

Rainfall should end today and the high will be in the mid-60s. Saturday and Sunday will be fair with the high in the 60s.

The Daily Tar Heel

Serving the students and the University community since 1893

People who entered the DTH photo contest and did not win may pick up their entries in the DTH office beginning Monday.

Volume 87, Issue No. 116

Friday, March 21, 1980, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

News/Sports/Ads 933-0245
Business/Advertising 933-1183

N.C. officials OK Carter's economic plan

By MURPHY EVANS
Staff Writer

Most North Carolina economists and government officials support President Jimmy Carter's strategy of cutting the federal budget in an attempt to arrest inflation, but most are waiting for details of the president's plan before predicting what effect the new budget will have.

"I think that Carter's budget is a step in the right direction," said UNC economics professor Ralph Pfouts this week. "It will have some effect, but (economic recovery) will be a slow process."

Pfouts said the United States is likely to face a recession and during that time the nation's fiscal policy will be important.

"What happens during the recession will be crucial. If the government tries to overcome unemployment by increasing spending, it will revive inflation and inflationary psychology."

Pfouts said the government must balance the budget to steady the economy, and added that such a move is politically feasible now that congressmen are recognizing how strong a political liability inflation has become.

"I don't, however, think that budget balancing alone will control inflation," he said. "There will have to be a coordinated effort by the (Federal Reserve Board) in the area of money supply."

Aides to Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., and Sen. Robert Morgan, D-N.C. said both senators support the current congressional movement for a balanced budget by 1981. But, whereas Morgan supports the president's budget, Helms said he would like to see stronger action.

In a prepared statement last week, Helms said the budget should be balanced now, and he advocated an immediate cut of more than 3 percent on federal spending. The senator warned, however, it would be unwise to cripple defense capabilities. Instead, Helms said the cuts should be made in other areas.

"Senator Helms has opposed Comprehensive Employment and Training Act funding and led the fight in the Senate to trim the growth rate for the food stamp program," a Helms aide said.

Doug Copeland, assistant to 6th District Rep. Richardson Preyer, said the congressman would support whatever cuts the president proposed.

"Rep. Preyer feels that balancing the budget is important and that Congress can't ask the American people to cut spending unless the government does too," Copeland said.

Copeland also said the loss of revenue-sharing funds through spending cuts would have the greatest effect on local governments. The funds involve money given to states and counties without restrictions upon how it is spent.

"Rep. Preyer has talked to officials from throughout the state and feels that he can vote to cut the state share without too much opposition. The counties' share, however, probably won't be changed," said Copeland.

Gary Pearce, press secretary for Gov. Jim Hunt said the governor completely backed Carter's new budget proposals.

"In a cabinet meeting the other day, Gov. Hunt said that it

See BUDGET on page 2



DTH/Scott Sharpe

Les fleurs

Although Thursday's gloomy weather belied the arrival of spring, these brave daffodils scorned the climate and seemed to foretell sunnier days. As the season progresses many more showy reminders will divert students' ever-lessening attention span away from studies.

N.C. congressmen find oil tax vital

By JONATHAN RICH
Staff Writer

President Jimmy Carter's controversial "windfall" profits tax is vital to the development of a national energy program based on conservation and self-sufficiency, said the majority of U.S. senators and representatives from North Carolina.

The compromise version of Carter's bill taxing the oil industry swept through the House last week after Republican-led efforts to soften it were defeated. The \$227.2 billion tax bill is now being debated by the Senate, which must decide either to accept or completely reject a compromise costing \$50 billion more than its original version.

Sen. Robert Morgan, D-N.C., was adamant in his support for a bill he claimed would equalize the oil companies' enormous profits from oil and gas deregulation.

"The senator has favored a 'windfall' profits

tax from the beginning," said Gibson Prather, an aide to Morgan. "Why give the large oil companies an extra \$200 billion?"

Prather said the bill would not discourage domestic energy production, while the money collected would be spent to encourage alternate energy sources and efforts toward a balanced budget. "Congress is retaining control of this money, and given the present climate, we don't see any needless swelling of the federal bureaucracy," he said.

But North Carolina senatorial opinion on the matter is divided, and Republican Jesse Helms plans to continue his opposition to any kind of "windfall" profits tax. Helms, who is the only North Carolina official opposing Carter's bill, said the legislation would tax the American consumer and hamper the country's energy production.

"This is not a 'windfall' profits tax, said Sam Currin, an aide to Helms. "It has nothing to do

with profits—it's purely an excise tax on the consumer. The problem is that it only taxes domestically produced rather than foreign oil. It's the silliest thing we could ever do."

Currin said most of the \$227 billion from the tax would be lost in the federal bureaucracy rather than being passed on to the consumer. More serious, he said, was the threat posed to research and production of domestic oil and gas supplies.

"We must remember that oil corporations already are paying large state and federal taxes," Currin said. "This new excise tax will curb incentives and diminish potential domestic production between one and two million barrels of oil a day by the end of the decade." The United States currently is importing eight million barrels of oil to supply almost 45 percent of its petroleum needs.

See WINDFALL on page 2



Jesse Helms

Sperm bank Donor comments on his experience

By PHIL WELLS
Staff Writer

Controversy surrounding sperm banks throughout the country, especially one for Nobel Science laureates in California, has triggered much curiosity about how the banks actually operate.

A donor at North Carolina Memorial Hospital's sperm bank recently discussed his views on and experience with the bank.

"If I were married and not capable of fathering a child and wanted children, I would turn to this (the sperm bank)," the donor said.

The donor, who first gave sperm in February 1979, said he decided to do so because he "thought it was intriguing." He donated semen the rest of the school year and returned to Chapel Hill twice during the summer to donate.

The purpose of a sperm bank is to artificially inseminate women whose husbands are infertile.

"People have become more aware of the bank and are more willing to donate sperm," said Dr. Jaroslav Hulka, director of the sperm bank at N. C. Memorial Hospital.

The sperm bank was formed in 1970. But in the mid-1970s, the number of donors began to increase and the amount of available sperm also increased, Hulka said. Increased popularity forced the sperm bank to start freezing the semen so it could be saved.

The number of donors at the sperm bank varies according to demand, Hulka said. Most of the 30-50 donors are UNC medical students, he said. But if someone needs sperm which these students cannot provide, the sperm bank asks for undergraduate students.

The bank has had a problem getting black donors, Hulka said. When a need arises, the bank usually advertises for donors at both the UNC and NCSU campuses, he said.

"At the time, I was the only black-haired donor, so they had a demand for a black-haired donor," the student donor said. The frequency of his donations depended on how often the sperm bank called for his sperm.

He said he usually donated sperm once a week but sometimes sperm was needed twice a week. The sperm bank always required him to wait three days between donations.

Hulka said donors are screened for genetic defects and blood type. Their sperm is then checked to make sure it will survive freezing and thawing, he said.

The semen is put in a plastic vial and stored in liquid nitrogen, which freezes it. The semen can be preserved in this way for up to two years.

Each woman is screened so she will match the donor and "minimize the risks of genetic defects," Hulka said. "Sometimes we get requests but we don't honor them."

Hulka said women are matched to a donor by eye color, hair color, race and blood type. The husband must definitely be infertile, he said.

The insemination process lasts about an hour, Hulka said, but the actual placement of the sperm in the womb takes 15 minutes.



DTH/Cristi Ling

Carol Sloan, research analyst ...studies tank of sperm

The sperm bank pays donors \$25 per sample, Hulka said. Women pay \$70 for a sample, which also includes screening and the insemination procedure. The price is a bargain, he said. "There's inflation out there."

Sperm bank personnel did not designate how much semen should be donated each time, the donor said. The number of sperm in the semen is more important than the amount of semen, he said. "I had a high sperm count."

You could do it in your room as long as you got it (sperm) there (the hospital) within 30 minutes and kept it at body temperature," the donor said.

But he said he usually went to a public restroom in the hospital and locked the door. "They didn't have a room full of magazines to induce sexual arousal," he said.

Before each donation, sperm bank personnel gave the donor a sterilized cup in which to put his semen. The cup was labeled with his secret code number which was used for confidentiality, he said.

"I go by number down there and not by name," he said. If a woman knew he was the father of her child, she "could claim a paternity suit against me," the donor said.

"I think it's a very good program," he said. "It has its advantages over adoption."

The donor said his participation in the birth of a child definitely ends with his sperm donation.

"They're not my kids," he said. "They're the mother's kids. There was no act of conceiving on my part."

"I'm just glad I could help."

Forms to arrive soon

Students included in census

By PAT FLANNERY
Staff Writer

Most Chapel Hill and Carrboro residents will be receiving their 1980 census forms in the mail during the next two weeks, and local officials are urging residents to stand up and be counted to ensure the area receives its share of federal money.

"It is very important for general planning needs to know how many people there are," said Chapel Hill Planning Director Mike Jennings. "So much federal and state aid is tied to population."

The local census will be conducted by mail. Off-campus students, like all local residents, will be receiving their forms sometime after March 28. The official kickoff of the first census in a decade is April 1. Residents who do not respond to the U. S. Census Bureau will be visited by official census counters, or enumerators.

James Cansler, associate vice chancellor for student affairs, said University students will be counted as part of the local population. Dorm residents, however, will not be mailed questionnaires, but will be visited by the census enumerators. The mailing process is an attempt to cut down on the cost of

counting people, but since dorm residents are in a concentrated area, it is possible to use the enumerators, Cansler said.

The figures gathered by the local census will be important in future planning decisions and town applications for federal grants, Jennings said.

Both Jennings and Carrboro Planning Director Sonna Loewenthal said the 1980 figures should reflect a large increase in the local population since the 1970 census.

Loewenthal estimated Carrboro's population has doubled in the past 10 years. Carrboro's population in 1970 was 5,058.

"A lot of our (grant) money is based on shared revenues, which depends on population," she said. "Our population has changed drastically since 1970."

If Carrboro's population has doubled, the new population figure would be more than 10,000, which Loewenthal said is "the magic cutoff point" for federal grants.

Jennings said he hoped the new census would put the population of the entire local area over the 50,000 mark, which he said would make the area eligible for more federal funds.

See CENSUS on page 2

Mixed drinks help restaurants

By LEE DUNBAR
Staff Writer

For more than a year Orange County has been very wet. Vodka collins, gin and tonics and pina colodas have flowed freely in county restaurants.

Since Orange County said yes to liquor by the drink in September 1978, 36 local establishments have opened their doors to liquor.

Most Chapel Hill owners and managers of restaurants that serve liquor by the drink say liquor sales have increased their business and added diversity to the local restaurant scene. But some of the most outspoken opponents of liquor by the drink remain unconvinced about the benefit of liquor sales.

"I think it has caused Chapel Hill to explode," Jimmy Vine, manager of the Yacht Club said. "It makes dining in Chapel Hill a lot more interesting."

Mickey Ewell, owner of Spanky's and Harrison's, agreed with Vine.

"I think it has worked really well," Ewell said. "I think the restaurant industry has grown in the past two years... Overall, it has been successful for us."

Jerry Williams, executive director of the N.C. Restaurant Owners Association, also said he has noticed an influx of new



Liquor increases business ...opposition remains

businesses into the Chapel Hill area.

Some restaurants, including the Carolina Coffee Shop, Tijuana Fats and Breadman's, have refurbished their establishments and revamped their businesses to make way for liquor by the drink.

"We've enlarged Breadman's because we expect a larger clientele," said Breadman's manager Roy Piscitello.

Ewell said he thought mixed drink sales definitely added to business at his two restaurants.

"We get people who want a drink with

their meal, who otherwise would go somewhere else," Ewell said.

Ray Wittenberg, manager of Crook's Corner Barbecue, said, "We're basically a food business, but our bar represents about 30 percent of our weekly gross."

While some owners and managers of the town's larger restaurants said they have not seen a great increase in business, they said liquor sales added to dining out.

"We make all our drinks from scratch, and I think it added a little different taste to the meal," Brian Smithy of the Aurora said.

Despite the general positive reports from local restaurateurs about mixed drink sales, some dry activists still question liquor sales.

The Rev. Jack Mansfield, who fought the passage of liquor by the drink in Orange County, said, "People are still drinking. And liquor by the drink has increased that drinking due to the great accessibility. Establishments can sell liquor from seven in the morning to one in the next morning. That means the business man who wouldn't have a drink before lunch might have two or three, and after work, another two. That begins the problem."

But Williams said: "The person who

See LIQUOR on page 2