

The Daily Tar Heel

Anniversary concert
The BSM Gospel Choir will celebrate its 10th anniversary with a concert Sunday at 3 p.m. For details, see p. 2

Serving the students and the University community since 1893.

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Counselors offer 24-hour help

By JILL ANDERSON
DTH Staff Writer

The volunteer counselors at Helpline do not give advice to people with problems, but they sometimes give education, said the volunteer coordinator for the counseling service.

David Donlon said Helpline, Chapel Hill's Crisis Intervention and Counseling Service, was a 24-hour phone counseling center which began Sept. 15, 1979. The service is free.

Donlon defined crisis as a reaction to an event. "A crisis is not what the situation is but the emotional reaction to some kind of event that is hard for a person to deal with ... his coping mechanisms don't work," he said. "This is what we call a 'state of crisis' and it applies to almost any situation in which emotions are involved."

Situated in a college town, Helpline gets many calls from college students. Donlon said that one-fourth to one-third of the calls were from college students and recent graduates.

Some typical problems for which students need counseling include exam worries, romantic issues — going in to or getting out of a sexual relationship — vacations and relationships with parents.

Donlon said he felt that most of these problems could be solved, or were on the way to being solved, within half an hour to an hour of a phone call to Helpline. He said that there were no typical cases that college students

had. "They're (the cases) so different that it's hard to say any one is typical."

Donlon gives an example of a frequent problem that a younger college student may have. The caller, "... somebody, say a freshman or sophomore, who is pressured and does something and is feeling uncomfortable. Maybe they've had their first sexual experience, or got really drunk, or did some minor vandalism. They have a 'now what?' situation."

Spending a lot of time talking seems to be the best answer for this type of problem, Donlon said. "We spend a good amount of time talking — exploring how they feel. We look at every aspect, check out reality."

"The person may be afraid of one particular thing in the future, some outcome from the problem. We work toward a plan to deal with the confrontation, how best to approach it, what direction in which to go."

The volunteer phone answerers at Helpline must go through training before being qualified as a counselor. This training includes 34 hours of classes in which the volunteer learns communication techniques and strategies.

The training also includes lectures, practice role playing, and experimental exercises. In addition to the 34 hours, there is a 12-hour apprenticeship in which the volunteer learns the mechanics of the phone room and make practice calls.

Helpline volunteers range from age 19 to 82, with the average age over 30 years.

One-third of the volunteers are students at UNC, some of which are doing graduate work. Donlon is one graduate student who works for Helpline; he is currently working on his M.A. in social work. He started as a volunteer and has been on the paid staff since 1980.

Donlon's other experiences with counseling centers have been as a volunteer coordinator for another North Carolina center in 1978 and also as a director for a center in Ontario, Calif., in 1977.

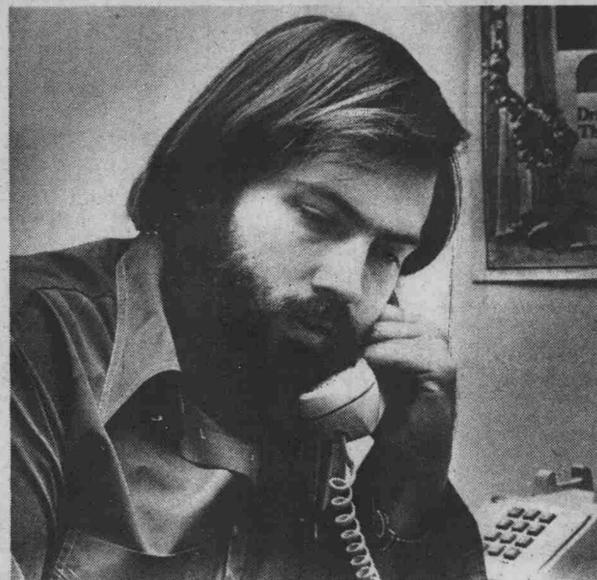
Helpline holds training groups for volunteers four times a year, and each group has a maximum of 25 people. For more information about Helpline and becoming a volunteer or for help in solving a problem, call 929-0479.

"I want to emphasize that we do not give advice," Donlon said. "We want to make people aware of all their feelings. We don't have the answers. We believe they (those with problems) have the answers but need someone else to get to them so things will become clearer."

Durham also has a crisis center, Hassle House. Hassle House not only has a 24-hour phone line — 688-4353 — it also provides face-to-face counseling from 8:30-11:30 a.m. daily.

Hassle House, like Helpline, is situated in a college town and therefore counsels students from Duke University and North Carolina Central University. Dusty

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David Denlon, volunteer coordinator for Counseling Service ... Helpline is a 24-hour center geared toward students

UNC Stores' profits not to aid athletes

By MARK SCHOEN
DTH Staff Writer

Despite lingering rumors to the contrary, the policy of assigning profits made by the UNC Student Stores to the Department of Athletics for athletic scholarships has been discontinued.

The misconception concerning profits is one of a number that students may have about how their campus store operates. They can be sure, however, that when they buy a shirt or book from the Student Stores, no part of the money will go to pay for an athlete's education, Student Stores general manager Thomas A. Shetley said recently.

"Many years ago a small portion did go to the Athletic Association. That was the policy a long time ago," Shetley said. "That was discontinued though when the trustees (Board of Trustees) decreed that all the earnings go to provide scholarships for financial aid."

A portion of that money goes to the Student Aid office and is placed in the general fund, said Mary Garren, assistant director for employment at Student Aid.

"The allocation is made by the Chancellor, and the Student Aid office gets some of it," she said. "All the money we receive is for students with a demonstrated financial need. None of it goes to athletes."

Garren added that portions of Student Stores' profit were awarded to the graduate and professional schools.

The Student Stores system is not a money-making venture, Shetley said.

"We have consistently made profits," he said. "We have to, what with all our earnings other than capital plowed into scholarships."

"A year of loss would be devastating," he said. "We can't do anything to threaten service to future generations of students."

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1981, the Student Stores system — which includes the stores housed in the Daniels Building, the Caduceus medical book store, and the campus-wide snack bars — made a total of \$815,242 after expenses.

"Over the past decade we have turned over about 70 percent of those earnings for scholarships," Shetley said. "We have no reserve if anything goes wrong."

Although there is no written policy concerning emergency expenses, Shetley said he was confident the operation would survive in the event of an emergency.

"I have no idea that the University would let us flounder," he said. "I would hope they would lend us funds to get by."



Shetley

Shetley said that many people misinterpreted what the Student Stores were for, and thus would be confused about the operation's pricing policies.

"We serve as a type of commissary for the students, faculty and staff," he said. "The UNC Student Stores also serves as an ancillary purchasing department for the University."

"We cannot make our prices too low. If we did, the mercantile community here wouldn't allow it."

The stores' narrow purchasing power is the reason behind its admittedly high prices, Shetley said. "There is no formula for pricing general merchandise," he said. "But we can't compete with Revco and A&P. They have a purchasing power we don't have. They can sell an item cheaper than we can buy it."

"This is strictly a convenience stores," Shetley said.

Unlike general merchandise, textbook prices are not controlled for the most part by the Student Stores.

"Text prices are set by publishers," Shetley said. "We don't have maneuverability with the textbooks."

As its name indicates, the UNC Student Stores are owned and operated by the University.

"The stores belong to the University and I report to the associate vice chancellor for business and finance," he said. "My in-store policies are secondary to the University's personnel policies."

"I am a University employee, as is everybody else here," he said. "We are a part of the University's business enterprises."

A student-faculty stores committee helps regulate and set policy for the Student Stores. Four faculty members are appointed to the committee by the chancellor. The remaining four positions are students appointed by the student body president, Shetley said.

Legislature acts

State redistricting plans approved

By SCOTT PHILLIPS
DTH Staff Writer

The North Carolina Legislature ended its second special session of the year Friday after approving two controversial redistricting plans.

The plans, which redistricts the state for N.C. House and Senate elections originally had been approved during the legislature's regular session which ended July 10.

Lawyers in the N.C. Justice Department, however, claimed the population variances in both plans violated the Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote rule and could not be defended in court. The special session was called to reconsider the plans.

The Senate plan, which has a population variance of 23 percent between the largest and smallest districts, was left intact. The House modified its plan to a variance of 15.6 percent.

The NAACP Legal and Education Defense Fund has filed a suit in Eastern District Court claiming the plans dilute black voting strength and provide for unequal representation. Beyond getting court approval, the plans also must be approved by the U.S. Justice Department under a provision of the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

Sen. Charles Vickery, D-Orange, said this week the Senate plan probably would pass the Justice Department review since it was the same plan that had been in effect since 1971.

Vickery said the main reason for the disparity

between districts was because of a provision of the state constitution which prohibited crossing county lines to draw legislative districts.

"This requirement is secondary to the U.S. Constitution and federal law," he said. "Once the courts or the Justice Department gives us the go-ahead to disregard the North Carolina constitution, then we can draw an accurate map."

Vickery said there were four major requirements in drawing district lines. They must ensure equal representation, they cannot dilute minority voting strength or cross county lines, and they must be drawn to protect incumbents. The last is a non-legal requirement.

Vickery said the courts had two options in deciding on the legality of the plans. "They can say we did the best we could and no one is significantly hurt and thereby approve the plans," he said. "Or they can reject the plan by saying the N.C. requirement is unconstitutional as it relates to this process."

Neither Chapel Hill nor Orange County would be significantly affected by the Senate plan since it keeps intact the previous district of Orange, Chatham, Randolph and Moore counties, he said.

There had been proposals to link Orange with either Durham or Alamance and Guilford Counties, Vickery said. "This would have changed us from being the major county in the district to the smallest. We would have been the tail on the dog and gotten wagged."

Rep. Patricia Hunt, D-Orange, said the House plan needed a variance of under 10 percent to be acceptable, but the problem there was also the inability to cross county lines. "The only way to get the variance down is to go to single-member districts," she said, "but to do that we'll have to violate the N.C. Constitution."

Hunt said she had taken an oath to uphold the state and national constitutions, but if the two disagreed, as in this case, the national would take precedence.

If the district court finds either of the plans unfair, then the three judges deciding the case could redraw the districts, she said. If the plans are sent back to the legislature, the houses must reconvene either by calling themselves back into session or by having the governor issue a "state of emergency" proclamation.

Hunt said the House plan could have a major impact on the area since it added predominantly Republican Randolph County to the present predominantly Democratic district of Orange and Chatham Counties. "Voter registration in Randolph is split almost perfectly, but in elections it votes substantially Republican," she said. The new district would have four rather than two seats.

Before adjourning, the legislature also approved a new district map for Congressional

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Building accessibility improvements to continue

By JOHN HINTON
Special to the DTH

Despite the cutoff in state funds this fiscal year, the University has continued to make the campus buildings accessible to handicapped students with money from existing sources, a University official said this week.

"The University did not receive any funding from the North Carolina General Assembly for barrier removal projects for the fiscal year 1981-1982," said Douglas S. Hunt, a special assistant to the chancellor in charge of the school's legal compliance with legislation for the handicapped.

"The legislature did allocate \$75,000 for the 1982-1983 fiscal year for barrier removal projects," he said.

A fiscal year lasts from July 1 to June 30 of the next year for the University.

Hunt said he did not know why the legislature did not fund for barrier removal this fiscal year, but that there was money remaining from previous years with which the University would fund projects.

State and federal regulations require that public buildings be made accessible for the handicapped. Because the University meets the federal guidelines, it should meet the state guidelines also, Hunt said.

"This University started making this campus accessible for the handicapped students under state law years before the federal guidelines took effect in 1977," Hunt said. "We will continue to make the campus accessible for handicapped students."

Tom Shumate, an architect in charge of building improvements at the University, said there were new projects to accommodate handicapped students.

The University will replace doors hindering handicapped students at Rosenau Hall and build an interior ramp and elevated walkway for Venable Hall, Shumate said.

Ramps were recently completed at Steele Building and Murphy Hall for disabled students. About 82 handicapped students are enrolled at the University, Hunt said.

"The University is doing all it can for handicapped students," said Laura Thomas, an assistant dean for handicapped services. She said that no campus in the UNC system received money from the General Assembly for handicapped projects.

A handicapped student said that cutoff of funds might hurt the University's plans to make the campus accessible.

Michael Dixon, a senior from Elizabeth City said she hoped that the University would make attempts to replace the lost money.

Standards hurt students

N.C. schools affected by lunch cuts

By SUZETTE ROACH
DTH Staff Writer

Federal budget cuts in the school lunch program are having a strong impact in North Carolina schools this year, and school officials say needy and non-needy children alike are being affected by the cuts.

Almost \$9 million has been lost to North Carolina's school lunch programs as a result of the budget cuts said Ann Smith, director of the child nutrition division of the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction. Although reimbursements for free lunches have not been reduced, the subsidy for reduced price lunches has been lowered from 82 cents to 69 cents, and for paid lunches from 16 cents to 10.5 cents.

Students also have been affected by tightened eligibility standards. Many students who were receiving free lunches now must pay a reduced rate of 40 cents. Since many of these students are from large families, the costs add up quickly, Smith said.

The number of children participating in the reduced-price program in Chapel Hill has

decreased from 150 last year to 75 this year, Mary Carmichael, director of school food service for Chapel Hill-Carrboro City Schools said. "This is a result of both tightened eligibility standards and a reduction in participation caused by the increase in price," she said.

"The bottom line is that we have lost support in program participation," Smith said. She said there had been a drop in participation of more than 13 percent so far this year, or 113,000 fewer meals being served in North Carolina every day.

Smith said price increases had caused many students to stop buying lunch. "Systems have been forced to increase prices about 20 cents — from 65 to 85 cents per plate in most districts, she said. "A lot of parents felt like they just couldn't afford that," she said.

Participation also is down in the Chapel Hill-Carrboro schools. "Our participation is way down — in the first few days of school it was down 29 percent," Carmichael said.

Decreasing participation increases costs for schools, which operate most cheaply and efficiently at a high volume of participants, Smith

said. "Anything that keeps student participation at the highest possible level allows everyone to have cheaper meals," she said.

Innovations such as salad bars, buffet lines and giving students more choices are being tried to attract students to the lunch program, Smith said.

Other measures also are being taken to offset the budget cuts. Smith cited a general tightening up and increased efficiency in buying and preparing meals. "We're cutting corners everywhere but in (the quality and amount of) food," she said.

Many schools are trying to cut their labor costs as well. Smith said more attention was being paid to the number of hours it took to prepare and serve the food.

The Chapel Hill-Carrboro schools have changed to having one server on the line instead of two in an effort to cut costs, Carmichael said.

Carmichael stressed the importance of public relations in attracting people to the lunch program. "It's still the best bargain in food there is," Carmichael said.



Pep rally

As part of Homecoming activities, the UNC cheerleaders encourage crowd participation at the pep rally held Thursday in the Pit. Festivities will continue today and Saturday as the Heels get ready for their showdown with Clemson.