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DTH/Julie Stovall

A formal affair

Before making a Sea World ad campaign presentation for a class, Paula Pruitt takes a last-minute look at her penguin script

in the women's lounge of Howell Hall Monday morning. Pruitt is a junior journalism major from Charlotte.

Ticket policy may violate holders' rights

By KIMBERLY EDENS
Assistant University Editor

A disclaimer on the back of tickets to some Smith Center events denying entry to people who do not consent to a "reasonable" search violates the Fourth Amendment, according to legal experts.

The disclaimer on the back of tickets issued by Ticketron states in very small print: "You are admitted on the condition and by your use of this ticket, you consent to a reasonable search for alcohol, drugs or weapons..."

The Fourth Amendment forbids unreasonable search and seizure of American citizens and legal aliens.

William Simpson, staff attorney for the North Carolina Civil Liberties Union (NCCLU), said the disclaimer and the entry policy are clearly unconstitutional.

"You can't condition the right to go into a public place on the waiver of your Fourth Amendment rights," Simpson said. "Without individualized suspicion, you can't search anyone."

Daniel Pollitt, UNC Kenan professor of law, said the legality of the entry policy hinges on Smith Center's status as a publicly funded facility.

"What they're saying is that you have to waive your Fourth Amendment right to enter a public place," Pollitt said.

He compared this to requiring people to submit to a search before they entered UNC's campus. Because the University is state-supported, officials must have reasonable suspi-

cion to deny anyone entry to the Smith Center. The situation would be different at Duke's Cameron Indoor Stadium, Pollitt said, because it is a private institution.

Smith Center officials said they operate under an entry policy based on the disclaimer.

"Smith Center policy is not to body-search people," said Deana Nail, Smith Center public relations director. "But if someone brings in something that looks suspicious, we'll ask them to show us their bag, and if they won't then we'll say, 'you can't come in.'"

The policy is not unique to the Smith Center, Nail said.

"This is not only Smith Center, this is a Ticketron ticket," she said. "This is not something that Smith Center has done. We are very, very civil-liberties minded."

Willie Scroggs, Smith Center director of operations, said the entry policy exists for the safety of Smith Center patrons.

"We're trying to keep everybody safe without accusing everybody of being criminals or lawbreakers," he said. "Our goal is to make this a very safe and enjoyable place to come."

Steve Camp, Smith Center director, was out of town Monday and could not be reached for comment.

Stephanie Ahlschwede (Dist. 14), student affairs committee chairwoman, said that she is in the process of forming a Student Congress bill to change the entry policy and remove

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Financial aid office: helping students make ends meet

By MICHAEL JACKSON
Staff Writer

Paying for a college education has never been easy.

In a 1910 article in the February issue of the University of North Carolina Magazine, UNC alumnus W.H. Jones wrote: "One of the first new men I met at the University in September was a lonely fellow waiting one night in the lobby of the YMCA..."

"Having come in on the night train, he was waiting to see the secretary of the Association about some work by which he hoped to pay his college

Student Aid

expenses; for this young man, like many others, had come to the University with no money, asking nothing more nor less than a chance to 'work his way through.'"

"He had written the President and had been assured that a number of students earned their board by waiting on the tables at the Commons Hall, and that other employment might be secured. He was here on strength of that assurance, and when

the waiters for the Commons were afterwards chosen he was given a place. Together with 25 other student-waiters, he dons a white apron three times a day and serves a table for his board."

This type of work, once called self-help, evolved into today's work-study program, which provided part-time employment to 1,107 UNC students in the academic year 1986-87.

But work-study is just a small part of the student financial aid available at UNC's student aid office. About 35 percent of UNC students receive some form of student financial aid.

The structure of the student aid program at UNC has remained basically the same from its start in the late 1800s. Today, there are four forms of student aid — scholarships, grants, loans and work-study jobs. Grants, a form of federally-funded student aid, were established in the 1950s.

More than \$1.6 million was distributed by the UNC Office of Student Aid in the 1965-66 academic year, and the number had skyrocketed to \$23.6 million by the 1986-87 academic year. These amounts are the totals of awards made in the areas

of grants, scholarships, loans and work-study jobs.

According to Eleanor Morris, director of student aid at UNC, the average amount of financial aid students receive is \$3,383 per year.

One general trend in student aid, Morris said, is the increasing number of students who use loans instead of work-study programs to fund their college educations.

"Students prefer to borrow than to work," she said. "It's easier to borrow than to work." UNC has experienced a definite decrease in students taking the work-study program, Morris said,

but the student aid office cannot point to any one reason.

"Work-study has decreased because of an accumulation of things," Morris said. Students who don't want to work or who carry heavy course loads could have contributed to the decrease, she said.

"Aid is intended to meet a student's need," Morris said. A student's need is determined by using a formula to calculate a family's ability to pay for a child's college education. The University's student aid office tries to

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New parking lot proposed for local airport

By MARK FOLK
Staff Writer

University officials are considering a \$484,800 proposal for a 500-space parking lot at the Horace Williams airport on Estes Drive.

The lot was proposed to make up for the expected loss of about 500 parking spaces during construction of a parking deck near Craige Residence Hall.

The budget for the parking lot was unanimously approved by the Board of Governors last week.

But construction cannot begin until the proposal is accepted by both the Building and Grounds committee and

the Board of Trustees. The proposal is expected to be presented to both groups in early December.

"We have been concerned with the parking problem on this campus for some time now," Gordon Rutherford, facilities planning and design director, said Monday. "This proposal is designed to give us an alternative to the parking problem."

Rutherford said about 500 additional parking spaces would be created by the lot. If officials approve the project, he said construction on the lot would begin this spring.

"We feel that the airport is a good place to build a parking lot," Rutherford

said. "If everything goes as planned, it should be ready for use in the fall."

John Gardner, transportation planner, said the need for the lot resulted from the loss of an estimated 500 parking spaces during the 12- to 18-month construction on a \$12.2 million parking deck near Craige Residence Hall. Construction on the deck is expected to begin early next summer.

"The proposal for this lot is basically a response to the fact that we're going to need somewhere to put the students who would normally park in Craige," Gardner said.

"Besides the new lot, we're also planning to set up about 250 temporary spaces in the soon-to-be ambulatory center for these students."

The ambulatory center is going to be built near North Carolina Memorial Hospital, on the corner of Mason Farm Road and Columbia Street. Officials had originally planned to use that area for parking while the deck near Craige was being built.

However, when hospital officials announced that construction on the center would begin before the Craige

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Officials describe discrimination in schools

By SANDY DIMSDALE
Staff Writer

The education of black high school students still suffers locally because of the "separate but equal" doctrine that segregated schools as recently as 1967, said the home school coordinator for the Chapel Hill-Carrboro City School system.

Hilliard Caldwell spoke Monday at a forum on race relations in local schools. The forum was part of the Human Rights Week activities sponsored by the Campus Y and the Carolina Union in conjunction with other campus groups. Caldwell and his cousin, Ed Caldwell, a member

of the school board, discussed the history of black education in the community and where race relations now stand in the schools.

"We are spending millions and millions of dollars to educate our children, and yet we don't see adequate results," Hilliard Caldwell said. "We are not yet at the place where we can accept people simply for who they are."

Chapel Hill Senior High School's National Honor Society recently inducted its first black student, and the school has yet to produce a black Morehead Scholar, he said. "This community, being one of the most

affluent, academic communities in North Carolina, still has some of the most problems we started out with."

Students in the system with a 3.0 grade point average are listed on the honor roll, but Hilliard Caldwell said a breakdown of honor roll students is startling.

Asians, Hispanics and other minorities in the schools perform on a relatively equal basis with other students. But black students listed on the honor roll in the junior high can be "counted on one hand." Only 20 to 25 black students are consistently listed at the high school, he said. Ed Caldwell said teaching in the

schools sometimes suffers because teachers are afraid of being accused of racial discrimination. "There are a lot of white teachers afraid to call down black students because they are intimidated," he said. "And a lot of black teachers who are intimidated to call down white students."

Hilliard Caldwell said the presence of the University has influenced the local schools in a positive way. Test scores overall rival the highest in the state, he said, although black students' scores are consistently lower.

But he added that with the help

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Speakers say racism is 'very much alive'

By STEPHANIE MARSHALL
Staff Writer

During the 1980s, racism has gone underground, Audrey Johnson, a UNC professor of social work, said Monday during a discussion of "Civil Rights Then and Now."

Johnson and Lewis Lipsitz, professor of political science, spoke to about 30 students in the Student Union as part of Human Rights Week, sponsored by the Campus Y.

"The more things change, the more they stay the same," Johnson said.

Recent events, such as the abolishment of the Martin Luther King holiday in Arizona and this summer's Ku Klux Klan marches in North Carolina, indicate that racism is still very much alive, Johnson said.

"1986 and 1987 have revived the theme of 'deja vu,'" she said.

Many young people are not aware of the problem of racial inequality, because they have been protected from the issue, Johnson said.

"Most black students don't know what it was like to see the

signs over water fountains separating blacks from whites," she said. "These students have been shielded."

Another problem is most people don't discuss racial issues, Johnson said.

"It is almost a taboo subject, like sex. We must keep talking about the issues of race, gender, and economics," she said.

Lipsitz said he didn't know many black people while growing up in Brooklyn. When he went to college, he said, he developed an awareness of racial issues.

"I didn't appreciate the human meaning of segregation, although I had believed it to be wrong," he said. "Like many people, I went through a period of 'consciousness-raising.'"

As a professor at UNC during the 1960s, Lipsitz became active in the civil rights movement, he said.

He stood in picket lines and gave talks supporting black workers in Lenoir Hall, who went on strike because they were not receiving promotions or overtime

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I'm not fearing any man. — Martin Luther King