

# Research Triangle Park examined in retrospect

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Staff Writers

**Editor's note:** This is the first installment of a five-part series about the Triangle area in general and the Research Triangle Park in particular. Today's story is a retrospective on the Research Triangle Park. Stories on successive days will outline the Triangle's future, and the potential problems it faces as one of the fastest-growing areas in the country.

The cities of Raleigh, Durham and Chapel Hill grew up under differing circumstances. They housed competing universities. Yet, somewhere among those differences the seeds for a cooperative community of research industries were planted.

Now that seed has grown into an area that covers 5,500 acres of rolling hills and boasts 41 research facilities, 44 commercial firms and an annual payroll exceeding \$170 million.

Its name is Research Triangle Park. The three cities which form the Triangle rank 76th in population nationally but first in Ph.D.'s per capita. The reality of Research Triangle Park today began as a dream in the mid-1960s.

The late Luther Hodges, governor of North Carolina when the park first began, called the complex "the marriage of North Carolina's ideals for higher education and its hopes for material progress." The success of that marriage is due in large part to the three cities which form the Triangle.

Raleigh was laid out by William Christmas in April 1792 and became the state's center of government. North Carolina State University was opened in 1889 as the North Carolina College of

Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. The name was changed to North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering in 1917.

Durham, which houses Duke University, began as a county crossroads and grew rich from the tobacco industry. The town of Durham was incorporated in 1867 and the Union Institute, from which Duke University came, was founded in 1838.

Chapel Hill takes its name from the New Hope Chapel that stood at the crossroads on the route from Petersburg, Va., to New Bern, N.C., in the 18th century. When The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill opened its doors in 1795, Chapel Hill began to grow and is now home to one of the largest universities in the South.

The three universities have helped to make Research Triangle Park what it is today.

Each of the three universities donated a building worth \$2.5 million dollars, plus \$75,000 a year. In addition, many researchers from the park teach at the three schools.

Research Triangle Park has industries as large as IBM Corporation with 5,000 employees and Burroughs Wellcome, a large pharmaceutical research laboratory with a payroll of 1,035 employees. The North Carolina Educational Information Center Program has only two employees, but all industries in the park must obey a set of strict but well-regulated rules.

Six acres is the minimum for building sites, but only 15 percent of the land in each lot may be built on. Noise, smoke and vibration must be held to a minimum, and manufacturing industries must be directly related to research processes.

The Research Triangle Foundation and the Research Triangle Institute are the governing bodies of the park. Representatives from the three universities are board members of these factions and ensure that the entire Triangle area benefits from the park.

Research Triangle Park is now seen as one of the foremost centers for research and technology of the dozens of other research parks located in the United States and around the world.

However, experts agree that Research Triangle Park is unique.

"There's nothing like it at all," said C.X. Larabee, director of Information Services for the Research Triangle Institute. "There are always dozens of them all over the world," he said, but there is no research park with three universities working together.

Mark Money, who wrote a doctoral thesis on research parks and helped start a park at the Uni-

versity of Utah, said Research Triangle Park was unique because it had the most land — and therefore, was more flexible than any other research park. "It's a rare situation," he said. "They (the

original planners) showed a lot of foresight, setting apart the amount of land they did."

Officials at National Humanities Center looked at 26 sites all over the country before deciding to locate at Research Triangle Park, said the center's director, William Bennett.

Bennett said the proximity of several universities, the park site and the enthusiasm of the people combined to make Research Triangle the center's choice. "It was so many things coming together," he said. "There was a very positive air."

Money said the first research park, and the one which Research Triangle Park was somewhat modeled after, was Stanford Industrial Park near Stanford University in Palo Alto, Ca. That park began in 1951.

Stanford, which is only 700 acres, leases its land because acreage is so limited. Research Triangle has enough land to sell to interested companies.

To be successful, Money said, a research park needed organizers who could get along with both a university and a business, a clearly defined policy of what the park is and "somebody in charge, not an anonymous committee."

Money's research park at the University of Utah is patterned after Stanford Industrial Park, as are most other parks, because of land limitations. But a park now in the planning stages in central Florida is similar to Research Triangle, its planners say.

Dr. Ralph Gunter, executive director of the Central Florida Research Park, said the park could one day be the size of Research Triangle Park because of the amount of available land in Florida.

"I don't know how big this park will get, but it has a lot of potential," Gunter said. The park is being developed near the University of Central Florida in Orlando.

Gunter is very optimistic about the success of his park and other research parks. "I really believe the future for research and development companies will be to locate near a university," he said.

Gunter said companies which located near universities attracted researchers, who want to keep one foot in the university door. Research companies in turn find it easier to recruit the quality of people they're looking for near a university, he said.

Bob Anderson, managing partner of Chapel Hill City Planning and Architectural Associates, is helping to plan the new Florida park. More than 20 years ago he helped plan Research Triangle.

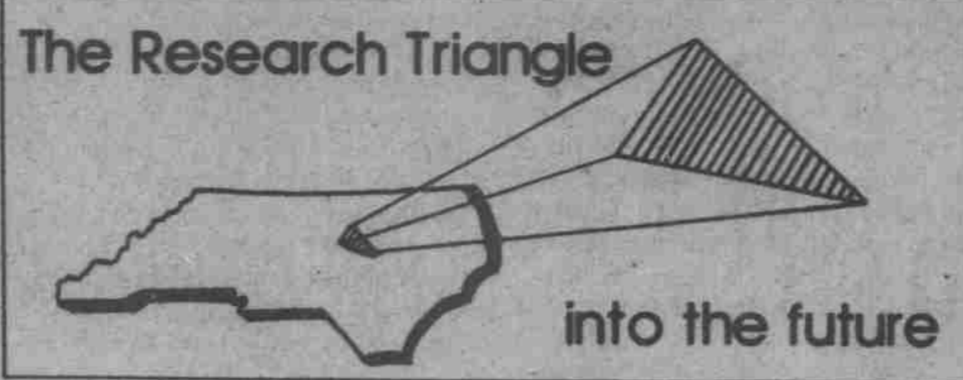
"It's a good concept," Anderson said. "You take advantage of available brains at universities," and universities take advantage of research facilities. "It's a complimentary thing," he said.

Officials at Stanford University and Research Triangle Park both said that many people toured the parks every week, thinking about starting similar projects.

In the Research Triangle area, the park has made the surrounding communities grow tremendously, and with that growth has come related growing pains for the area.

The park has put pressure on municipal facilities to expand rapidly. Raleigh Public Planner Butch Breazeale said. In the future, Breazeale said, there is a potential problem in sudden demand on facilities.

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## The Daily Tar Heel

Serving the students and the University community since 1893

Monday, April 13, 1981 Chapel Hill, North Carolina

### Bus Survey

Student Government representatives are scheduled to conduct a survey on Chapel Hill and Carrboro buses today and Tuesday. See page 3 for story.

### Balm reading

Look for a high near 80 today, with the low in the mid-50s. It will be breezy, with only a slight chance of showers.

## Columbia blasts off smoothly

The Associated Press

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla.—Space shuttle Columbia roared into space Sunday and sailed a perfect course around Earth, beginning an era of making space a workplace for mankind.

And everything worked. Flight One of the winged space freighter, piloted by John Young and Robert Crippen, got off on time, soared into orbit and exercised its cargo bay doors during a critical early-flight test. Some of Columbia's troublesome tiles shook off, but officials weren't alarmed.

At the start of their third orbit, Shuttle Control told the astronauts, "You guys did so good, we're going to let you stay up there for a couple days." That meant a wheels-down landing Tuesday at Edwards Air Force Base in California. Target time for the first runway landing of the space age is 1:30 p.m.

Meanwhile, Columbia was circling 172 miles above Earth. It was the first time since 1975 that Americans were in space.

The flight began precisely at 7:00:03 a.m. "That was one fantastic ride; I highly recommend it," said Crippen, a 15-year astronaut on his first trip in space. "Oh, man, that is so pretty," he said seeing Earth from space for the first time.

John Young, setting a record with his fifth trip into space, said, "It sure hasn't changed any. It's something else out there."

President Ronald Reagan watched on television from the White House after his first night's sleep at home since he was shot. Shortly before launch his message was read to the astronauts: "You take the hope and prayers of all Americans with you."

Roads around Kennedy Space Center were jammed Sunday just before lift-off, just as they had been for last Friday's scheduled launch, when a computer problem stopped the countdown and launch 16 minutes before ignition.

For two miles, Columbia rose nearly straight from its launch pad into a morning sky.

Two minutes into the flight spent rocket boosters were cast loose, falling 16 to 18 miles into the ocean, where two ships waited to recover them for re-use. And the external tank, having expended its half-million gallons of liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen bring the shuttle almost to orbit, tumbled away and broke into small pieces as it fell into the Indian Ocean.

The first and most important test of Columbia's mechanical systems was accomplished 105 minutes into the flight, at the beginning of the second of a planned 36 orbits, when Young and Crippen opened two large doors on the space-ship's 60-foot-long cargo bay.

That worked fine, but television cameras, peering through the door showed that a few of the ship's 30,922 heat-resistant tiles had torn away from the upper rear surface of the ship. Officials said the missing tiles were not in a critical area and represented no hazard to the vehicle and the crew.

With re-entry and landing, Space Transportation System One will become the first ship to go into space, return and be ready to fly again.



Two residents of Craige are still asleep Sunday morning after spending Saturday night on the dorm's volleyball court. Their flat is furnished, strongly reminiscent of modern American dorm room, but it seems comfortable enough for them. The poster, framed by trees in the background, adds an artistic touch to the setting. Warm weather in recent days has allowed more students to enjoy the great outdoors.

## Board of Trustees approves building dorm

By LYNN PEITHMAN  
Staff Writer

The UNC Board of Trustees approved a proposal Friday to build a \$7 million, 500-bed dormitory to meet growing student requests for on-campus housing.

The proposal now goes to the N.C. General Assembly base budget committee. If the assembly approves the plan, which it is expected to do, the plan will go back to the board in June to be reconsidered.

In other business, the board approved employment policies for EPA non-faculty employees. Employment policies concerning annual leave according to how long a non-faculty employee has been employed by the UNC system are now uniform.

The board also voted to take control of all campus parking lots on football Saturdays. The vote gives the board the authority to clear lots needed for Rams Club members.

The board also decided to reduce fines for cars parked on campus without stickers. The fine had been increased from \$10 to \$20 in an effort to cut the number of violations. The board decided to reverse the policy after it was determined that the only effect of the \$20 fine was the collection of more money.

If approved by the General Assembly and the board, the new dormitory would be completed in 1984. Several sites are being considered. Two of the more preferable ones, Student Body President Scott Norberg said, were behind Kessing Pool and behind Parker dormitory. All sites must be researched by the Chancellor's Building and Grounds Committee.

"I'm strongly in favor of the on-campus housing proposal," Norberg said. "I think it is very important that low cost housing be available."

He said that 142 people were on the waiting list for on campus housing in March 1976. In March of 1980, 1,236 people were on the waiting list. These figures

show a "strong trend towards students wanting to live on campus," he said.

A survey conducted by the Office of Student Affairs showed that students wanted housing that was convenient to campus, well-managed and was low-cost, he said.

There is not much difference between the costs of the off-campus apartments and the on-campus dorm, but the dorm is more desirable because it meets the necessary criteria.

The approximate costs for dormitories in 1984 would be \$828 per year, compared to the present rate of \$662 per year. The new dormitory rate would be from \$2,203 to \$2,279. The price of the new dorm, if costs are spread over the other dorms by \$100, would be \$883 to \$959.

Norberg said he did not object to the cost of the new dormitory being distributed over current housing rents, because it would be cheaper than apartments. "It is the only way housing will be affordable."

## Budget requests cut by Finance

By JONATHAN SMYLLIE  
Staff Writer

At the end of the first week of hearings the Finance Committee of the Campus Governing Council has recommended cutting the budgets of 18 of the 34 organizations requesting funding.

After another week and a half of hearings, the Finance Committee will present a tentative breakdown of the \$207,390 budget to the entire CGC for approval.

The committee has recommended allocations of approximately 75 percent of what each organization had requested this week. To balance the budget, the committee must grant an average of 67 percent, Finance Committee Chairperson Mike Vandenberg said Sunday.

The request that drew the most discussion was that of the new weekly newspaper, *The Phoenix*. The publication's request of \$20,334.50 was cut by the Finance Committee to a recommended \$13,474. The original request was more than 9 percent of the total amount available for allocation.

For the first time in the history of the budgeting process, this request was con-

tested publicly. A 12-page report questioning the Finance Committee's assessment of *The Phoenix* as a "very high caliber publication dedicated to in-depth investigative reporting on issues not covered in existing campus publications (in particular, the *DTH*)," was submitted to the committee by senior Frasier Ives. Ives is the former campaign manager of *The Daily Tar Heel* editor Jim Hummel.

"Committee members are lobbied everyday," Vandenberg said. "The report seemed to fall under this category. I think the report was important only in stating in written form many of the questions that needed to be asked."

"I am disappointed *The Phoenix* staff was not given a report the same time the committee was," he said.

Ives said he wrote the report because he thought the campus did not need another publication and that a new addition would hurt the already existing publications.

"In my opinion *The Phoenix* duplicates many of the functions already funded by the CGC," he said.

"Because of their (*The Phoenix's*) large request all other organizations would get even less than they did last year." One of *The Phoenix's* editors, Thomas Jessiman, called the report a vicious attack on their publication.

"The whole tone of the thing was aimed at discrediting our paper in the hope of defeating our budget request," he said. "The damage is irrevocable because the CGC and the money decides the future of our paper. It is still unbelievable to me that we were never shown a copy until the meeting itself."

Jim Hummel, *Daily Tar Heel* editor, approved having the report presented to the committee after conferring with other *DTH* editors.

"We have never questioned *The Phoenix's* right to exist as some people see this action as being," he said. "We simply wanted to give the CGC an alternate point of view, which we feel they had not got, and express our belief that *The Phoenix* funding request was excessive."

Vandenberg summed up the committee's view of the new newspaper: "*The Phoenix* was funded because the committee took an overall view of the campus

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### Has shot at ACC regular-season title

## Lacrosse team cuts off Duke's offense, wins 22-5

By GEOFFREY MOCK  
Assistant Sports Editor

DURHAM — It was sign-up day for the Duke Lacrosse Clinic, but after watching North Carolina demolish the Blue Devils 22-5 Sunday at Duke, the youngsters in line could not help but wonder what the clinic could teach them that they would not learn by simply watching the Tar Heels play.

The decision was never in doubt as the second-ranked Tar Heels won their 16th victory over the Blue Devils in 17 contests and clinched at least a tie for their first-ever Atlantic Coast Conference title. Virginia defeated Maryland Saturday to finish the conference play with a 3-1 record. Carolina is now 3-0 in the ACC, 5-0 overall, and has only N.C. State left in its conference schedule.

The Blue Devils appeared to have the early mo-

mentum, slowing down the tempo and drawing first blood on a score by Hunt Brawley after 1:52 of the game, but Carolina responded with five goals in two-and-a-half minutes and took Duke out of its offensive strategy.

"Our style is a faster tempo," UNC coach Willie Scroggs said. "We like to run. Duke likes to play a more half-field game."

The Heels ran out to a 7-2 lead after the first period and extended it to 14-3 at halftime. Scroggs cleared the bench in the second half, but the reserves kept the pressure up by scoring eight unanswered second half goals before the Blue Devils completed the scoring with two last-minute goals.

Carolina placed 12 players in the scoring column with Monty Hill leading the way with four goals and an assist. Kevin Griswold, Pete Voelkel, John Basil, Andy Smith, Bob Volker and Dan Aburn each scored

twice and Michael Burnett, Jeff Homire, Dave Wingate, Terry Martinello and Chris Mueller each scored once. Burnett, the team's leader in assists, had four assists; Tim Voelkel had three.

The only statistic the Tar Heels didn't dominate was in face-offs, where Blue Devil Chris Sussingham gave Duke a 20-12 advantage in that category. However, poor Blue Devil execution and a hawking Carolina defense stopped Duke from taking advantage of this and cutting into Carolina's lead.

Tar Heel goalie Gary Waters stopped 11 shots in his second start since Tom Sears suffered an ankle injury. Scroggs said that despite having limited experience at the position, Waters had proven himself worthy.

"Gary is a fine young goalkeeper," Scroggs said. "Sears could have played if we needed him, but his ankle is still sore and Gary deserved the start."

Waters played midfield for Carolina last year, but he said two victories in the goal had given him confidence in his new position. "It's the playing time that does it," Waters said. "Practice is altogether different from games. I'm still learning as a goalie. You never stop learning."

Despite Carolina's dominance in the series with Duke, the Blue Devils have played the Tar Heels tough in recent years and after last week's emotional 13-12 win over Maryland, Scroggs said he was worried about a letdown.

Carolina now has two non-conference opponents on its schedule before the showdown with State, but the ACC title will then be foremost in the team's mind. "We're pretty excited," senior captain Tom Federico said. "We'll be psyched up. State's beaten us in past years and we'll be ready for the game."