

Weather
Mostly sunny today with highs in the mid-50s and lows in the upper 20s. Increasing cloudiness Friday with highs in the low to mid-50s.

The Daily Tar Heel

What's happening?
To find out who's doing what and where this weekend see the Week's Fare on page 7.

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TV lets students take Duke classes

By STEVE FERGUSON
Staff Writer

UNC and Duke University are participating in a new teleclass program which allows students from one institution to participate in classes at another by way of television communication, said Rick Palmer, director of instructional development for the Media and Instructional Support Center at UNC.

"It is an interactive live television transmission system between Duke University and UNC," he said. The project, which began this fall, is funded by the Microelectronics Center of North Carolina, Palmer said. Students can see and hear the class while it's in progress at the other university, and can ask questions, he said.

Currently the system transmits two UNC computer courses to Duke, and one Duke course here, according to Stephen Weiss, associate professor of computer science. Next semester, the system will include three UNC courses and two Duke courses, all in computer science.

Donald Loveland, director of graduate studies in computer science at Duke University, said the new teleclass system had some advantages. "You can get a specialist in his field to present the course," Loveland said. The visual and audio link is easier than physical transportation between the institutions, and students at the schools can participate in programs not offered at their campus, he added.

The program between Duke and UNC is the first in the state, Loveland said.

Assistant Professor of Computer Science Kye Hedlund instructs a teleclass course called Very Large Systems Integration Systems Design.

"A teleclass is a very different environment than a normal classroom," Hedlund said. It poses some unique problems, including an initial reluctance of the students to ask and answer questions, he said.

Hedlund said the problem was that the camera would zoom in on students who asked questions and this made students uneasy.

To solve this unique difficulty, Hedlund tried to help students adapt to the situation. "We tried to make them feel easy," he said. He introduced students to the technical staff, explained the equipment that was being used, and stopped the camera from zooming in on a student asking a question, he said.

"The class is working out very, very well, and student reaction has been very good," he said.

The class being transmitted from Duke University is Artificial Intelligence, Loveland said. The only complication is that the student is not physically present in the classroom, he said.

Hedlund has a type of "video office hours" for students at Duke who are taking his course by way of teleclass. For 15 minutes after each class, Hedlund allows them to ask questions. He can see and hear the students via the television screen.

The teleclass system is a test of a much larger system, according to Vernon Chi, director of the microelectronic systems laboratory for UNC. Eventually, there will be similar links among several N.C. institutions, he said.

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Squabble

Allen Russell plays a KKK member; Ramone Moses, speaking, plays a preacher; and Stephen Tucker, right, is the emcee in a preview of "Day of Absence" which will be presented by the BSM Ebony Readers and Onyx Theater tonight at 7 p.m. in the Great Hall.

DTH/Susie Post

Syria releases U.S. pilot's body

The Associated Press

Syria released the body of U.S. Navy pilot Lt. Mark A. Lange on Wednesday but said the return of American prisoner Robert O. Goodman depended on relations with the United States.

Syria also accused the United States of direct involvement in the Lebanon war.

In Christian east Beirut, bombs and rockets slammed into residential neighborhoods from Druse positions in the hills overlooking the city. Police reported two civilians killed and 16 wounded by shrapnel.

The body of Lange, 27, of Fraser, Mich., was flown by the Marines to the aircraft carrier Independence off the Beirut coast for its eventual journey home, said Maj. Dennis Brooks, the Marine spokesman.

Lange's A-6 fighter-bomber was shot down Sunday in an attack on Syrian positions in Lebanon's central mountains. His body was delivered by the Syrians to the Lebanese army, which in turn sent it to the Marines.

Syria's state minister for foreign affairs, Farouk Charaa, said at a news conference in Damascus that Goodman, 26, of Virginia Beach, Va., Lange's bombardier-navigator, was considered a prisoner of war.

"He is well-treated in accordance with international rules," Charaa said. Goodman, also a lieutenant, was captured after he bailed out of the stricken plane Sunday.

Charaa said the conditions for releasing Goodman, the first American serviceman held prisoner in Syria, depend on the development of relations between Syria and the United States.

Charaa said the Marines had become a party to the Lebanon conflict, saying the air raid Sunday "constitutes tangible proof of U.S. involvement in Lebanon and the one-sided position taken by the Marines in the internal strife in Lebanon."

Charaa reiterated Syria's determination to fire on U.S. reconnaissance planes flying over Syrian positions in Lebanon.

"This is our right of self-defense," he said. "What would the Marines do if we sent our own aircraft on reconnaissance missions over the U.S. fleet?"

Marine spokesman Brooks said Marines

at Beirut international airport now may shoot back immediately when they come under fire.

Individual Marines have had permission to shoot back immediately since the 1,800-man 22nd Marine Amphibious Unit arrived Nov. 17 to replace the 24th Marine Amphibious Unit in the multinational force.

Under regulations of the 24th Marine Amphibious Unit, Marine outposts had to get permission from the battalion commander before returning fire. At the time, Marines complained to reporters that it would often take 10 to 15 minutes before permission was received.

"We jump at the chance to go at the bad guys," said Lt. John Holloway of Williamsburg, Va., a platoon leader. "The bottom line is that if anybody shoots at us, we shoot back immediately. No one on this line has any qualms about returning fire."

In Beirut, President Amin Gemayel again delayed a decision on whether to accept or reject the resignation of Prime Minister Shafik Wazzan and his Cabinet, which was submitted Sept. 26.

Wazzan offered to resign to make way for a national coalition Cabinet to steer Lebanon out of eight years of civil warfare.

But Gemayel again asked Wazzan to remain in office, promising soon to launch nationwide consultations on the formation of a broad-based coalition government. Wazzan agreed to stay on, a presidential statement said.

It said Foreign Minister Elie Salem will go to Syria today and then to Saudi Arabia for talks on foreign troop withdrawals and national reconciliation in Lebanon.

Gemayel will visit Britain Monday for talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on the future of the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut, Lebanese Foreign Ministry sources said.

Thatcher on Wednesday reaffirmed Britain's commitment to the peacekeeping force, telling the House of Commons in London her country would not be forced into leading a retreat.

Italy and France, which also contribute to the peacekeeping force, have given no indication they will pull out of Lebanon.

UNC, Georgia claim to be the oldest state university

By JIM YARDLEY
Staff Writer

The University of Georgia and the University of North Carolina are both institutions rich in tradition and heritage.

Both schools are recognized as two of the South's finest universities.

But a contention has arisen between the two since both UGA and UNC stake a claim to what is a very revered position in academic circles; that of being the nation's first state university.

"A school really becomes a school when it has a student and a teacher," said Thaddeus M. Bonus, UNC director of Public Relations. "Georgia chartered their university in 1784. They started building it, I believe, in 1802. By that time we had alumni."

Here lies the controversy. UGA was chartered by the Georgia state assembly on Jan. 27, 1785. It did not open, however, until 1801, approximately 16 years later. UNC was not chartered until December 18, 1789 almost five years after UGA. But UNC opened its doors to the public on Jan. 15, 1795, about six years before UGA opened.

The answer to the question, "Who is the first state university?" depends strictly on interpretation of the question itself. UGA was the nation's first chartered state university. UNC was the first state university to open its doors to the public.

"The important thing was the philosophy that the public was responsible for providing education for the general public — not just the elite," said Barry Wood, director of public relations for UGA. "This idea was born here in Georgia with the charter in 1785."

"We are the first state university because action was taken here first," he said. "I am confident that the action taken here spurred the action which later took place in North Carolina and in other places."

William S. Powell, professor of history at UNC and author of *The First State University: A Pictorial History of the University of North Carolina*, disagreed with Wood's belief that the charter was of supreme importance.

"I don't think there's any doubt

that UNC is the first state university," he said. "What good is a charter if you do not do anything with it. I think it's rather vain of the people in Georgia to make any pretense of being the first state university."

In addition, Bonus said, "If you want to play the game of being older, we can go back to the North Carolina constitution in 1776." UNC gained its original foundation in the N.C. Revolutionary State Constitution, which was adopted in Halifax in 1776.

The constitution stated that "all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more universities." No such provision was included in the Georgia Revolutionary State Constitution, ratified in 1777.

UGA was originally chartered by the general assembly in 1784. Forty thousand acres of land were donated for the creation of a university to serve the general public of the state of Georgia. Abraham Baldwin, considered by many to be the father of the university, pushed the charter through the state assembly in 1785, Wood said. But 16 years of inactivity followed.

Baldwin again got things going when, in 1801, he found a plateau of land which he envisioned as the site for UGA, Wood said. The site however, was not on the 40,000 acres donated by the state assembly. Future Gov. John Milledge solved the problem by purchasing the 633 acres Baldwin found and giving it to UGA. The plateau is now the site of UGA's old campus and the surrounding area is now Athens, Georgia.

Baldwin oversaw the clearing of trees, and a log cabin was built as the campus' first building, Wood said. Later in the year, construction began on Old College Building, which was based on architectural designs from buildings on the campus of Yale University. Josiah Meigs, a Yale graduate, came from the North to become the school's first president and in 1801, UGA began its instruction with about 14 students.

After a constitutional provision in 1776, UNC was chartered in 1789. On December 18, 1789, the cornerstone for Old East was laid, establishing it as the oldest state university building in the country. Person Hall was built in

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N.C. spends \$3 million a year to draw industry

By WAYNE THOMPSON
Staff Writer

Editor's note: Second of three parts.

When a company chooses North Carolina as an expansion site, the result is an increase in the number of jobs available to the state's working-age citizens.

That's the view of officials in the N.C. Department of Commerce, whose job is to attract industry to the state. Selling North Carolina to firms looking for a new place to set up is a \$3 million annual business for the department, but it pays off in jobs, commerce officials said recently. According to the department's 1982 Economic Development Report, the 585 new and expanded business projects that year resulted in more than 22,000 new jobs.

But recruiting industry simply doesn't happen without an effort.

"Each year we program a couple of hundreds of thousands of dollars in newspapers and magazines with our print ads talking about the state's business climate," said Commerce Department representative Sam Taylor. "Each ad includes a coupon, and if they're interested, they return it to the state."

The November 1983 report of the Governor's Task Force on Science and Technology said the ads elicited 8,659 responses from June 1981 through July 1982. In that same period the year before, the ad campaign got 8,565 responses.

His boss is only a telex away

By WAYNE THOMPSON
Staff Writer

It's a long way from Dusseldorf, West Germany, to Raleigh, but 31-year-old Raleigh native Davis Bunn knows that his boss in the N.C. Commerce Department's International Division is just a telex machine away.

"It is an immensely exciting position with a lot of pressure and challenge," Bunn said of his position as director of North Carolina's European office for industrial recruiting. "I'm too far away to have much contact with Raleigh, so I have to take the load myself," he said in a recent telephone interview from his Dusseldorf office.

And it's quite a load. James R. Hinkle, director of the International Division and Bunn's boss, described the duties of North Carolina's man in Europe: "Davis has two primary functions. First, to develop leads on prospective industries, working with them and providing them with information about North Carolina as a liaison with the state; and second, to help on exports of North Carolina products overseas." And Bunn must cover Germany, France, Belgium, Britain — the whole of Europe — with a staff of one secretary and a part-time assistant on export matters.

"I write a lot of press releases," Bunn said. The International Division's \$816,465

budget also includes an office in Tokyo, Japan. The director covers Japan, Taiwan and Hong Kong and maintains contact with customers of North Carolina ports, Hinkle said.

"If some company that he's working with wants information about North Carolina, he'll telex us," he said. "Our Japanese representative, who lives here in Raleigh, will call them back and talk Japanese long distance."

Hinkle said Bunn isn't in West Germany for the money. "David pays about \$900 a month for his apartment while he makes \$39,000 a year," he said. "It's not very good pay, but it's a good situation for training."

Bunn, who receives no employee benefits aside from his travel expenses and salary, said he liked helping North Carolina. "If I send over a company that's going to bring in 200 positions in Rural Hall or Kings Mountain, that's giving life to a city," he said. "Children might stay and work there instead of going away."

The Wake Forest graduate in economics and psychology got a chance to help the state's top officer on his recent European tour. When Gov. Jim Hunt visited Europe on an industry-seeking trip last month, Bunn was responsible for setting up the governor's trip. "I worked on it for 10 weeks. We visited 16 cities in four

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The department sends a set of books to "rated" inquiries — those deemed good prospects for the state. "We send them a collection of six books on North Carolina," he said. "There's stuff about the business climate in them, but there's also a good bit of North Carolina history."

After the dose of Tar Heel history, companies interested in setting up shop in the state are assigned to one of 13 statewide industrial developers, depending on the firms' tentative site interests, Taylor said. The developers follow up routinely on prospects and arrange whatever services are necessary when a company decides to build a plant in North Carolina. "Many times it's a two-year, six-month process," he added.

While spreading the word about North Carolina's good business climate is a general goal of the department, commerce officials specifically like to go after high-technology industries whenever possible. But firms that use high-tech processes don't produce as many jobs as traditional manufacturing industries, Taylor said. For example, it took between \$53,000 and \$58,000 in capital investments to create each new high-tech job in 1982, according to the Science and Technology Report. That's much more than the cost to produce each new job in the more traditional industries.

But high technology is where the growth is in American society today, Taylor said. "Here in North Carolina it's

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North Carolina's European development representative Davis Bunn confers with Gov. Jim Hunt during a seminar in London.