

Patchwork

Variable cloudiness today with a 30 percent chance of showers. Highs in the mid-70s; lows in the mid-50s. Winds light and variable.

The Daily Tar Heel

Serving the students and the University community since 1893

Vote today

Registered voters can cast their ballots today for the 4th Congressional District and 16th District state Senate seats, and for two amendments to the N.C. Constitution.

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Andrews, Cobey sling mud 'til end; each sure of win

By PAULA LEONARD
Special to the DTH

The major issue on the minds of voters in the 4th Congressional District today will be either incumbent Ike Andrews' voting record or Republican candidate Bill Cobey's inexperience, according to spokesmen for the candidates.

The main issue Cobey stressed in his campaign was Andrews' record of voting against the Rousselot balanced budget amendment, which has been defeated seven times by the House. Claude Allen, spokesman for Cobey, said the issue was crucial to the economy and the election.

"The budget issue is the most important one in the district," he said Monday.

Andrews' spokesman Randolph Cloud said, however, that the deciding issue in most voters' minds would be Cobey's lack of public service experience.

"When they compare that with a record of over 20 years of public experience," Cloud said Monday. "It's obvious which they'll choose."

Cloud added that he did not think Andrews' prior driving record and recent guilty plea to Driving Under the Influence of

alcohol charge would effect the election. He said that, although it was an issue at the beginning of the campaign, it was no longer an important issue to most voters.

The spokesmen for both Democrats and Republicans predicted strong support for their candidate. And each said their party's candidate would win the election.

Cloud, explaining the success he predicted for the Democrats, said that he expected Andrews to win in Wake County. This, he said, would mostly be due to the large percentage of black voters who support Andrews in the county.

"We will get 95 percent of the black vote in Wake County," he said, and added that Andrews had unanimous support from several black organizations. Cloud also said that he expected Andrews to draw support from senior citizens, veterans, educators, government employees and agricultural workers.

Cloud predicted that Andrews would also win in Orange, Chatham and Franklin counties — although by a narrower margin — but would lose to Cobey in Randolph County.

Randolph is a predominantly Republican county, and Cobey should win

it with no problem, Allen said. He also said that although he expected the election to be fairly close, he thought Cobey would win in each of the other 4th District counties.

Orange County has been traditionally Democratic, but Allen said he believed that Cobey would carry the election here anyway.

"The liberal vote will be big here," he said. "But I think Bill (Cobey) will carry Orange County." He explained that this would be possible because Cobey was well-known "outside the political arena" in the area.

Allen said he did not know why Andrews expected to win more votes than Cobey in Wake County.

"Maybe it's because he's spent so much time campaigning there," he said. "Maybe he's just trying to psych himself up."

Although both spokesmen for the candidates said the voter turn-out would be high, a recent Carolina poll said a very low percentage of N.C. voters would cast ballots today. According to the poll, only six out of every 10 eligible North Carolinians have registered for this election.

Cast your vote at 1 of 36 polling-sites

The precincts and polling places in the Chapel Hill township are as follows:

- Battle Park — Chapel Hill Community Center, 120 South Estes Drive.
- Coker Hills — Fire Station #3, Elliott Road.
- Coles Store — Union Grove Methodist Church, Union Grove Road.
- Colonial Heights — YMCA, 980 Airport Road.
- Country Club — Fetzer Gym, UNC Campus, South Road.
- Dogwood Acres — Grey Culbreth School, Culbreth Drive.
- East Franklin — Lutheran Church, 300 East Rosemary Street.
- Eastside — Ephesus Road School, Ephesus Church Road.
- Estes Hills — Guy B. Phillips School, Estes Drive.
- Glenwood — Glenwood School, Prestwick Road.
- Greenwood — UNC General Administration Building, South Road.
- Kings Mill — Aldersgate Methodist Church, 632 Laurel Hill Road.
- Lincoln — Lincoln School, Merritt Mill Road.
- Mason Farm — Community Church Building, Purefoy Road.
- North Carrboro — Carrboro Elementary School, Shelton Street, Carrboro.

- Northside — Chapel Hill Municipal Building, 306 North Columbia Street.
- Orange Grove — Orange Grove Community Building, Orange Grove Road.
- Patterson — New Hope Community Center, Whitefield Road.
- Plantation Acres — Lloyd's Cabin, Hwy. 54W and SR 1107.
- Ridgefield — Binkley Baptist Church, 1712 Willow Drive.
- South Carrboro — Carrboro Town Hall, West Main Street, Carrboro.
- University Lake — OWASA Filter Plant, Jones Ferry Road, Carrboro.
- Weaver Dairy — Fire Station #4, Hwy. 86 at Weaver Dairy Road.
- Westwood — Frank Porter Graham School, Hwy. 54 bypass.
- White Cross — White Cross Recreation Center, Antioch Church Road.

The polls open for voting at 6:30 a.m. and close at 7:30 p.m. Registered voters may vote after showing the registrar positive identification and giving proper name and address. The Orange County Board of Elections expects a 45 percent turnout for the election.

— HOPE BUFFINGTON



Heave Ho

Rescuers attempt to turn over a car belonging to Sharon Horton, a 29-year-old University employee. Witnesses said Horton's car went into a spin before flipping twice and landing on its side in a ditch Monday afternoon on South Columbia Street. Horton escaped before the car turned on its top and avoided serious injury.

DTH/AI Steele

Fed's delays slow students' ability to secure financial aid

By MARK STINNEFORD
Staff Writer

Delays by the U.S. Department of Education in proposing eligibility requirements and establishing administrative procedures for federal student aid programs have proved nearly disastrous for students receiving federal assistance, according to Eleanor Morris, director of the UNC Student Aid Office.

"Because of the (federal) administration's delays for this year, we almost fell apart," Morris said. "It's obvious things are going to be even worse for next year."

Compounding the problem, the Financial Aid Form — which is normally issued by the College Scholarship Service in November — will not arrive until mid-January because of delays caused by a lawsuit against the federal Education Department over the filing fee for the form, Morris said. UNC uses the FAF to determine a student's eligibility for virtually all aid programs.

The delay means students will have only six weeks to complete the form before the March 1 filing deadline. Appearing before the U.S. House Committee on Education and Labor in September, Morris testified that awards under the Guaranteed Student Loan Program were running late because of federal tardiness in issuing eligibility requirements.

She also testified that schools could not confirm the eligibility of many Pell Grant applicants because of delays by the agency contracted by the government to process applications, and that new validation procedures for Pell Grant reports were often inaccurate and contradictory. Morris further testified that notification of federal allocations for campus-based student aid programs were not issued until one week before classes began at UNC.

During an interview last week, Morris suggested the federal delays were deliberately designed to discourage students from applying for federal money.

"Frankly, a lot of people feel — and I tend to agree — that some of the delays are deliberate," she said. "The more people are delayed, the more frustrated they become, and the more likely they are to give up their plans for higher education."

Delays have occurred as the result of "the legislative process and some unexpected problems," said James Moore, the federal Education Department's director of student financial assistance.

"For some reason, people have the idea that there's some sort of sinister plot to slow down the administrative process to discourage students and make them drop out of school," he said. "That is absolutely not true."

Delays in the arrival of Pell Grant eligibility requirements made preparing 1982-83 financial aid packages for individual students especially difficult, Morris said, because the student aid office uses the grants as a "floor for undergraduate student aid." It was only last Friday that the office received the "family contribution schedule" to determine the size of the

grants each student will receive for the 1982-83 school year, she said.

"We had gone ahead and disbursed the Pell Grant money, but it wasn't until we received the schedule that we knew whether we had done it right," Morris said.

As it turns out, most students will receive small increases in their Pell Grant awards, she added.

A family contribution schedule had been submitted in late summer by the Education Department, but it was nullified in early October when Congress overrode a presidential veto of a bill providing an additional \$140 million to the Pell Grant program for 1982-83, Moore said.

In mid-October, the U.S. Congress voted to extend current eligibility requirements for Pell Grants into the 1983-84 school year, rejecting Reagan administration proposals to tighten the program, Moore said.

According to current Pell Grant requirements, a family of four with one child in college can receive an award if the family's gross adjusted income does not exceed about \$20,000, he said. The recent federal administration proposals would have decreased the income ceiling for such a family to about \$12,000 or \$13,000.

Congress has also extended current requirements for Guaranteed Student Loans into the 1983-84 school year, Moore said. Under the existing system, a student from a family earning more than \$30,000 must demonstrate financial need to receive GSL money.

The lawsuit against the Education Department was brought by a private group of students objecting to the filing fee for the Financial Aid Form, Moore said.

While the government has a contract with the College Scholarship Service for the use of information from the FAF, the Education Department contends there is already a single "free form" — a form of no cost to students — for applying for virtually all federal aid in case they don't want to use the FAF. It would be impractical to get rid of the filing fee because information from the FAF is disseminated to states and scholarship foundations, Moore said.

While the suit is still pending, Secretary of Education Terrel Bell will make a decision Friday concerning the use of forms for the 1983-84 school year, Moore said.

Because it provides a more accurate picture of a family's financial circumstances, UNC requires students applying for financial aid to file the FAF, Morris said.

"To do a good job in providing aid, especially to the poorest students, it is essential for us to review all the special circumstances in a family's income," Morris said. "The federal form (the 'free form') is not as flexible in determining those circumstances."

Another aspect of the financial aid picture is the new law, to go into effect July 1, requiring males receiving federal financial aid to be registered for the draft.

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PACs contribute more than \$80,000 to Cobey, Andrews campaign funds

By CHERYL ANDERSON
Staff Writer

Political action committees in recent years have become a major source of funding for political candidates in the United States.

As a trend, corporate PACs tend to give more money to Republican rather than Democratic candidates and labor unions tend to support Democratic over Republican candidates. And the trend is no different in the race for the 4th Congressional District seat between incumbent Democrat Ike Andrews and Republican candidate Bill Cobey.

By Sept. 30, Cobey had raised about five times as

much money as Andrews, according to finance reports. Cobey reported raising more than \$434,000 and Andrews reported raising about \$100,000.

The trend continued and by Oct. 13, Cobey had raised \$513,140 and spent \$504,830; Andrews had raised \$148,552 and spent \$133,585.

Cobey raised more than twice as much PAC money (\$55,475 as Andrews (\$25,110), by Oct. 13, according to the reports.

PACs are organizations formed by special interest groups, business and labor unions which channel money to candidates they want to see in office.

According to federal election laws, labor unions

and corporations are not allowed to contribute money directly to political candidates. They may, however, use their funds to solicit money for a separate PAC which may then solicit money from its executives and administration officials.

Although they have always been a main source of campaign money for political candidates, one disadvantage of PACs is that they closely tie the candidates to the interest groups, said Merle Black, UNC associate professor of political science.

Tom Fetzer, campaign manager for Cobey, agreed that PACs could have a negative effect on candidates elected to Congress, particularly if "the

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Cobey voices concern over educational system

By SUSAN SNIPES
Staff Writer

Fourth Congressional District candidate Bill Cobey voiced his support for student aid and basic research in a meeting with Educators for Cobey Monday morning in the Carolina Union.

Cobey told approximately 30 educators primarily from UNC that although his primary thrust in the campaign had been fiscal responsibility, he also was concerned with education.

Cobey said that because of possible restrictions through federal regulations the responsibility for education should rest primarily with state government and private institutions.

But he said basic research should be handled by the federal government

because the private sector would not support it. Cobey said research inherently belongs in the university setting.

He said America should also develop its young people. "None should be denied an education because of financial reasons," Cobey said.

Cobey cited mismanagement by Congress as the main problem with the present student aid system. He said that presently students never know how much money they will get from year to year. Cobey said this was because Congress was too slow in making financial aid decisions.

Cobey also said there would be sufficient funds if the money was given to only those who are in real financial need. He said money should not be given through

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Leloudis

Jim Leloudis

Student focuses on Southern history

By KAREN FISHER
Staff Writer

At 27, he is pursuing a doctorate in history, working on a book, and helping to edit a special issue of a magazine. He spent a summer interviewing industrial workers in Charlotte and did research for a Charlotte law firm.

Jim Leloudis, a graduate student specializing in post-bellum Southern history, got involved in the Southern Oral History Program in 1979. The program, which gathered information from six communities in North and South Carolina, just finished using a two-year grant from the National Endowment for Humanities.

Leloudis, and others who worked on the program, talked to textile workers, furniture workers, hosiery workers and tobacco workers about industrialization. They are now writing a book based on the approximately 350 interviews they conducted.

"We have a real rare opportunity here, because industrialization occurred so recently, of talking to people who actually experienced the change from a rural, agrarian economy to a more-urban, industrial economy.

"We're trying to document that in the words and experiences of the people who actually went through that experience," he said.

Leloudis and Lu Ann Jones, another graduate student, spent a summer interviewing workers in mill villages in Charlotte.

"When you think about a stranger showing up on your front porch and asking to do a life interview, they were remarkably willing to open up their lives to us and talk with us at great length," he said.

Leloudis said they did fairly undirected life histories of the people interviewed, letting them narrate their own lives as much as possible.

The results? "Very often, people who have studied Southern labor have been, with all the good intentions in the world, baffled at why Southern labor is not organized," Leloudis said. "And very often, they lapse into a kind of explanation that talks about

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