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Thursday, May 28, 1987

Chapel Hill, North Carolina

News/Sports/Arts 962-0245  
Business/Advertising 962-1163



Tar Heel/Laura Patterson

## Hot shots

Henry Stevens and Darren Bryan take advantage of a sunny afternoon to shoot hoops behind the Pika house.

## Not enough funds available for raises

By **RON CRAWFORD**  
University Editor

UNC does not have the funds needed to raise the salaries of campus secretarial and clerical workers as authorized by the North Carolina General Assembly, UNC officials said Tuesday.

The Office of State Personnel (OSP) authorized raises in October that would affect 1,800 UNC employees and cost about \$2 million, said Jack Gunnells, UNC personnel director.

About 500 UNC secretaries and clerks rallied in front of the South Building May 20 to ask why the raises were not granted and why University employees were not informed of the legislation that authorized the raises.

Kathryn Tippett, a secretary at the School of Nursing who participated in the rally, said, "We were trying to find out what happened to (the money for the

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## University land-use plan cultivates local confusion

By **LISA LORENTZ**  
News Editor

UNC officials will present a proposed land-use plan for the University at a public hearing June 1 at 7:30 p.m. in 100 Hamilton Hall.

The plan, which calls for several major roadway changes on campus as well as the construction of four parking decks, is expected to generate criticism on the part of students, town officials and residents. One of the parking decks proposed by the plan would be constructed on the intramural field, which is adjacent to Carmichael Auditorium.

Claude E. "Gene" Swecker, associate vice chancellor of facil-

ities management, said the parking deck would only take up the space on the "area of the intramural field closest to the Institute of Government."

Even though part of the field would be covered by the parking deck, Swecker said the general plan would provide for "more green space (on campus) in the overall than there is now."

"It's a good plan," Swecker said. "We hope it will receive acceptance."

But Ed Shields, intramural director, said the parking deck's location on the intramural field would interfere with softball games. The field is divided into four separate fields, and the

parking deck would be constructed on field four, which serves as the outfield for field three. "We really can't afford to lose even part of field four," Shields said.

Other aspects of the plan include an interior road system designed to remove pressure from off-campus roads and to pull some traffic out of the heart of the campus.

A loop road would run southeast from South Columbia Street, skirt Hinton James Residence Hall to the south, cross Manning Drive and pass through the Laurel Hill neighborhood, across South Road and through Battle Park to

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## Researchers find evidence linking gene to breast cancer

By **SALLY PEARSALL**  
Editor

Scientists at the University Biological Sciences Research Center have found the first evidence for a specific gene that predisposes women to breast cancer, an illness that will cause some 41,500 deaths in the United States during 1987.

The researchers estimate that the gene may be responsible for almost 9 percent of all breast cancer cases in the United States — or 11,700 to 23,400 cases each year.

Dr. Michael Swift, principal investigator in the study, said his findings could have a great impact on future cancer research.

Swift said he and his colleagues began their research in 1980. To analyze the effects of the gene, the researchers studied adult relatives of children born with a nerve disease known as ataxia-telangiectasia (A-T).

A-T, an uncommon genetic disease, results when a child inherits a defective gene from each parent. The disease causes a wobbly walk in young children and leads to poor motor coordination and speech.

The scientists studied the A-T disease, Swift said, because A-T patients faced roughly a 100 times greater than normal risk of developing cancer. The researchers wanted to determine if there were higher-than-normal instances of cancer among the A-T victims' parents and other relatives who carried a single dose of the A-T gene.

The researchers visited 128 families that have been affected by the disease and asked them to participate in the project. With the help of the families and their physicians, the scientists assembled the families' medical histories, using sources such as hospital records, death certificates and autopsy reports.

"We have developed very close and continuing relationships with these people, who live all across the United States," Swift said. "They have been remarkably cooperative."

The medical records about cancers and other illnesses among blood relatives of A-T victims were then analyzed by computer and compared with records from spouses who would not be expected to carry the A-T gene and who served as control subjects. The excess of breast cancers among blood relatives was the most striking finding, Swift said, although several other forms of cancer also were found to be elevated in the blood relatives.

The scientists announced their findings in a research report published in the May 21 issue of the New England Journal of Medicine. Pamela Reitnauer, a first-year medical student, and Daphne Morrell and Charles Chase, research assistants at the Biological Sciences Research Center, co-authored the report.

The next step in the research plan involves determining the exact location of the gene on one of the 22 non-sex human chrom-

osomes, a time-consuming process that Swift said would take from 2 to 5 years of further research.

"We're not just sitting back on our heels and admiring what we've done," he said.

The scientists are continuing their work with the families affected by the A-T gene to learn more about how it functions. "We're trying to find out what environmental factors interact with this gene to actually cause the cancer," Swift said.

It is not yet possible to determine whether an individual selected at random carries the gene for ataxia-telangiectasia.

Although he and his colleagues began this study seven years ago, Swift said the research grew out of a similar, smaller study done in the early 1970s.

"Enough scientists expressed interest in (the 1970s study) to make us think it was important," he said, "but it needed to be done on a much larger scale."

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