

The Daily Tar Heel

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Weather: clearing and cooler

Hillsborough may receive \$318,000

Most of development funds for this area

by Merton Vance
Staff Writer

Hillsborough is apparently about to receive all or most of \$318,000 in federal Community Development Funds designated for this area of the state, according to informed sources.

The town was competing with a joint Orange-Durham-Wake counties proposal for the funds.

The money, to be distributed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), is earmarked for improvement of low-income housing and development of city water and sewer services to low-income housing areas.

HUD uses a point system to rank the relative merits of each applicant for the Community Development funds. Hillsborough's request apparently ranked first among four applications from this area.

Although not yet officially confirmed, Hillsborough will probably get all or most of the money to provide sewer service to approximately 510 houses in the Hillsborough area.

The final decision on who will get the funds was made Wednesday, Jim Rhodes, spokesperson for HUD's Greensboro office, said.

Rhodes would not release details of the decision, which has been sent to the HUD office in Washington. From there it will be released to members of the North Carolina congressional delegation, and then to the public.

Hillsborough Mayor Fred Cates was in Washington Tuesday to discuss the funds with HUD officials.

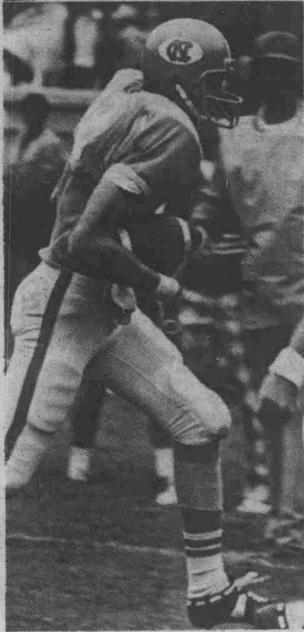
Officials from Orange, Durham, and Wake counties had devised a plan to share the funds. Under that plan, Orange County requested \$60,420 for housing rehabilitation, Durham County asked for \$50,060 for similar housing projects and Wake County applied for \$203,000 for housing rehabilitation and water and sewer projects.

Hillsborough made an independent application for all of the funds to provide sewer service in the town.

The HUD office in Greensboro had discretion over distribution of the funds, Rhodes said, adding that HUD could have given all of the money to one applicant or divided the funds among any combination of the four.

WANTED

The DTH has an opening for a copy editor. Applicants should be familiar with the Associated Press stylebook and preferably have some headline writing experience. Working hours are evenings, from one to five days a week. Applicants should see George Basco in the DTH office from 3-6 MWF or 4-6 TTH.



Kupec signs...again

Above, Chris Kupec, runs in a touchdown against North Carolina State during the 1974-75 season. Kupec announced today he has signed a contract with the Canadian Football league. Story on page 5.

Committee suggests action on BSM freeze

by Nancy Mattox
Staff Writer

The Campus Governing Council Finance Committee will recommend to the full council next Tuesday that all Black Student Movement expenditures which resulted in a Student Government-imposed BSM fund freeze Nov. 3 be handled as routine late requisitions.

But, the BSM funds will remain frozen until CGC hears the Finance Committee's recommendations. If the council makes no attempt to refreeze or unfreeze the funds, the funds will be automatically unfrozen under Student Government law.

Wednesday, the committee discussed the circumstances involving the final reason for the freeze — Student Government's receipt of a bill for a bus rented Aug. 7 at the request of BSM Chairperson Lester Diggs. The bus was rented although BSM funds were frozen at that time for alleged treasury violations involving the BSM Gospel Choir, making any expenditure by the group illegal under Student Government treasury law.

Diggs said at a Finance Committee meeting Sunday that he had left a requisition request for the bus with the Student Government secretary in early July, before the freeze. He said he had asked her to turn over the request to then-Student Body Treasurer Mike O'Neal.

Graham Bullard, current student body

treasurer who, along with former Finance Committee Chairperson Bill Strickland imposed the current freeze, said Tuesday he had contacted the secretary.

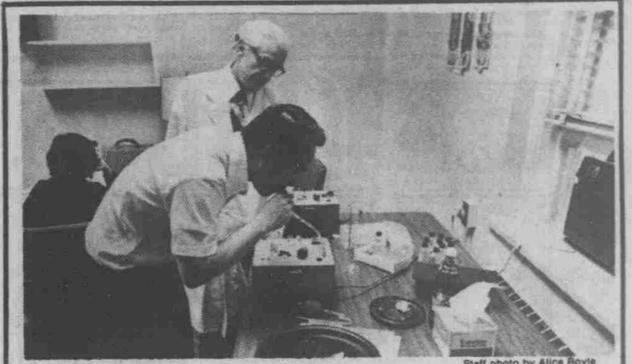
Bullard said she does remember Diggs asking about the bus but could not say whether she remembered getting the requisition request from him.

O'Neal said he never received the request. The committee, taking into account that the alleged infraction occurred over four months ago, ruled to consider the requisition late.

Bullard and Strickland froze the funds Nov. 3 after they discovered that the BSM paid for security services for heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali with cash from the advance ticket sales for Ali's speech here Oct. 31. The cash had not yet been processed through the Student Activities Fund Office, violating Student Government treasury law.

Diggs and BSM Special Projects Committee Chairperson Buddy Ray said Student Body President Bill Bates had not informed them of laws that forbid cash spending during a conference with Bates. Ray met with Bates approximately four weeks ago. Bates was then acting as treasurer following the firing of O'Neal.

The Finance Committee agreed Sunday the confusion caused by the submission of late requisitions was a problem of faulty communication between BSM members and Student Government financial officials.



Dr. John Ewing, director of the Center for Alcohol Studies, conducts experiment with Oriental volunteer.

Center experiments on effects of alcohol

by Laura Scism
Staff Writer

Experiments with Orientals at the North Carolina Center for Alcohol Studies here may lead to a new treatment for alcoholics, center Director John Ewing said Tuesday.

"Orientals have a peculiar sensitivity to alcohol," Ewing said, noting that even small amounts of alcohol cause facial flushing and decreased blood pressure in some Orientals.

The center's goal is to discover why Orientals have lower alcoholism rates than Americans. As a result of other alcohol center experiments with Orientals, Ewing has theorized that the Oriental reaction to alcohol is physiological rather than cultural. But these experiments are not conclusive, he said.

In a recent experiment, two Orientals, a Korean and a Thai, were selected as subjects. Each individual's weight, blood pressure and pulse were first taken, and then each subject was given a small amount of ethanol (95 per cent alcohol) mixed with ice and ginger ale.

The amount of ethanol administered was determined by the subject's body weight. The Korean received 13 ml. ethanol and the Thai, 21 ml.

The subjects drank the alcohol at their own paces and drank only as much as they felt comfortable consuming. After finishing their drinks, more measurements were taken, including a breathalyzer test to determine the amount of alcohol in the blood.

Both subjects, neither drinkers, said they felt flushed. The Thai's face was brightly flushed after a few sips of alcohol, and the Korean said she felt sleepy.

But the Thai registered only .01 per cent on the breathalyzer test. The state's level for a drunk driving conviction is .1 per cent.

Although obtaining volunteers is usually easy, Ewing said, the response to his request for Oriental subjects has been poor so far. Only six have come in for screening, he said.

But many college students have volunteered to participate in alcohol experiments for which they are paid. "We have hundreds of students on file," Ewing said. "Some of them even make a lot of money."

Volunteers are usually paid \$2 to \$3 per hour but many receive as much as \$5. If the experiment requires an entire afternoon or admission to North Carolina Memorial Hospital for testing or observation, the pay is \$15 for the afternoon.

Experiments may require an hour, an afternoon or several visits to the center. Thirty students who participated in an 11-week study this summer earned

approximately \$350 each, Ewing said. To register, a volunteer must complete a confidential seven-page questionnaire on his drinking habits, his reactions to alcohol, and his medical history and ethnic background. Ewing reviews the applications and volunteers are called at random when needed.

Not all experiments require drinking alcohol. In a study this summer, subjects were given a prescription drug used in the treatment of alcoholics and asked to abstain from alcohol.

The purpose of the experiment was to determine whether the drug actually reduced the desire for alcohol or relied on the power of suggestion.

Ewing noted that some students are reluctant to volunteer because they assume "there must be a catch." One volunteer from Thailand said friends warned him not to sign up because the experiments must be painful or dangerous, Ewing said.

But all experiments are approved by the Medical School Committee for the Protection of the Rights of Human Subjects, Ewing said. The committee is composed of members of both the UNC Medical School and the community.

In addition, all phases of the experiment are explained to the volunteer throughout the study, and any questions are answered. The volunteer may terminate the experiment at any time. No subject is ever given alcohol without his knowledge and consent.

Payment is made to reimburse volunteers for the sacrifice of time and inconvenience of coming to the center and to encourage volunteers, Ewing said.

The decision to pay volunteers was made by the Medical School Committee for the Protection of the Rights of Human Subjects.

Although most students accept the pay, some refuse it because they consider payment for participation in scientific research an insult, Ewing explained.

Subarn Panivassava, a public health student from Thailand, said he was reluctant at first to participate in the alcohol studies because of the pay. "Why would they pay volunteers? Money is not an incentive (to me)," he said.

But Panivassava said he changed his mind because he wanted "to understand myself, how my body reacts (to alcohol). This experiment is for his (Ewing's) study and my own."

The alcohol center was established in 1970 following an act of the General Assembly approving it. State funds finance the program primarily, but grants are sought from the federal government and private foundations and companies. The current budget is \$91,000.

Mayor Lee addresses YDC

by Tim Pittman
Staff Writer

Chapel Hill Mayor Howard N. Lee made some political mistakes during his unsuccessful bid for the Democratic nomination for 2nd District Congressional seat and said Tuesday night he won't make those again.

In a speech before the UNC Young Democrats Club, Lee outlined his campaign for the Democratic nomination for lieutenant governor and said he made the mistake of using posters and bumper stickers too soon in the congressional race.

"I've learned some things from that campaign and this time I'm going about the campaign with different techniques."

Lee said he would begin an extensive radio exposure campaign near the time of his official entry into the race, adding that he wants to let North Carolinians hear his proposals before starting a campaign with posters and bumper stickers.

Lee said he would officially announce for the Democratic nomination for lieutenant governor sometime after the first of the year.

Interrupted occasionally by applause from the audience, Lee said he wanted to run for lieutenant governor for three reasons.

"I'm a realist and I realize that the situation and atmosphere in this state will not permit me to be elected as governor," Lee said.

"I feel that there are many things that can be done as lieutenant governor, and the office has a lot of potential. And thirdly, I love impossible challenges."

Lee said he does not think his ethnic status will be a major issue in the campaign. But he did say race carries both positive and negative implications.

Being black is "both an asset and a liability. I will have a higher degree of



Outgoing Chapel Hill Mayor Howard Lee addresses the Young Democrats Club Tuesday night.

visibility statewide, but I'm sure that it will hurt me in votes."

Lee plans to campaign throughout the state and into most counties. He said he expects to get much of his support from the Piedmont, but he hopes that exposure in the Eastern and Western sections of the state will also bring support.

Lee estimated that he will need \$200,000 to effectively campaign for lieutenant governor, and he expects to get the money through fund-raising meals throughout the state.

He aims for a campaign centered around issues, issues which he feels have been ignored in prior campaigns.

"I'm not going to compromise during the campaign. I'm not going to change my style just to win," Lee said. "I'm planning to talk about the issues. There are many issues

which have not been raised in past campaigns that need to be presented. I may lose because of that policy but at least I'll be able to sleep at night."

The position of lieutenant governor has not been used effectively in the past, Lee said. "Our current lieutenant governor has not had an opportunity to be effective serving with a Republican governor," Lee said.

Lee lamented what he called the lack of credibility and foresight in local government. The lack of credibility has created apathy throughout the state, and as a result, fewer registered voters are going to the polls in local elections, he said.

Among the issues which Lee plans to address in his campaign are tax reform, welfare criminal injustices and a revitalization of local government.

Labeling the welfare system a sophisticated slave system, Lee said "no system is good that takes away the dignity of people. We need to give families the chance to learn a skill even if we have to pick up the tab, because in the long run, people living on an average scale put more into the economy than they take out."

Lee said his plans for the welfare system might include a training program, underwritten by the state, which would guarantee the trainee a job. He mentioned the possibility of similar programs to assist children of welfare families in getting an education.

In the areas of tax reform Lee said the state has taken a "piecemeal approach. We are not and have not dealt with the basic issues. The issue is greater and deeper than just a food tax."

Lee said he supports a statewide crackdown on crime but added that he is concerned with the manner in which first offenders' cases were handled by the courts.

Affirmative Action: trying again

by Art Eisenstadt
Associate News Editor

Second of a three-part series

The 1975 version of UNC's Affirmative Action plan is described in a 118-page volume, supplemented by an almost equal number of pages of background material and statistics.

Known as the "Green Plan" (due to the color of its cover), it succeeds and supplements the Blue Plan of 1974 and the Red Plan of 1973.

Whereas the University is required by the federal government to publish such a plan if it desires to continue receiving federal funds, the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare has not yet indicated that UNC has developed a satisfactory plan.

However, HEW has told President William C. Friday of the consolidated University of North Carolina to implement what plans it does have.

Affirmative Action is a program developed by HEW and enforced by the U.S. Department of Labor designed to eliminate employment discrimination against minorities and women.

Since 1971, when the labor department

issued Revised Order No. 4, any organization with more than 50 employees receiving more than \$50,000 of contracts or grants from the federal government must file a written Affirmative Action statement with HEW.

The term "affirmative action," which came to be used in this regard following a 1961 executive order by President John F. Kennedy, requires more than just an anti-discrimination policy. The Green Plan requires a "continuing, good faith effort to eliminate any employment discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin" through policies to attract minority and black applicants.

In the words of Douglass Hunt, UNC vice-chancellor for administration and this campus' Affirmative Action officer, the University must "give it the old college try."

The problem is, he says, that HEW is apparently not impressed with the try being given by this college.

"There are certain important parts of Revised Order No. 4 that we felt had not been met (by UNC)," Louis Dryson, higher education branch chief in the HEW Atlanta regional office, said recently.

Dryson would not, or could not, be more specific except to say that it was not the

University's Affirmative Action goals that HEW is questioning.

After the 1973 and 1974 plans were submitted, HEW asked the University to supply more detailed statistics, studies and opportunities for University departments to develop specific Affirmative Action policies.

Most of these were done to increase the chances of contacting blacks and women when staff positions were open.

The University also agreed to review and revise the plan yearly as part of its annual Affirmative Action report to HEW. The 1975 plan was officially submitted to HEW on Jan. 31, but the University is not yet sure what more HEW wants.

Although Hunt is not willing to place total blame for the confusion on HEW, he did ask, "If they want us to do this (comply with the plan), what do they want us to do? It was not until 1972 that HEW published any guidelines. They raised almost as many questions as they answered."

A major source of frustration, Hunt said, comes from trying to apply a plan primarily designed for industry to a University.

"Order No. 4 was tailored for industry," he said. "It may be fine for General Motors, but it applies rather poorly to the needs of the University."

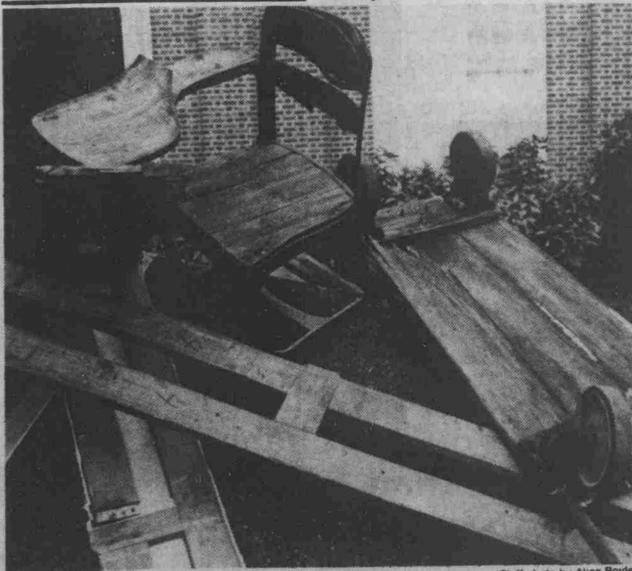
This is because a key part of Order No. 4 deals with the concept of "underutilization," which the order defines as "having fewer minorities or women in a particular job classification than would reasonably be expected by their availability."

Hunt said, "We have to guess as best we can how many positions there will be, and how many people will be available to us. The obvious problem is, you can't hire people who don't exist."

"There are more departments of radiology in this country than there are black radiologists. Everyone couldn't hire one even if it were only for showcase purposes."

Solutions to the problem involve other social goals, such as encouraging more minorities to become radiologists, and making sure minorities have equal opportunity to enter medical school, and so on, Hunt said.

Tomorrow: In an institution such as UNC, competent instructors must be hired, but is this too easy an excuse to explain the slow process of Affirmative Action? If not, is Affirmative Action a valuable program, or is it little more than a personified numbers game?



A portion of the sculpture between Lenoir and Manning Halls