

Falling out

Chilly, but sunny skies bring little chance of rain. Highs in the low 70s. Lows in the mid-40s.

The North Carolina Symphony:

Its history and its future

See Weekend

Sex roles

Dr. Jane Mathews, head of the women's studies program, is not out to conquer men, she says. A story is on page 3.

The Daily Tar Heel

Copyright The Daily Tar Heel 1982

Serving the students and the University community since 1893

Volume 90, Issue 61

Thursday, September 23, 1982

Chapel Hill, North Carolina

News/Sports/Arts 982-0245
Business/Advertising 982-1163

Caucus reports on employment

By KYLE MARSHALL
Staff Writer

Black faculty members have expressed disappointment with UNC's policies in recruitment and hiring of black faculty and non-faculty employees at the University. The Black Faculty Staff Caucus, which represents all black faculty and non-faculty that are covered under the Exempt from Personnel Act, released a position paper last week. The paper stated its position on "various issues relative to the overall status of black faculty, staff and students at UNC."

One of the caucus' big concerns "is the way in which black potential applications for employment are treated, and another is the procedure for monitoring grievances," said Audrey Johnson, caucus chairperson and associate professor in the UNC School of Social Work.

Johnson said she knew of instances when black applicants for faculty and non-faculty positions in the University had their applications overlooked or "buried."

"What is at issue is that sometimes black applicants are not considered in good faith," she said. "Blacks are offered jobs not in relation to their skill level, or sometimes their applications don't get considered for a long time."

But Dan Bursell, assistant personnel director of the office of employee relations, said the University hired all employees on the basis of qualifications.

"We don't take race into account," he said. "When a person applies for a job, we base our decision on that person's qualifications."

The employment division of the department of personnel annually submits a report to the UNC Affirmative Action office, stating its goals for hiring non-faculty employees, said Jack R. Stone, assistant personnel director.

"Our goals are based on the work force, as reported by the Employment Security Commission," he said. "We can't really project how many openings we're going to have, so we look at hiring percentages from past years and base our decisions and goals on this."

About 81.8 percent of the black workers in State Personnel Act positions at the University are employed in service and maintenance, but only 3.9 percent of black employees work in executive, administrative and managerial positions, according to the caucus paper.

"If the number of black employees in lower categories of employment increases, as it has in the past five years, why can't there be growth in the higher categories?" Johnson said.

The caucus also expressed disappointment with recruitment and hiring of black faculty.

"I think we should look at how people are employed, and then look at what happens to blacks when they are employed," Johnson said. "It seems that black applicants to University positions aren't taken very seriously."

In last week's Faculty Council meeting, Chancellor Christopher C. Fordham III said the University should work harder to recruit more minority faculty.

"With an increasing number of black students, there is even more reason for us to seek out black faculty," Fordham said this week. "Of course, our standards for hiring are high, and we would not want to hire someone simply because he or she is black. But we do need to make a more conscious effort to hire black faculty."

See BLACK on page 3



Getting into it

Kasey Kennison, an employee of the University Dining Service and eager bystanders dip into the deliciously tempting 58-foot sundae last night in the Pit.

DTH/Jeff Nowville

At Wednesday's meeting

CGC allocates \$1,043 to part-time employment services

By CHARLES ELLMAKER
Staff Writer

The Campus Governing Council unanimously approved an appropriation of \$1,043 to the executive branch of Student Government Monday night to keep the Student Part-Time Employment Service in operation through February.

Although the CGC appropriated \$500 for the service during the summer session, SPTES proved to be more expensive than expected, Student Body President Mike Vandenberg told the council. Because of this, funds allocated to other executive programs were transferred to the service, he said.

Some disagreement over funding the service arose between CGC members during the meeting.

CGC member Charlie Madison (District 23), chairman of the CGC finance committee, said that the program was "possibly the best program the executive branch has."

Yet CGC member Dan Bryson (District 18) sparked controversy over the funding of the service at a CGC Finance Committee meeting Wednesday. Bryson said it was not fair that the executive branch — which already has such a large budget for its programs —

should be able to fund a program at the expense of other programs, and then return to the CGC later for money to "bail it out."

"Would you go out and drive a car around for a few days and then ask your friends to pay for it," Bryson asked during the CGC meeting.

But Paul Parker, director of the SPTES, defended the service, pointing out that because the service was much more successful than most people thought it would be, it was also more expensive.

"These are start-up costs," Parker said. "We won't have expenses like these every year." The service has spent to date about \$1,200.

Student Government representatives had initially asked the Finance Committee for increased funding of \$1,630 — the amount of SPTES' projected budget through February minus the already appropriated \$500. But the committee lowered the allocation to \$1,000, saying that the executive branch should take responsibility for its actions.

Bryson said during the CGC meeting the program was very worthwhile but should have limited funding. "I was just afraid that they (the council) would raise the amount of the appropriation," he said.

Parker said that more than 390 students — more

than half the students using the service — had gotten jobs through SPTES. "It would be a shame to see a program this good collapse."

Other CGC members expressed concern about the signals sent out to other organizations if it funded the service.

"What about the other organizations whose good projects were cut last spring?" said CGC member Diana Baxter (District 8). "What are they going to say if we fund a worthwhile program almost as an afterthought when their (programs) were cut because of lack of funds?"

CGC member Garth Dunklin (District 11) questioned how much the executive branch really wanted the program. "If we cut a project like this, we're going to look like a bunch of jerks, but how much is the exec branch going to stick out its neck for this program?"

Vandenberg explained that without the extra infusion of funds early in the program's life, it would not have been ready for students when they first got back to school, when they most needed it. "Nothing was done under the table, we just needed to get it going," he said. "Now, it's either fund the program or we'll quit it."

Area officials apply for grant to prevent DUI

By ALAN MARKS
Staff Writer

Drunk drivers beware: you may be in danger of extinction.

In danger, that is, if the Chapel Hill Police Department has its way and receives a federal grant to fund a driving-under-the-influence enforcement program.

The department has applied for a \$66,000 Selective Traffic Enforcement Program grant, which, if approved, would allow the department to put a unit of four officers on Chapel Hill city streets to patrol specifically for DUI violations.

The enforcement program is scheduled to run from Oct. 1, 1982, to Sept. 30, 1983. If the full amount of the grant is approved, the department hopes to have officers patrolling the streets by November. Federal funds would pay for 70 percent of the program and local funds would foot the rest of the bill.

The department hopes to increase DUI arrests by 10 percent through the program, said Lt. Wilbert Simmons, who is involved with the program.

Four officers would patrol streets six hours a night, three nights a week, and would stop persons they think are driving under the influence of alcohol. The department also would experiment with administering on-the-spot pre-breathalyzer tests to determine if the person should be arrested.

The pre-test would not be admissible as evidence in court, but would provide the officer with a "quick determination of whether the person should be arrested and taken in," Simmons said. "It is designed, by law, to be more of a convenience to the person than the officer."

Usually, a person has to be arrested and taken to the police station before a

breathalyzer test can be administered, he said.

A computer would be used to identify problem DUI areas in town based on past statistics and officers would be assigned to areas according to the data.

The grant also would be used to fund and develop public information programs on drunk driving, and to send officers to educational programs offered by the Governor's Highway Safety Program.

Officers used in the enforcement program would be off-duty and paid overtime for their work. Off-duty officers are needed for the program so that the department can maintain a status quo in existing services, and so off-duty officers can focus their attention specifically on DUI enforcement, Simmons said.

The program was designed to combat and control the increasing problem of drunk driving in Chapel Hill, Simmons said. It would be similar to one the Raleigh Police Department already operates.

Chapel Hill police arrested 302 people for driving under the influence in 1981, and had made 166 arrests through July of this year. There were 1,320 traffic accidents in Chapel Hill in 1981, resulting in over \$900,000 in property damage and attributed largely to drunk drivers.

People between the ages of 18 and 24 make up 42 percent of the town's population, and 45 percent of the accidents in 1979 and 1980 involved people between the ages of 19 and 27, he said.

Major Arnold Gold, head of the police department's uniform patrol division, said one goal of the department would be "to develop the best program we can to reduce accidents." The department hopes to establish some good programs through the grant and to continue the programs when the grant runs out, he said.

Drug to help sickle cell victims part of UNC research

By NANCY RUCKER
Staff Writer

* First of a two-part series.

What do futuristic offices, sickle cell anemia, preschoolers' development and new criminal sentencing legislation have in common? All are subjects of current research at UNC.

More than 20 research centers and institutes are listed in the Campus Directory; most are attached to a specific department or curriculum, such as the Center for Urban and Regional Studies. Others are autonomous, like the Highway Safety Research Center and the Institute of Government.

At the UNC School of Medicine, research is underway on an experimental drug to help sickle cell anemia patients.

The principal investigator, Eugene Orringer, associate professor of internal medicine, is trying to understand the cause of shifts in red

blood cell fluid which lead to deformed — or sickled — cells.

The new drug may prevent this dangerous cell movement since it has been shown to affect the red blood cell membrane, Orringer said. He explained that the drug worked at much lower concentrations than older anti-sickling drugs, and has a lower toxicity. He expects more positive results later this fall, after which the drug may become clinically available.

The sickle cell clinic, which treats patients regularly, "combines education, patient care and research all under one clinic program," Orringer said.

But not all UNC researchers are white-coated microscope users. Sociology professor Henry Landsberger's main research instrument is the questionnaire.

For his comparison of international health policy attitudes, Landsberger sent questionnaires to leaders of physician and hospital

associations, consumer and insurance groups, labor organizations and political parties and public health associations in the United States, Great Britain and West Germany.

Landsberger said he hoped to "uncover underlying core issues (cost, government's role, profession's role, technology use)" with his study, and to determine if "they're the same as between different groups and different countries."

He credited the Institute for Research in Social Science for much assistance with the questionnaire's construction and statistical analysis.

In addition to housing the Lou Harris Data Center and detailed U.S. Census data, the Institute offers access to "computer-assisted machine readable statistics," said psychology professor Bibb Latane, the Institute's new director.

One of Latane's own research projects looks

at how the office of the future — where people will work at in-home computer terminals, minimizing face-to-face interaction — will affect interpersonal relationships. "Do you get along as well with people you can't see?" he asked.

The Institute of Government sees mostly state and local government employees, for whom they conduct short courses and consulting, and publish manuals such as the recently-released *Municipal Government in North Carolina*.

When "we perceive a need for a publication to deal with a problem, we set about (researching and) publishing it," said IOG Director John Sanders.

Currently, the IOG's lawyers are monitoring judicial sentencing decisions. A new state law requires that judges adhere to "a specific set of penalties for a specific set of crimes," unless they can justify doing otherwise (lighter

sentences for first-time offenders, perhaps), Sanders said.

By reviewing sentencing decisions made six months prior to and after the legislation took effect, the Institute hopes to learn why judges follow or disregard the law, and how the prison population is affected.

Also involved in longitudinal (over time) research is the Frank Porter Graham Child Development Center, which is studying the development of a socioeconomic mix of preschoolers.

The children who are enrolled in the center's on-site day care program — which encourages each child's development to his or her potential — "seem better able to adapt to elementary school than the comparison group (not at FPG's center)," said director James Gallagher. Their studies have shown that "the notion that day care erodes the relationship of the family

See RESEARCH on page 3