of the UNC Division of Extension.

The inmates must have a high school diploma or the equivalent to be considered for the program. "We're not aimed at everyone; only 14 percent of the inmates are eligible," Oettinger said.

The ineligible prisoners are offered other educational programs through community colleges and high schools and can work toward the equivalent of a high school diploma, Oettinger said.

Describing himself as "somewhat of a bookworm," Grey said he enjoyed studying. "The school has made the years (in prison) count for something."

"I believe if a man commits a crime he should pay for it. I also believe he should be given the opportunity to improve himself," he said.

Grey entered the state's prison system at Raleigh's Central Prison in September 1976 as a

convicted felon. In early 1977, he was transferred to the unit in Yadkinville where he studied through an educational co-op program at a local school. The co-op officials told him about 'Outreach' and urged him to apply.

Because he already had his high school diploma and had attended Campbell College, Grey had no problem being accepted and began studying through the 'Outreach' program. By May 1978 he had received minimum-security status and an honor grade that was required for admission to the 'Econo College' program. That program is an on-site instruction program offered at the Orange County Prison in Hillsborough, where he was later transferred.

In the spring semester of 1979, Grey gained admission to UNC through the evening college and began taking courses on campus.

He was on campus from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. each weekday. During that time he had to be in class, at work, in the Union or in the library.

When he went back to the prison, he was not allowed any special privileges because he was a student. "When I have a break, I go back to camp; I can't go to Fort Lauderdale or to Vermont skiing."

Each night at 9 Grey had to be in his dorm. He described the study conditions there as "almost impossible." Usually he had only 1 1/2 hours a day plus spare weekend time to study, he said.

Before tests, Grey said he got permission to study in the library during class hours. Sometimes, the guards let him study in a lighted shower stall after hours at the prison.

Grey said the extra effort was proof that an inmate wanted to improve. "The people who come to school are willing to work, so they will be willing to work when they get out."

Since it began in 1973, the 'Outreach to Inmates' program has been successful. Oettinger said the completion rate of inmates enrolled in correspondence courses was better than 50 percent. The completion rate for non-inmate cor-

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# Frustration continues; hostages, U.S. still wait

The Associated Press

Despite an announced agreement on their release, 52 American hostages remained in Iran early today and Iran's chief negotiator said his government would set a deadline for U.S. banks to transfer frozen Iranian assets to the Bank of England.

"If this is not done, harsher decisions will definitely be made," Executive Affairs Minister Behzad Nabavi said in a recorded interview broadcast by Tehran Radio early today.

The White House said early today that negotiations were continuing. Nabavi said he had asked the Algerian delegation in Tehran for a meeting and would relay the deadline to it.

The broadcast gave no indication of the deadline. But White House press secretary Jody Powell warned Iran that the incoming Reagan administration would be bound by the hostage agreement only if the captive Americans were released before Ronald Reagan took office at noon.

Iran's official Pars news agency quoted Nabavi Monday as saying U.S. banks submitted an 11-page appendix on future Iranian financial claims "to make it binding on Iran to drop any further claims beyond the approximately \$8 billion which are to be escrowed" in the British central bank.

"Even with the utmost optimism, this could only be viewed as an underhanded maneuver for delaying the final solution of the problem, especially after the U.S. president had issued an order for releasing Iran's assets in the U.S. banks," Nabavi said. He blamed the U.S. banks "for needlessly dragging out the issue."

A White House official and two U.S. bankers said they did not know what Iran was talking about. In New York, Citibank spokesman John J. Maloney said the 11-page appendix was part of the agreement that Iran, Algeria and the United States signed early Monday.

"The banks were not party to it and had no part in its drafting," Maloney said. "It is an agreement among the governments, and we believe the administration will clarify that it is in no way intended to force Iran to drop any rightful claims."

One Iranian official in Tehran said the problem was minor and the hostages could be released "any moment," ending their 14 1/2-month ordeal.

## Hostages remain in Iran

Tehran airport officials said early Tuesday that the hostages would remain in Iran at least until late in the morning. "They will leave probably about 10 o'clock," said one official, reached by telephone from New York. That would be 1:30 a.m. today EST. He said the crews of two Algerian Boeing 727s had returned to their hotels for the night and the hostages were not at the airport.

A group of Algerian doctors and nurses had examined the captives and one doctor, reached at his Tehran hotel early today, said, "All the hostages are in good health." He refused to say where the doctors had examined the Americans.

Early Monday, Iran released silent film to American television networks showing some of the hostages being examined by the doctors.

There was no indication from the film whether the captives were aware that an agreement on their release had been reached.

According to Pars, Nabavi said that under terms of the agreement, the American banks had to transfer Iran's assets to the Bank of England before the hostages could be released.

But by midnight Tehran time (3:30 p.m. EST) "no news had been received of this transfer," Nabavi said.

A spokesman at the office of Iranian Central Bank director Ali Reza Nobari said a meeting of Central Bank officials had been under way several hours, well past midnight.

In Washington, a U.S. official said that Iran had not completed arrangements with the British bank.

Another U.S. official said earlier that a controversy had arisen over Iranian demands for assurance that if any of its frozen assets turned up in the future they would be delivered, with interest, to Iran. "It is not insurmountable, but the whole package is not in place," the State Department official said. He made the statement before Nabavi issued his allegations.

The delays forced President Jimmy Carter to abandon a plan to fly to West Germany to greet the hostages in the final hours of his presidency. Reagan asked Carter to serve as his special envoy and receive the hostages there after the inauguration.

There were conflicting reports throughout the day on the movement of the hostages and the airport was closed to reporters.

State Department spokesman John Tattner said he had no confirmation the hostages were at the airport and it was uncertain when Iran would free the Americans held captive for 444 days today.

Reagan was asked Monday evening if he would honor the agreement should the hostages still be held after his inauguration. He said, "I'm not going to make any comment on this situation at this point that might in any way have any influence on anyone."

## Too optimistic?

Secretary of State Edmund S. Muskie said negotiations were continuing on "the last document ... it has to do with the transfer of assets. My impression is that it's manageable ... I expect we will resolve it."

Asked if Carter may have been too optimistic in announcing the agreement, Muskie said, "The basic agreement is still sound; it's still the basis for the resolution of the problem."

In answer to a question about whether the last-minute dispute could torpedo the settlement, Muskie said, "When you use the word 'possible,' I can imagine any horror story."

Jack Watson, Carter's chief of staff, said today that after the 50 men and two women held since Nov. 4, 1979, have been freed, a hostage compensation commission would be created by executive order to decide whether "there should be some form of compensation" for the hostages and their families.

The nine-member commission would have four members appointed by Carter and five by Reagan, Watson said in an interview on the Public Broadcasting System.

Several weeks ago, U.S. officials said that because of the principle of sovereign immunity, there were serious legal questions



Jimmy Carter

about whether the hostages could sue — and win — claims against Iran.

"I can't tell you if it is deliberate," Carter's spokesman said of the delay. "It was hard to tell what was deliberate and what was not with them all along."

Carter announced before sunrise Monday that the United States and Iran had reached agreement "which will result, I believe, in the freedom of our American hostages."

He did not say when, and hours later it remained unclear whether they would reach freedom under President Carter or President Reagan.

Powell said he had no way of knowing when the matter could be settled. While he said nothing had arisen that was not anticipated, he acknowledged the differences could become a serious problem. "I suppose any differences could, under certain circumstances, lead almost anywhere," he said.

Carter's spokesman said the hostage deal involved two sets of documents, one to outline the agreement the president announced and a second to implement it and get the hostages freed. He said the second set, "enormously complicated and enormously technical," remained under discussion.

## Reagan concerned

"All of us are encouraged but still have our fingers crossed," Reagan said. "I think there will be a concern that all of us will feel until we know they're airborne, actually on their way, in view of the history of this whole thing."

Reagan said he concurred in the hostage release settlement, "unless there's something we haven't seen yet." He said he didn't think there was. Carter had kept him informed on the hectic negotiations for freedom.

The problems seemed typical of a crisis that wore on for more than 14 months, with a roadblock for every solution Carter attempted.

"I would not want to call it a delay," State Department spokesman John Tattner said. "We have an agreement and it is being implemented. We expect the hostages to be released."

## Tim Smith announces for president

By WILLIAM PESCHEL  
Staff Writer

Tim Smith, a junior political science major from High Point, announced Monday he was a candidate for student body president.

"I am concerned about the student services aspect of the University and ways of improving it to better serve the students," he said.

Smith said he favored recruiting minority students. "I would like to see Student Government increase funding to the Black Student Movement for their achievement weekend. This program should be expanded."

"I am against the fee increase because the Student Government, as of Dec. 2 had a \$96,467 surplus. They also reported \$11,625 in unappropriated general funds plus \$21,233 in funds not used by organizations," he said. "Like the national trend, I feel we should cut out the waste in Student Government."

"Also, the CGC was informed that Student Government could invest funds in a checking account that would draw interest. I would be in favor of that."

"This does not mean I would not support a fee increase. If inflation gets any higher, cutbacks would then be necessary."



Tim Smith

Smith said he wanted to set up a liaison office with the office of student affairs "to deal with complaints about faculty members and grade appeals; something a student may not know how to handle. The student affairs office does the same thing, but the Student Government can offer another point of view besides the University's."

Smith said he was against the proposed noise ordinance. "It is totally ridiculous that a fraternity that wants to have excessive noise should pay the \$5 fee in advance. This could cut down on a lot of spontaneous parties."

As for Sun, his golden retriever, Smith said the dog's appearance on campaign posters was to draw attention. Also, "a lot of people on campus know Sun," he said.

## Theriot a candidate for CAA job

By KATHERINE LONG  
Staff Writer

Steve Theriot, a senior accounting major from Greensboro, announced his candidacy for Carolina Athletic Association president Monday.

"The CAA has never been cultivated into a service that students can use," Theriot said.

He said he would like to expand the association by appointing four people to handle jobs the president has had to do alone in the past. "Now, the CAA is a one-man show," he said. "I'd like to get other people involved."

Theriot said he would create the positions of ticket distribution coordinator, special events coordinator, publicity chairperson and *Daily Tar Heel* liaison officer.

"The committee people will free the CAA president to do other things," said Theriot, who worked with present CAA President Charlie Brown this year.

He said the four appointed posts would encourage more student involvement. "There's never been any attempt to find out just what the students want," he said. Theriot also said the four officers would allow the president to act as a liaison between students and the



Steve Theriot

athletic department.

Theriot said he would like to see a token system for bloc tickets established. Groups which have bloc seating would hand out pieces of paper printed with a token to members of their group, which would ensure that only group members would get the bloc tickets.

Theriot also would like to start a notebook to be handed down to the next CAA president, "with hints about how the job could be done more easily," he said. "The CAA is undeveloped now — every year it starts back at zero."

"There are a lot of things the CAA does that don't get off the ground," Theriot said. "It should be a service to student groups."

Theriot is a member of Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity.

## Financial forecast brightens for area

By BEVERLY SHEPARD  
Staff Writer

The financial forecast for Chapel Hill and Carrboro no longer appears as bleak and uncertain as it was immediately after the election of fiscally conservative Republicans to the White House and Congress in November.

The federally funded General Revenue Sharing Program, which expired Sept. 30, 1980, was given a three-year extension by Congress last month.

"(A discontinued program) would have had a significant impact on local governments in North Carolina," said David Reynolds, director of Inter-Government Relations for the N.C. League of Municipalities. "In cities like Charlotte, the impact would have been substantial."

An N.C. League of Municipalities task force lobbied with other public interest groups for re-enactment of the program.

A town's share of federally collected revenue is based on a complex formula which measures population, tax payments and per capita income. In most cases, as in Chapel Hill, the funds are incorporated into general budgets, to be used at a town's discretion.

Opposition to the program primarily resulted from the liberty afforded to the local government recipients, said Jonathan Howes, Chapel Hill mayor pro tem and co-chairman of the N.C. League of

Municipalities revenue sharing task force.

"There was significant opposition to (the program)," Howes said. "The very reason local governments like it is the very reason Congress doesn't like it. Congress doesn't like that lack-of-control feature."

Despite some opposition, all U.S. congressmen from North Carolina, with the exception of Sen. Jesse Helms, favored the revenue sharing program, Reynolds said.

Orange County's representative, L.H. Fountain, was chairman of the House Subcommittee on Inter-Government Relations and Human Resources, which developed the revenue sharing legislation.

"Sen. Helms was making some supportive statements at one time, but in the end, he voted against (the program)," Reynolds said. "He supported the theory of the program, but at the same time, he doesn't feel the federal government should be sharing revenue at a time when there is a (federal) budget deficit."

Even so, Howes said many American cities had come to depend on the federal funding for city equipment, community development and as additional support for general operating budgets. A small number of towns, like Carrboro, use the money to operate transit systems.

At least two-thirds of the state's cities would have felt the impact of a discon-

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