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Gold glory

Today will be sunny with a high in the upper 80s and a 10 percent chance of rain. The low will be in the 60s.

Squirrel chase

Having difficulty finding exam-time amusement? Read today's Bottom Line on page 6 for a little insight.

Less misconception of gays found in Chapel Hill

By JIM SMITH
Special to The Daily Tar Heel

First of a two-part series.

James, Diane, Peter and Sharon have a lot in common.

Three are recent Carolina graduates working in the Triangle area. A fourth is student teaching and will graduate in the spring.

They are all intelligent, articulate and humorous — the type of people everyone likes to meet at parties.

All four are gay.

James and Peter are lovers. Diane has a monogamous relationship with another woman. Sharon said she had not yet found a single lover.

These are not their real names. They asked to remain anonymous to protect their jobs, their families and their friends.

Many people think they don't know any gays, and most would not think of their close friends as gay. But statistics show that, nationwide, one person in ten is gay.

That's just the national average. Peter said that in a place like Chapel Hill, which is considered more liberal than most North Carolina communities, the percentage is much higher.

"I would say close to 18 percent," he said. "A lot of gay people stay here after they graduate because of the more liberal atmosphere."

The reason people think they don't know any gays is that their gay friends have not yet "come out" to them. Coming out is the term gays use to describe becoming public about their sexual and emotional feelings. Three stages are involved in coming out:

- coming out to yourself,
- coming out to family and friends, and
- coming out at work and in public.

All four said it was easier for them to come out in Chapel Hill than it would be for them at home. In Chapel Hill, they can not only remain anonymous, but they feel more accepted in this liberal community. Two are from small North Carolina towns, one is from a large city in the state and the other is from a small town near New York City.

Gays may take years before coming out to themselves. James came out to himself when he was 13, while Sharon has only acknowledged her gay feelings for about 18 months.

"It was a thing people didn't talk about, on the seedy side," James said. "The only gay people who were known hung out in New York City, and that's not where I was."

Diane agreed. "You never take it seriously, because it's never shown as an option. It's never defined, so you don't really know it exists until eventually the feelings get so strong you can't hide them from yourself anymore," she said.

All four had had some emotional or sexual experience with people of the opposite sex. Peter had been dating a woman for three years when, as a sophomore living in Avery dorm, he came out to himself.

"I kept expecting that once I got her bra and panties off, it would be an incredible experience to be there — I would be in heaven," he joked. "But, I was bored."

When he did come out to himself, at first he had negative feelings.

"I kept thinking I was a child molester, or a hairdresser," he said, laughing. "I was sitting on street corners looking for people with French poodles as gay men. A lot of those men turned out to be straight."

James said his first realization of his sexuality was not that he didn't like girls; he just liked boys better.

The first time Sharon went to a gay meeting (during Gay Awareness Week), she said she was so embarrassed she almost wore sunglasses and a big, floppy hat.

For Diane, coming out meant losing her best friend. When she told her friend she was gay, the girl broke off their relationship. "She never really said to me 'You're disgusting, I don't want to be your friend anymore,' but she went on her own way," she said. "I imagine she felt threatened, like I was going to attack her or something."

James, Sharon and Peter have come out to their parents. "My family is passively supportive," James said. "They see my happiness as a prime concern. They don't want me to get hurt, the same as they don't want to see any of my hetero-

sexual brothers and sisters get hurt."

"One of the first reactions my father had was 'why do you want to be female?', and being gay has nothing to do with being masculine or feminine," Peter said.

Diane has not told her family. "My father would disown me, and my mother would be very hurt," she explained. "I have several brothers and sisters. They wouldn't like it, but they could handle it."

Diane is, however, out with most of her friends and co-workers. She said her work environment was more liberal than most, made up of young college graduates.

"Most of the people I know at work pretty much figured it out for themselves," she said. "My lover calls me at work, we go to things together and they pretty much started seeing us as a couple."

Sharon, too, is out with most of her friends. Only two weeks ago, she found out that almost everyone in her major department knew about her lifestyle and was very supportive.

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Carmichael rallies blacks to fight for equitable system

By BOB KNOWLES
Special to the Daily Tar Heel

Political activist and former Black Panthers party leader Stokely Carmichael spoke in the Pit Monday afternoon and advocated black organization for the destruction of capitalism and freedom from its oppressions.

He said the job of organizing against injustice should be a normal task for oppressed people, but that it had been made abnormal because Americans lived in an abnormal society.

"Capitalism confused people and the system keeps people happy in their confusion," he said. "Ninety percent of the American people are against communism and the men or women who hate it the most are the ones who know the least about it."

In his appearance, sponsored by the UNC Black Student Movement, Carmichael stressed that black students had a key role in using their knowledge to organize people for a more equitable society. "Everything we learn, we learn from the people ... and the student should use that knowledge as a means to become doctors to help the masses, not to buy a Cadillac."

"Capitalism disconnects everything," Carmichael said. "An African student who uses his seat in the university classroom must use it for the people because he is in the people's seat."

Carmichael said he was neither Christian nor Muslim and was not a very religious man. "Most Africans in America who are Christian are hypocritical Christians because they have not read the Bible through," he said. "It is ironic that they take it (the Bible) out to church with them every Sunday under their arms and display it prominently in their homes." Carmichael said that Jesus could have been any color except white, since Christianity did not begin in Europe.

Carmichael told black students they should not be ashamed of their African heritage. He said shame of an African heritage came from an ignorance of Africa.

Carmichael said his All-African Peoples Revolutionary Party was against Democrats and Republicans alike and that their organizational goal was to destroy the capitalistic system.

See CARMICHAEL on page 3



Former Black Panther party leader Stokely Carmichael spoke in Pit Monday ... advocated black organization for the destruction of capitalistic system

Hikes proposed to fix highways

The Associated Press

RALEIGH — Gov. Jim Hunt proposed a 3-cents-per-gallon increase in the state tax on gasoline Monday and coupled it with an income tax credit of up to \$22.50 a year aimed at offsetting the higher levy for individuals and families.

Hunt also recommended an unspecified increase in the state tax on alcoholic beverages and increased fees for truck registration, driver's licenses and various other highway-related fees.

The increase in North Carolina's 9 1/4-cent-per-gallon tax on gasoline was the central element in a package proposed by the governor to raise more than \$200 million a year for the state's highway program.

"To get the amount of money essential for our roads and continued economic growth, we must increase the gas tax," Hunt said.

"North Carolina needs to reaffirm the commitment that has long seen us called 'the good roads state,'" he said. "We should pay a little more money now to keep our roads and highways in good repair."

The governor will address a joint session of the General Assembly today to formally present his package.

Hunt proposed an eight-part package that the administration said would generate a total of \$207.8 million in new revenue for the state's financially troubled highway fund next year. It would amount to \$213.8 million in fiscal 1983.

The gas tax increase he proposed would be the state's first increase since a 2-cent increase passed by the General Assembly in 1969.

Hunt said the accompanying income tax credit would remove the burden of higher taxes from individuals and place it on business and tourists.

The credit would be for 3 cents per gallon of gas used during the year, up to 750 gallons. That would provide a maximum of \$22.50 credit for any family or individual.

The gas tax increase would provide about \$90 million to the state's highway program, and the credit would reduce about \$11 million from the state's general tax collections.

Although he did not spell out details in presenting his package, Hunt said he would recommend some type of increase in the tax on alcoholic beverages. Administration officials said details of that proposed increase would be announced later.

The alcohol tax increase would go into the state's general tax fund, apart from the highway tax fund. It would be aimed at reimbursing the general fund for a transfer (amounting to \$59 million next year) of sales taxes collected on automobile parts and accessories.

Hunt's recommendation for higher fees would increase the cost of a driver's license from \$4 to \$10, and increase truck registration costs by 25 percent to 35 percent, depending on the size of the truck.

Transportation officials have said their program is caught in a squeeze between climbing construction costs and dwindling gasoline tax revenues due to decreased consumption. The budget sent by Hunt to legislators in January would end most new construction and force the layoffs of more than 3,000 workers unless new money is found.

Ombudsman

University job fascinating to Crowe, handles complaints and inquiries

By MARK SCHOEN
Staff Writer

When asked to name the president of The University of North Carolina or the chancellor of UNC-Chapel Hill, most students would not have trouble answering. But, the same students probably would be hard-pressed to name the University's ombudsman — Ed Crowe.

Crowe, whose official title is Assistant to the Secretary of the University, said that did not make his job any less satisfying. "I think it's a fascinating job," said the man whose duties range from handling complaints to assisting with Board of Trustees appointments. "It's a tremendous opportunity to observe decisions being made and see how a large structure like the administration can be responsive."

Crowe, who began working for The University of North Carolina General Administration in 1979, is responsible for handling complaints and inquiries about the consolidated UNC system. In addition, as assistant secretary, he plays a role in official record-keeping, screening institution trustee appointments and monitoring the N.C. General Assembly for legislation that affects the University.

"My job is mostly administrative," he said. "Over half deals with people outside the University system. Most of the requests are inquiries rather than complaints."

Crowe said, for example, he received numerous questions from parents and students last summer who wanted to know when they were getting delayed financial aid awards. Another man wanted

to know where he could go to business school at night.

"There's no set procedure (for handling requests)," he said. "For instance, if a person wants to know about a program, I'll go to the academic affairs office where a record of the UNC system's programs are kept."

From there, Crowe said, he could tell the person what school would best serve his needs and how he could enroll.

"I think that's one of the virtues of the small system we have here," he said. "You can get the answer you need in a very short time."

Crowe, who works under Secretary of the University John P. Kennedy, said he felt that the General Administration has a flexible and responsive organization.

"The main responsibility is now with the campus," he said. "The idea of consolidation is to economize and avoid unnecessary duplication. The system has a lot of diversity, each school has its own area. I think that will help us deal with the problems of the future."

Crowe said he was happy with his job and hoped to keep it.

"The people I work with are great," he said. "And the people I meet are interesting. That's the strength of UNC and North Carolina — the caliber of people you meet."

Crowe thinks his job is a valuable one. "I think my job does have value, because it allows us to have feedback," he said. "The campus is very willing to cooperate with people and their problems."



Ed Crowe

Residents protest building allowances

By DIANE LUPTON
Staff Writer

Chapel Hill residents protested the higher building density allowances in the proposed town zoning ordinance at a public hearing held by the Chapel Hill Town Council Monday night.

The ordinance, a rewrite of the entire Chapel Hill zoning layout will go to the town Planning Board for recommendation May 5 and then to the council May 11. It contains provisions for higher densities in all six proposed residential districts. Most of the concerns raised by individuals at the hearing were about the allowed density for zones in which they owned property, or neighborhoods they lived in.

"There's not much protection for existing neighborhoods (under the proposed ordinance)," citizen Margaret Taylor said. "You're turning to planning theory without considering how people feel about their homes."

Taylor expressed concerns that the town was changing from family-oriented to transit-oriented. "The quality (of neighborhoods) will change. People don't want to live plowed up on top of each other."

Gerry Barrett, who said he had grown up in Chapel Hill, agreed with Taylor that allowing more dwellings per unit of land was not good for existing neighborhoods.

"You're talking about changing the feel of various neighborhoods," he said.

Barrett proposed changing to higher densities on undeveloped property on the outskirts of town and leaving the existing residential zonings virtually unchanged.

Another area of the ordinance which received criticism was its proposed flood hazard district, which would cover most of Eastgate Shopping Center, as well as the Tar Heel Motel and other buildings on the U.S. 15-501 bypass. The ordinance would decrease the density of property in this district.

David Frankstone suggested that the council allow some exceptions for density in the flood hazard district, especially in the R-1 (lowest density residential) district.

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Nestle boycott having effect

By SCOTT PHILLIPS
Staff Writer

A nationwide boycott protesting the marketing of infant formulas in Third World countries by the Nestle Co. is having an effect, said Lew Church, state coordinator of the North Carolina Infant Formula Action Coalition.

But a random survey of area retailers of Nestle products showed that all store managers said the boycott had no effect, and several of them knew nothing about it.

The boycott, begun in Minnesota in July 1977, protested Nestle's promotion and marketing of formulas in Third World countries. These countries lack the facilities to prepare the formulas adequately, which usually leads to contamination. Nestle, however, continues to promote the formulas as being beneficial to infants, Church said.

"Based on the World Health Organization's estimation of annual cases of marasmus and diarrhea, approximately 10 million cases are the result of unnecessary bottle feeding. Out of this,



These Nestle products are only some being boycotted by consumers ... effort protesting the marketing of infant formulas in Third World

it can be estimated that about 3 million infants may die," said Dr. Derrick Jelliffe, at the UCLA School of Public Health.

"The danger in bottle feeding lies in the unethical and aggressive marketing of these formulas in countries in which individual incomes are not sufficient to buy enough of the formula,

where there is not a reasonable level of health hygiene and where there is an inadequate level of parental education," Jelliffe said.

There are about 15 large companies which sell the formulas, of which Nestle is the largest, Jelliffe said.

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