

It will be partly cloudy and mild today with the high in the mid 70s and the low in the lower 50s. Chance of rain is 20 percent through tonight.

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The fall issue of the *Carolina Quarterly* is reviewed by Jere Link on page 5.

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## Alcoholism

### University research establishes link between heredity, drinking problems

By VIKKI BROUGHTON  
Staff Writer

If one of your parents is an alcoholic, you have a good chance of being an alcoholic yourself, according to the director of the Center for Alcohol Studies at UNC.

"We have evidence that alcoholism runs in families and that it is a genetically distributed pattern," says Dr. John A. Ewing, a professor in the Department of Psychiatry. "There are characteristics that predispose some people to be alcoholics."

"Eleven out of 12 people who drink have no trouble with alcohol. One out of 12 is an alcoholic," says Ewing, co-editor of a recently published book, *Drinking: Alcohol in American Society, Issues and Current Research*.

Ewing and several associates at the center have been doing

studies for the past five years concerning the relationship between an enzyme in the blood, dopamine beta-hydroxylase (DBH), and drinking behavior.

"Levels of DBH are hereditary and we have seen a correlation between the effects of alcohol and the level of DBH," says Ewing, who recently gave a speech in Warsaw, Poland, about alcohol and drug dependence.

Some of the studies, in which a majority of the subjects were UNC students, have shown that people with a high DBH level experience euphoria from drinking. They enjoy drinking and drink more heavily. But Ewing says there are no safe drugs humans can take to reduce their DBH levels.

People with low levels of DBH tend to experience dysphoria as well as nausea, dizziness and headaches. They also feel drunk more quickly and tend to drink less.

In one of the studies at the center, a group of students was

invited to a "scientific cocktail party" and allowed to drink unrestricted for the entire evening. When the researchers looked at the group in terms of DBH levels, they found students above the mean level had drunk twice as much as those below the mean.

"I wouldn't say our DBH studies are conclusive. It's just one tiny piece of the jigsaw puzzle. It is fairly conclusive, however, that there is some genetic factor in alcoholism," Ewing says.

Researchers in Denmark also have done studies relating alcoholism with hereditary factors and have found that adopted children born to alcoholic parents showed a significantly greater probability of having drinking problems and alcoholism, even though the biological parents did not raise the children.

"Of course, some abstainers of alcohol have alcoholic

parents," Ewing says. "Seeing how alcohol affected their parents was enough to keep them from drinking."

The research on hereditary or constitutional factors is only part of the study of alcoholism. Other research concerns sociocultural and psychological factors which can either cause a person to drink excessively or reduce his or her drinking.

Sociocultural factors are important to the study of alcoholism in terms of social class and peer influence.

In one of Ewing's studies with male undergraduates at UNC, he found the heaviest drinking occurred among those students belonging to an upper social class. He said this correlation also indicates an economic factor in alcoholism because those students from an upper social class had more money to spend and they spent it on alcohol.

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## Student-loan defaults

### Agencies cracking down

By MARK MURRELL  
Staff Writer

Federal and state education agencies have begun a nationwide crackdown on college students who have defaulted on federally insured post-secondary educational loans, officials said Wednesday.

"What this amounts to is a redoubling of effort," said Maurice Tansey of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare claims and collections division in Washington.

HEW officials have added more than 100 collection agents to Tansey's staff to aid in the nationwide search for defaulters, he said.

"We are also checking the federal payroll to see if any of these students are now working for the federal government," said Leo Paszkiewicz, assistant director of quality assurance in the U.S. Bureau of Financial Assistance.

He said defaulters are being billed regularly under a more systematic collection procedure. Management techniques are being improved to help track students who have defaulted on the loans.

The bureau is encouraging state agencies to reduce default rates on state loans by increasing the number of federally reinsured programs made available to state agencies, Paszkiewicz said.

Government records indicate almost 440,000 defaulted student loan accounts remain outstanding, Paszkiewicz said. The average amount of each account is \$11,036, he said.

North Carolina's annual default rate is 3.2 percent, compared to a national rate of 13 percent, said Stan Broadway, executive director of the N.C. Educational Assistance Authority. He said an average of 12 of every 13 students in North Carolina repay their loans.

Broadway said the national statistics may be skewed

slightly by regions having unusually high default rates, such as Washington, where one out of three loans accounts end in default.

College Foundation Inc., the primary lender for North Carolina students, is actively pursuing students who have defaulted on loans, Broadway said. Foundation officials meet annually with all borrowers to make sure the obligations toward payment of the loans are known.

According to Broadway's figures, \$53 million has been made available for student loans in North Carolina and \$2.9 million in loans were defaulted. But \$2.5 million in the defaulted accounts has been recovered, he said.

"It's a bad choice," said Broadway of some students' decisions to default on a loan. "Not only does the student endanger his credit rating, but he also endangers the opportunities of succeeding students to get a loan."

## UNC water, sewage rates may increase

By CAROL CARNEVALE  
Staff Writer

UNC may pay nearly \$200,000 more per year for water and sewer if the Orange Water and Sewer Authority adopts proposed rate changes.

OWASA will hold a public hearing at 7:30 p.m. today at the Carrboro Town Hall to discuss the changes proposed by consultants Camp Dresser & McKee Inc. of Boston, Mass.

The nine-member OWASA board of directors will make the final decision on rates sometime after the hearing, Robert Epting, OWASA board member, said.

The University can call in consultants to review the rates, but cannot refuse to pay them, Epting said. The board member said he expects the proposed rates to be approved with few changes.

Almost one-fourth of the University's total water and sewer bill is attributable to dorms, Alan Ward, UNC assistant director for business affairs, said. Last year, about \$7.50 from residence hall rent per semester went toward water and

sewer, Ward estimated.

Charles C. Antle Jr. assistant to the vice chancellor, said he does not think a water and sewer rate hike would increase dorm rent.

Apartment dwellers who receive OWASA service may pay rent increases. Louis R. Bobbitt, general manager of R.A. Properties, said the rate increase could affect tenants without leases. R.A.

#### An analysis

Properties owns Kingswood, Royal Park, Yum Yum and Booker Creek apartments, all of which are supplied by OWASA.

OWASA has about 9,000 accounts in Orange County, including more than 300 UNC accounts. The University consumes almost one-third of OWASA's total water distribution, OWASA Executive Director Everett Billingsley said.

UNC will have to ask the North Carolina General Assembly for additional money to pay bills if OWASA adopts the rate changes. Jerry Fisher,

UNC director of reports and cost analysis, said he does not foresee problems in getting the extra funds, if needed, because water and sewer are high priority items.

The present rate structure for both University and non-University water accounts is a declining block rate which starts at \$1.20 per 1,000 gallons for the first 50,000 gallons, up to 35 cents per 1,000 gallons over 500,000 gallons.

UNC accounts and non-University accounts now pay different sewer rates. UNC pays \$3.45 for the first 3,000 gallons and then 63 cents for all additional gallons. Other sewer customers pay \$1.15 per 1,000 gallons, with a \$3.45 minimum monthly charge.

OWASA adopted the current rates when it bought out University service in February 1977.

The water rates proposed by Camp Dresser & McKee are monthly water service charges and a commodity charge of 79 cents per 1,000 gallons of water with a surcharge of another 54 cents per 1,000 gallons during the months of July

through October when consumption is increased.

The seasonal surcharge, if adopted, will take effect in fiscal year 1980. Most other rates and charges, if adopted, will take effect Dec. 1, 1978.

The proposed water service charge for the average home is \$3.33 per month. The University would pay about \$30,000 annually in water-service charges, based on the most recent OWASA data.

The sewer rates proposed by Camp Dresser & McKee consist of a monthly service charge of \$1.88 and a commodity charge of 79 cents per 1,000 gallons for University accounts and \$1.13 for non-University accounts.

UNC sewer rates are lower because OWASA did not assume any debts from the University system as it did from Chapel Hill and Carrboro when it took over the systems in February 1977.

See OWASA on page 3



How sweet it is

A good way to take an afterschool break is to sit out in the cool weather Chapel Hill has been getting recently. Here, Brooke Johnson relaxes with a lollipop in McCorkle Place.

DTH/Allen Jernigan

## PEP helps students get experience, summer jobs

By KATHY MORRILL  
Staff Writer

Do you have a hard time finding internships or summer jobs?

Did you know you could design your own?

"Any person can create his own internship to fit his needs and goals, and we can help him either design it or find one already available," said Ruth Bernstein, chief administrator of the Pre-career Experience Program.

The purpose of PEP, a program of the University Counseling Center, is to help students get direct, first-hand exposure to their chosen fields through internships, volunteer experiences and summer jobs.

Some of PEP's services include weekly orientation meetings throughout the fall semester, information on internships and summer jobs across the United States, and on-campus interviews for short-term work.

"So many students don't realize our service is here," said Penny Rue, counselor for career development and experiential learning. "PEP is so valuable. Internships are a good way to pull your education together and give it meaning."

The PEP service is open to all undergraduate and graduate students at UNC.

"Any student, in any field and at any level in college can find an internship," Bernstein said.

Students interested in the PEP program should come to an orientation meeting, the counselors said. At the meeting, they will learn about the benefits and possibilities of the program and will be given an outline explaining how to apply for an internship.

Students also will be put on the mailing list to receive the PEP newsletter, which comes out about twice a month. It lists recent internships and job openings, programs on job-seeking, resume-writing, career ideas and information on upcoming on-campus interviews with prospective employers.

Orientation meetings usually are held twice a week throughout the fall semester. Schedules for the meetings are available at the reception desk at the UCC office in Nash Hall and are listed every week in the *Daily Tar Heel* Campus Calendar.

"Students shouldn't wait until the spring to investigate PEP's services," Bernstein said, "because most of the application deadlines for summer jobs and internships fall between January and March."

Through internships, PEP offers the following benefits to students:

- Clarification of career goals and interests.
- Opportunity to work with professionals and gain confidence in a job setting.
- Chance to use classroom knowledge to develop creative approaches to real life situations.
- Chance to gain experience that will help a student to get a job later.
- Instruction on how to write resumes and prepare for interviews.
- Clarification and discovery of work values.
- Opportunity to find out if the student has chosen the right field.
- Chance to earn money or academic credit through the University.
- Opportunity for a student to increase his chances of being permanently hired by the organization in which he is interested.

See CAREER on page 4



Cathy Shoemaker

## Women athletes gaining prestige

By RICK SCOPPE  
Staff Writer

The stereotype of the woman athlete, which persisted into the 1960s, held that she was built like a man and was somewhat less feminine than her non-athletic counterpart.

Many people still believed, until recently, sports was a man's territory, and men were not shy about expressing their displeasure about the women's encroachment into athletics.

"A lot of men hated the changes at first," said Laurie Potter, a UNC senior swimmer. "By moving over and practicing with them they felt they were being cheated. Some resented the attention we were getting and felt it was due to them. But most of that is gone now."

#### Last in a three-part series

Slowly, the problems dissipated and with time a truer view of the woman athlete emerged. A new breed of women is entering athletics, a group, which as a whole, is more talented and more serious about sports. In the past there had been the outstanding individual who worked long and hard, but never had there been so many with so much talent.

There are many reasons for the emergence of more and better women athletes. Title IX gave more women a chance to participate and reach their full potential. More women began taking part in sports, making the competition stiffer, and the coaches, especially at the high school level, were improving. Consequently, the high schools were turning out better and better athletes to the colleges.

## Crippling rail strike forces non-stop talks

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Carter administration vowed on Wednesday to step in and "start the trains running again" by noon today as a clerks' union expanded its crippling two-day rail strike to virtually all of the nation's major railroads.

Labor Secretary Ray Marshall ordered officials from the striking Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks and the Norfolk & Western Railway to begin a non-stop, 24-hour bargaining session with the help of a federal mediator at the Labor Department.

Marshall said the union and N & W would negotiate around the clock in an effort to reach a settlement of their

contract dispute. Failing agreement, he said, "we'll take action at noon today to start the trains running again."

The parties began meeting at noon. Less than three hours later, the union leadership ordered pickets thrown up around 73 rail carriers which represent every major U.S. rail line except the Conrail freight system and a few smaller bankrupt carriers.

Industry and union officials estimated that Tuesday's initial picketing against 43 major lines affected two-thirds of the U.S. rail system and idled an estimated 330,000 of the half-million railroad employees.

"If they're going after 73 lines, you can

call it a national strike," said one industry official, who asked not to be named. "Conrail could operate, but who could they move freight to?"

The industry official called it a "bad faith" move by the union. The union said intensification of the strike was to protest financial and other support the other railroads have given N & W under a mutual aid pact during the 80 days N & W, a major coal hauler, has been struck by the union.

The expanded strike left thousands of commuters stranded, and brought millions of tons of freight shipments—including half of all rail shipments of food—to a halt. After the first day of the

shutdown, the two biggest U.S. auto makers, General Motors Corp. and Ford Motor Co., announced layoffs due to parts shortages.

There were some signs Wednesday that the strike was abating. At least six railroads hit by picketing Tuesday said the pickets had been removed.

Union officials, however, gave no indication they would call for an end to all the picketing despite temporary court injunctions issued by federal judges in more than 10 cities.

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See WOMEN on page 7