



IN THE NEWS

Top stories from the state, nation and world.

English nanny testifies in publicized murder trial

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — A 19-year-old English nanny charged with murdering a baby by shaking and slamming his head testified Thursday that her job could be frustrating but that she never hurt the child.

"I love kids," Louise Woodward said. Woodward said 8-month-old Matthew Eappen frequently toppled over and might have hit his head when he fell near the steps of his playroom the day before he was hospitalized last February.

Woodward said the only time she ever shook the infant was the day last year when she found him in his crib, gasping for breath and turning blue. He died five days later of head injuries, his brain oozing through a crack in his skull.

"I was clapping, and when he wouldn't respond to me I lifted him up and shook him," said Woodward, shaking her hands for a few seconds.

"He was unresponsive," she said as she began to cry. "I was really fright-

ened. I panicked."

The au pair's testimony came near the end of her dramatic first-degree murder trial. If convicted, she faces a mandatory life in prison.

Clinton uses veto power, cuts spending programs

WASHINGTON — Runway improvements in Florida and military dining halls in Montana will have to wait.

As individual lawmakers complain loudly about President Clinton's moves to cancel dozens of local spending projects, congressional leaders are showing little interest in reviving the early casualties of his line-item veto power.

The projects that Clinton has canceled are hard to defend to a national audience as crucial, congressional leaders believe.

"I don't sense any burning desire to overturn the vetoes in the House," said Rep. Bob Livingston, R-La., chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.

Besides, the president let stand million-dollar military construction projects in home districts of most congressional leaders, among them House Speaker Newt Gingrich, Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott and Livingston.

Clinton also has changed his mind about his veto of a \$5.2 million aircraft support complex in South Dakota, home state of his most fervent Senate supporter, Minority Leader Tom Daschle.

Budget Director Franklin Raines

called that veto an "error" and pledged to restore the money.

Algeria holds first local elections since revolution

ALGIERS, Algeria — As thousands of soldiers kept an eye out for terrorists, Algerians picked candidates Thursday in the first local elections since 1990 — the last of four votes aimed at squelching an Islamic revival that has mushroomed into a relentless and bloody revolt.

Security forces kept a discreet watch on voting areas in the capital, but were out in force in some suburbs that have been flashpoints for violence.

Soldiers in camouflage patrolled near the decrepit schoolhouse that served as a polling station in Eucalyptus, at the start of the so-called "Triangle of Death" just south of Algiers. The region — a stronghold of the most militant Islamic faction — has been the focal point of the insurgency that has killed an estimated 75,000 people in six years.

Violence wracking Algeria was a favorite theme of many of the candidates — 10 of whom were killed while campaigning — and the dominant reason cited by voters for going to the polls.

"If I came here to vote, it's to make the country stronger," said a stooped 88-year-old woman, Tala Malek Yamina, in El Harrach, a suburb that has been the site of numerous bombings.

The Interior Ministry said 66.76 percent of the country's 16 million voters had cast ballots.

FROM WIRE REPORTS

Gingrich proposes budget plan

The plan manages to include surpluses, science spending and tax cuts.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON — House Speaker Newt Gingrich unveiled an ambitious fiscal agenda for Republicans on Thursday, calling for recession-proof budget surpluses every year, annual tax cuts and extra spending for science, transportation and defense.

"Our first goal every year ought to be to run a surplus," Gingrich told the House Budget Committee. "It ought to be a surplus large enough that a reasonable recession won't stop it."

The Georgia Republican did not suggest how large the surplus should be, or the magnitude of the extra spending or tax cuts he envisioned. Surpluses that

could weather most recessions would easily amount to tens of billions of dollars annually, which lawmakers might find tempting to use for tax cuts or extra spending instead.

Gingrich's call for sustained surpluses tracks recommendations by Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan and many economists, who agree that lower interest rates would result.

He said extra spending for the military, public works and technology were needed because the United States has "the inevitable responsibility to lead the planet." And tax cuts have long been the keystone tenet for many congressional Republicans.

Gingrich's mutual embrace of significant surpluses, tax cuts and extra spending reflected pressures from ever-growing numbers of GOP lawmakers who have crafted competing plans for using the money.

"Good Lord," Robert Reischauer, former director of the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office and now a fellow at The Brookings Institution, said in an interview. "That tells me he wants to be all things to all people, which is why he's speaker."

The senior Democrat in the room, Rep. John Spratt of South Carolina, said he largely agreed with Gingrich's plans. But he also urged caution, a tone many Democrats have adopted following the budget-balancing deal between President Clinton and Congress and the relief they hope it has given them from their old "tax-and-spend" label.

"All of that's a tall order, you'll have to admit, for a surplus that has yet to materialize," Spratt said.

Earlier this month, White House budget chief Franklin Raines said no extra spending should occur until surpluses actually materialize.

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a 15 percent chance of success, or I can develop a local collaboration with some very good scientists, write a grant and have it funded," Dangle said.

"Financially, it's a no-brainer."

Conflict of interest

Most professors said they didn't think bias in contract research was a problem, although many said the potential for bias did exist.

Offenbacher said the potential for bias could creep up in any experimental design, whether industrially or federally funded.

"Those of us who research a lot are very careful to design experiments to avoid inadvertent bias," Offenbacher said.

Conflicts of interests can arise when faculty members become paid consultants for companies, Lowman said.

He said researchers do not get federal money without going through a strict review process.

"If there is an obvious slant in federal research to fit a corporate agenda, then the researcher is not going to get the money," Lowman said.

The University also requires all faculty consultants who make \$10,000 or more a year to submit annual conflict of interest statements.

Brouwer said it was important to keep priorities straight when consulting but that some faculty members probably spent time consulting and then pocketed the money.

"It is all in how it is approached. Consulting can be a double-edged sword, but in my experience here I have seen it as a positive thing," she said.

Publishing the results

Chancellor Emeritus Paul Hardin said his experience found an underlying tension in publishing the findings of contract research.

"The government and the academia have the same goal: to discover and dis-

seminate knowledge," Hardin said. "The main objective of a company, however, is proprietary advantage: to discover truth but not necessarily to share it."

John Salmeron, a senior scientist at Novartis, said it was often in a company's best interest to keep some information confidential.

"Making findings public sometimes works against our interests in the short term," said Salmeron. "We have to make sure knowledge is not prematurely released to stay competitive. The University and the corporation usually strike some sort of compromise. There is a little give and take on both sides."

Lowman said the University would not under any circumstances sign a contract without the right to publish the findings.

There can be a delay in publishing results, however, to give a company time to make sure the University did not reveal its trade secrets in reports. The delay also provides a chance to review the results and see if the research can lead to a patentable invention.

"If we do not file for a patent before publicly disclosing the information, we lose the right to patent in most of the world," Lowman said.

The Board of Governors allows the University to accept contractual language that can delay publication up to one year.

"We start negotiating at 45 days," Lowman said. "Outside of clinical drug trials we seldom accept a contract that has a delay of longer than six months."

Francis Meyer, associate vice provost and director of the Office of Technology Development, said that while the missions of companies and the University were very different, they have learned to work together over the years.

"Lapsed salary" and other ideas

Faculty members who do contract research do not receive additional salary. If a researcher receives a grant that pays salary, it is paid in lieu of, not in addition to, University salary.

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ROBERT LOWMAN

Associate vice provost for research

"If a grant pays 20 percent of the faculty member's salary, this frees up money in the University," Lowman said.

"We call this 'lapsed salary.'" Graduate students may use "lapsed salary" money or money provided for them in grants as research assistants.

Corporations can also give grants in the form of internships to the University for training graduate students.

Mark Bush, a graduate student in the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, said the internships give an insight into industry.

"This helps make the ultimate decision about how your career is going to progress," Bush said.

Tori Elliott, a graduate student in the pharmaceuticals department, said a private industry internship is great experience.

"You get to work in better facilities and make contacts for later on in your career," Elliott said.

Chancellor Michael Hooker said he was in favor of contract research.

"This is a way of serving the state, which is one of our missions," Hooker said.

Dangle said corporate research was more collaborative than contractual.

He said many believe that in contract research, the corporation gives a scientist money and a list of things to do and that the researcher carries out the appropriate steps.

"It's not like that at all," Dangle said. "We have had good interactions with contract research. It's been a good experience intellectually as well as financially."

Politics have caused the structure of oppression, and society needs to understand where it came from, she said. "The most basic reason why we find ourselves in this gendered structure is because it is the very definition of patriarchy to control the very body of the female." Steinem connected the three issues of reproductive freedom, racial justice and the depoliticizing of sexuality.

"I really liked that she made the connection of different issues because all forms of oppression are the same," said B-GLAD Co-chair Ian Palmquist.

"She appealed to the whole spectrum of people," said Neil Kataria, a sophomore from Greenville. "She made it so she focused not on one group but the whole audience."

Tobacco compensation plan proposed

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON — Senators from tobacco states proposed an alternative plan Thursday to protect growers by setting aside \$28.5 billion under the national tobacco settlement to compensate for reduced demand and provide economic development.

The legislation by Sen. Wendell Ford, D-Ky., differs markedly from a \$15 billion plan outlined by Sen. Dick Lugar, R-Ind., in that it continues government programs that control tobacco supplies and set a minimum price and does not rec-

ommend paying off growers to get out of the tobacco business.

"This legislation is about providing stability, preserving traditions and keeping farms in the hands of farm families," Ford said.

Original co-sponsors of the measure include Sen. Mitch McConnell, R-Ky., and N.C. Republicans Jesse Helms and Lauch Faircloth. Kentucky and North Carolina grow about two-thirds of the nation's cigarette tobacco.

The \$368.5 billion settlement of state health-related smoking lawsuits negotiated by attorneys general and the tobacco companies has yet to be submitted as a bill in Congress. But President Clinton and many lawmakers want to include the 124,000 tobacco growers, who were omitted from the original pact.

"It's time to move our tobacco farmers to the front of the line," Ford said.

Under Ford's plan, people who own government tobacco quotas would receive \$4 a pound for each pound their quota is reduced below 1994-96 average levels because of reduced demand triggered by the settlement. There would be a lifetime cap of \$8 per pound of that average quota.

The bill by Lugar, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, proposes an outright \$8-a-pound buyout of quota owners, who could then no longer grow tobacco.

People who lease tobacco-growing rights would get \$2 per pound below that average, as would tenant farmers who grow tobacco for quota owners. These also would be subject to a lifetime cap.

Lugar also included payments to people who lease quotas but nothing for the tenants.

Ford's bill would set aside \$8.3 billion over 25 years in grants to states to help tobacco-dependent communities deal with economic problems caused by reduced smoking and to help farmers diversify into other crops.

There would also be a \$1.4 billion grant program allowing tobacco farmers and their dependents to obtain grants — initially \$1,700 and rising to \$2,900 by 2019 — for higher education. And another \$500 million would help train people who now work in tobacco-related jobs for other employment.



Advertisement for Underwriters Laboratories (UL) featuring the UL logo and the text 'A Mark of Inspiration'. It promotes 'On-Campus Interviews' on Tuesday, October 28, 1997, for 'Computer Science Positions' (Entry-level). The ad describes the role of evaluating microelectronics, microprocessors, and microcontrollers in safety-related applications. It also mentions that UL is expanding its software safety evaluation program and offers competitive salaries and benefits. Contact information for Human Resources is provided.

Advertisement for 'THE WEIL LECTURE ON AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP'. The title is '1787 Revisited: Should We Change the Constitution?'. It is presented by Walter Dellinger, former U.S. Solicitor General and Douglas B. Maggs Professor of Law at Duke University. The lecture is on Tuesday, October 28, 1997, at 8:00 p.m. at the Tate-Turner-Kuralt School of Social Work, 301 Pittsboro Street, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Parking is available in the lot next to the building on the corner of Pittsboro and McCauley Streets. The event is free and open to the public.

Advertisement for 'Get Out & Vote'. It states that The Daily Tar Heel and Student Government are co-sponsoring a public candidate forum to answer questions about upcoming local elections. The forum is held at Hamilton 100. On Monday, Oct. 27, 7:00pm, the Carrboro Board of Alderman Candidate Forum is held. On Tuesday, Oct. 28, 7:00pm, the Chapel Hill Town Council Candidate Forum is held. For more information, contact Student Government External Relations.