

Football weather

Saturday will be a fine day for football as the high will only reach the mid to upper 60s. Chance of rain is near zero with sunny skies prevailing.

The Daily Tar Heel

Serving the students and the University community since 1893

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Weekend events

There are plenty of reasons not to study this weekend—the football game Saturday, Festival '78 Sunday and several weekend concerts. See *Weekender* supplement in this issue for details.

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Rainy days
These four joggers learned the hard way about the rainy weather we've been having

Up sharply since '73

Women, minority trustees rise

By JIM HUMMEL
Staff Writer

The number of blacks, women and American Indians on boards of trustees of the 16 UNC schools has risen sharply since the UNC Board of Governors assumed control of most trustee appointments in 1973, according to a report released by Secretary of the University John P. Kennedy.

"Through the past five years, the Board of Governors has effected a remarkable change in the composition of the 16 boards," Kennedy wrote in his report to the Board of Governors Committee on University Governance.

Kennedy's report reveals several comparative statistics, including:

- With the exception of one black member of the N.C. School of the Arts Board of Trustees, there were no blacks on any board of a predominantly white UNC campus in 1973.

- Today, there is at least one black member on every board.

- Total black membership on all boards of trustees in 1973 was 15.3 percent, compared to a black population in the state of 22.1 percent.

- Today, the total number of black board members at the 16 institutions is 23.4 percent, against a black population in the state of 22.1 percent.

- In 1973, five UNC campuses had no

women on their boards of trustees. The total membership of women on the 16 boards was 8.9 percent.

In 1978, there are women on all boards of trustees. The proportion of women board members has doubled, rising from 8.9 percent to 19.7 percent.

- There were no American Indians on any board in 1973, except at predominantly Indian Pembroke State University.

In 1978, there are American Indians on four boards. The total membership of Indians on the 16 boards is 4.7 percent, compared to an Indian population in the state of 0.9 percent.

In his report, Kennedy cites two principal problems remaining to balance the minority composition of the 16 boards of trustees.

"We need to improve the distribution of blacks," Kennedy wrote. "Eight of our boards currently have only one black member."

"And we need to recruit additional women," Kennedy's report says. "It seems to me particularly significant that four boards have only one woman each."

Cleon Thompson, a black who is vice president for services and special programs for the 16-campus system, said he believes Kennedy's report indicates improving race relations in the Tar Heel State in recent years.

"The representation is very good, but

there is still room for improvement," Thompson said. "We have made significant progress over the past five years. The UNC Board of Governors has done an excellent job in raising the level of minorities on the various boards."

"But at the same time, we have to look at the distribution of the black members," Thompson said. "Of the representation now, one board may be 50 percent black and another may have only one black member. Here is where we need to increase the number of black board members."

Kathleen Crosby of Charlotte, the only black woman ever on the UNC Board of Governors, praised the Committee on University Governance for helping increase minority representation. She is a member of the committee.

Under state law, no one may serve on the Board of Governors or a board of trustees for more than two consecutive four-year terms. University administrators and Board of Governors members confer at length each time a post comes open, according to Kennedy's report.

"We have maintained for several years a master list of names of persons who are recommended for institutional boards," Kennedy wrote. "The latest revision of this list contains about 100 names, including quite a number of blacks and women."

Renwick: UNC given figures before release

By BEN ESTES
Staff Writer

A black UNC dean says he repeatedly showed University administration officials evidence that the University denied admission to some qualified blacks before he made this information public last month.

"They just ignored it," said Hayden B. Renwick, associate dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. There was not one bit of information in his recent statement that the administration "had not heard time and time again" Renwick maintains.

Renwick first published his remarks in a column in the Sept. 17 issue of the *Chapel Hill Newspaper*.

Renwick cites admissions figures in his possession that show the number of blacks admitted in 1974 actually is more than the number admitted last year. He said 427 or 554 black applicants were accepted at UNC in 1974 while only 424 out of 706 applicants were accepted this year.

Figures released Thursday by Chancellor N. Ferebee Taylor show that 435 of 715 black applicants were accepted in 1978. Renwick said the difference between University figures and his own is due to the fact that he is using information released last April.

Renwick also said he knows of many specific instances in which qualified black applicants have been rejected. But when he tried to obtain further admissions information, Renwick said, he never was granted permission. Renwick said he wrote a letter to Vice Chancellor Douglass Hunt asking for

permission to obtain more admissions information four or five months ago, but the letter never was answered.

"I would just find more cases of what I've already made public," Renwick said. "These students are being turned down. It's just that simple."

UNC officials say that while the school may not have accepted as many black students this year as it did in 1974, it now is enrolling a greater percentage of those black freshmen it accepts.

Citing figures provided by Taylor, Donald A. Boulton, vice chancellor for student affairs, said freshman black enrollment at UNC has increased 30 percent since last year.

"If they had admitted all the black students that I think should have been admitted it would have been 70 percent," Renwick said. Renwick also claims UNC officials are failing to acknowledge that black-freshman enrollment declined 36 percent between 1975 and 1976.

"Over the last three years I estimate over 300 black students that should have been accepted," Renwick said.

Renwick cited an instance in which a black in-state student with an SAT score of 1110 and a projected grade-point average of 1.87 and a black out-of-state student with an SAT score of 1200 and no high school deficiencies were rejected by the admissions office.

"It is convenient in certain cases to relax admission categories of students," Renwick said. Children of alumni and athletes are examples of this kind of relaxation, he said.



Hayden Renwick

The University's 1979 projection of 280 black freshmen is not enough, Renwick said. He said he believes that 450 black freshmen for next year is a more reasonable figure.

"Take the lowest academic profile of a student. Every student above that academic profile should be admitted if you are committed to increasing (black) enrollment," Renwick said.

Black enrollment up 9.1 percent

By MICHAEL WADE
Staff Writer

Enrollment figures released Thursday by the University show that the number of black students enrolled is higher than ever before.

The enrollment figures were released two weeks early in response to charges by Hayden B. Renwick, a black associate dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, that the University is not making sufficient effort to enroll qualified black students. The figures usually are released by the third Friday in October.

Headcount enrollment figures show "substantial progress was made in the University's efforts to achieve a greater racial diversity within its student body," the report by Chancellor N. Ferebee

Taylor states. There are 1,385 blacks enrolled this fall, an increase of 116 black students or 9.1 percent over black enrollment in the fall of 1977.

In the same period, white enrollment increased by only two students, less than 0.1 percent, and the number of students in other racial categories increased by 14 or 4.3 percent.

More black students are in this year's freshman class than in any other previous entering class, the report says. There are 297 black freshmen in the class of 1982, or 33.2 percent more than the 223 enrolled in last fall's freshman class. Blacks make up 9.6 percent of this fall's freshmen, compared with 7.3 percent of last fall's.

The University admitted 60.8 percent of all blacks who applied, 45.9 percent of whites and 42.4 percent of all other

applicants. Of the students admitted, 68.3 percent of blacks, 63 percent of whites and 59.2 percent of all others were enrolled. The percentage of North Carolina residents who enrolled after being admitted was the same for blacks and whites.

Blacks represented only 9.1 percent of all North Carolina applicants, but they made up 10.5 percent of all North Carolina admittees and 10.6 of all state residents enrolled. The University's efforts to increase its enrollment of black freshmen has been concentrated in North Carolina with the help of an extra \$28,612 in state appropriations.

Both Chancellor Taylor and Richard G. Cashwell, director of undergraduate admissions, would not comment on the report Thursday.

Carter public-works veto sustained

Staff and wire reports

Under intensive White House lobbying, the House handed President Carter a major legislative victory on Thursday by sustaining his veto of a \$10.2 billion public works bill the president had condemned as inflationary and wasteful.

Capitol Hill observers said the House action will have no immediate effect on the Jordan Dam and Lake project in Chatham County, which would have received \$10 million had Carter's veto been overridden.

The 223-190 House roll call fell 53 votes short of the two-thirds majority necessary to override the veto. Had the House voted to override, a similar majority would have been required in the Senate to enact the bill over the president's objections.

After the vote, Carter said in a statement: "This has been a tough fight. I am gratified by the results." He said the vote amounted to a long step in the battle against inflation and that the nation "owed a debt to the Congress for its wise and responsible action."

Speaker Thomas O'Neill warned that the veto—no matter what the outcome—would make enemies for the president

just as his crucial energy legislation nears final passage.

Leaders of both chambers said no effort would be made to rewrite the public works bill to suit Carter before Congress adjourns next week. Instead, a routine continuing resolution would guarantee financing for Jordan Lake and other existing projects, while new programs in the measure will await action next year.

In Raleigh, Gov. Jim Hunt said he supports Carter's veto, even though the multibillion-dollar measure would have provided more than \$40 million for water projects in the Tar Heel state.

Hunt said the North Carolina projects were among the most worthy of funding in the entire \$10.2 billion public works bill passed by Congress.

"North Carolina has some important projects in the public works bill. They are probably the most cost-effective projects in there," Hunt said.

North Carolina projects that would be financed by the legislation, including \$20.6 million for the Falls of the Neuse flood control project and \$11.3 million for the Masonboro inlet jetties.

Carter called the bill inflationary and wasteful, and Hunt said he believes the veto was necessary to back up the president's campaign promise to balance

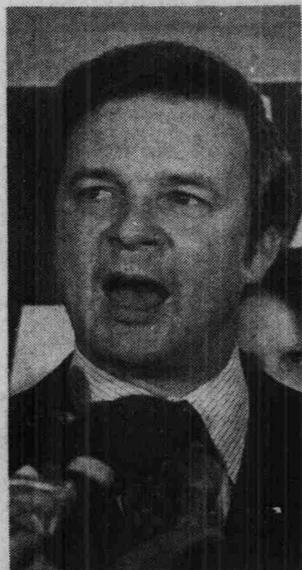
the budget. "Some of the projects in that bill have very good cost-effectiveness projects. The benefits far outweigh the costs," Hunt said. "But some, in the West, are not cost-effective."

Hunt said he is confident from talking with North Carolina's congressional delegation that a compromise bill including the North Carolina projects will be approved.

Other Tar Heel projects include \$450,000 for engineering and design studies for the proposed Randleman Lake and \$665,000 for studies of the Lumber River, Roanoke River, Sugar Creek, Bogue Banks, West Onslow Beach and Wrightsville Beach.

It was Carter's sixth veto and the second to be contested by Congress. The first contested veto involved a \$37 billion defense authorization bill containing a nuclear aircraft carrier that Carter opposed. On both occasions, his veto was sustained.

Before the House showdown, it appeared that congressional sentiment strongly supported an override of the president's veto of a public works bill whose traditional political popularity was heightened by election-year pressures.



Jim Hunt

Carrboro won't watch cable TV this year

By TERRI HUNT
Staff Writer

Despite almost a year of discussion, there won't be any cable television in Carrboro, at least not in the immediate future.

The Carrboro Board of Adjustment on Tuesday denied James McHugh of Alert Cable Television a conditional-use permit to erect a 120-foot tower off North Greensboro Street near Webbwood subdivision.

But McHugh is not giving up. During the board's public hearing Tuesday night, McHugh said that if his proposal to erect the tower near Webbwood was rejected he would look for another site in the Carrboro area.

Plans for the tower, which would serve only Carrboro, were brought to town officials about a year ago, according to Suellen Beaulieu, a zoning administrator. The Webbwood plans first were presented to the adjustment board Sept. 6. It then referred plans to the boards of planning and appearance. Both boards recommended approval of the plans.

When the plans returned to the board of adjustment it denied the proposal by a 5-4 vote on the basis it would devalue the property of Webbwood residents, present a safety hazard to children playing in the area and present a hazard to airplanes using nearby Horace Williams Airport.

"The utmost concern is that putting the tower near Webbwood would unquestionably devalue the residents' property," board member Frances Shetley said. "I can't stress enough that we must think seriously before we vote for this tower. How much can we ask the people in the area to sacrifice?"

The board made the decision after hearing several Webbwood residents voice similar concerns.

"I lived in an area where an electrical power substation was constructed across the street from my house, and it lowered the value of my property," Scott Heritage, a banker and Webbwood resident, said. "I don't want that to happen in Webbwood, but it will if you put a tower there."

Several people expressed concern that children might

try to climb the tower.

"The people at the airport are concerned with putting another obstruction in the area," Dan Boone, a pilot using the airport said. "We'd definitely want a beacon light put on top of the tower, but we'd really prefer it be put at another site."

McHugh offered to place a flashing red light atop the tower, surround the tower with a 50-square-foot chain-link fence topped by barbed wire and put a 12-foot sheat ring around the bottom of the tower. The board still rejected the proposal.

"I don't see any problem in putting the tower in Webbwood," Dale White of 108 W. Main St. said. "I just want to justify the purchase of my television set by getting some good programs, and I could do with cable television. The whole reason this thing has become such a big deal is because there are a lot of big politicians that live in Webbwood and are on the Board of Aldermen and this board. In my neighborhood, the tower would have passed with no problem."

Test-tube baby skills, basic research done in 1960s UNC study

By ETTA LEE
Staff Writer

The baby of Lesley and Gilbert John Brown of Bristol, England, was normal in every way except one—she was conceived not in her mother's body but in a medical laboratory.

Part of the extensive research behind the success of the first test-tube baby was carried out at UNC. Dr. Robert Edwards of Cambridge University, who with Dr. Patrick Steptoe is credited with developing the artificial conception technique, did research at the UNC department of obstetrics and gynecology in 1966.

Edwards was funded by the Rockefeller Foundation. He and UNC Professor Luther M. Talbert studied secretions of the uterus and how sperm react inside the uterus.

"We weren't thinking about test-tube babies back then," recalls Talbert. "We were mainly interested in how sperm fertilizes a woman's eggs."

He says they were studying capacitation, the process by which a man's sperm is activated so that it can penetrate an egg. After penetration by sperm, the egg undergoes cell divisions and burrows into the wall of the uterus and develops until birth, Talbert explains.

Talbert and Edwards found that capacitation should occur within 12 hours after sperm have entered a woman's body. They also found that sperm can remain active for longer than 24 hours when removed from a woman's body and studied in a laboratory.

To study capacitation, the scientists selected women who were in the beginning or middle of their 28-day menstrual cycles. Sperm provided by the women's husbands were put into

chambers, which were inserted into the women's uteri.

These chambers, exposed to uterine secretions, were removed at periods between one and 14 hours and the activity of the sperm was examined microscopically.

With chambers removed four hours after insertion, about half of the sperm were active; after 12 to 24 hours exposure, about 15 to 20 percent were active.

"I've been working with endocrinology for around 15 years," Talbert says. "Edwards has probably been involved with his research for about the same length of time."

Jaroslav Hulka, also a professor in the department of obstetrics and gynecology, hopes to travel to England later this year to study with Steptoe. But Talbert says Steptoe has been deluged with requests from doctors hoping to learn the technique. It has not been determined whether Hulka, who is currently in France, will be among those who will study under Steptoe.

The procedure Hulka and others would like to learn involves removing an egg from the woman's body and placing it in blood serum and nutrients, Talbert says, to which sperm is added for fertilization.

The egg cell divides, creating a cluster of cells called a blastocyst. Then the blastocyst is placed in the uterus, where it attaches to the wall, Talbert says.

"Nobody knows how far from reality this procedure really is at this point. Scientists don't know from their work whether 50 percent or 5 percent of the time this procedure will be successful."

"There hasn't been anything published about it. It may be years before all the bugs are worked out of the system," he says.