

The Daily Tar Heel

**INSIDE
MONDAY**
OCTOBER 21, 1996



Fruitful rewards

a.p.p.e.s. acknowledged UNC professors for their work in supporting student volunteering. *Page 4*



Tall cool ones

PlayMakers' production of Edward Albee's "Three Tall Women" opened this weekend. *Page 5*



Head of the class

First lady Hillary Clinton addressed Yale students on her husband's plan for education reform. *Page 6*

Today's Weather

Mostly sunny, high 60s.
Tuesday: Sunny, high 70s.

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Bus driver charged with DWI, suspended from job

BY SALLIE LACY
STAFF WRITER

The second Chapel Hill-Carrboro City Schools bus driver in three months was charged with driving while impaired on Friday.

Cecil Tony Ingram, 58, of Chapel Hill, was suspended from his job for driving his school bus while under the influence of alcohol. Former bus driver Michael Ray Ford pleaded guilty two weeks ago to driving summer school students while impaired.

Ingram said he had been advised not to make further comments, but he previously told the Chapel Hill Herald, "I wouldn't do anything to jeopardize the children's lives."

Ingram had a blood-alcohol level of 0.03 two hours after being removed from the bus.

The legal limit for driving a commercial vehicle is 0.04. Magistrate Arthur Summey charged Ingram on the assumption that his blood alcohol level was higher two hours before when he was driving the bus.

State law says the legal limit for drivers of passenger cars is 0.08, but drivers of commercial vehicles have a lower limit because the vehicles are larger and can cause more damage in wrecks, said Sergeant Joe Layton of the Chapel Hill Police Department.

Ingram had taken his first load of students home

from Ephesus Elementary School and had returned for a second load when school officials smelled alcohol on his breath. School officials called transportation supervisor Mary Lin Truelove and asked whether Ingram should be removed from the bus.

Truelove told school officials that Ingram could continue driving since there were no visible signs that Ingram had been drinking.

"I have procedures that I have to follow too," Truelove said.

A foreman at the bus garage told Truelove that he had had a long conversation with Ingram before he left on his route and saw no signs of alcohol.

Ingram was replaced within 20 to 25 minutes of school officials noticing the alcohol on his breath, Truelove said. He was arrested at the bus garage and taken to the police station for alcohol tests, the police report stated.

Ingram was not removed immediately because of conflicting information between the foreman at the bus garage and school officials, said Superintendent Neil Pedersen.

"I think (Truelove) was trying to be sensitive of not incorrectly charging the driver in a very public way," he said.

The superintendent's administration will con-

SEE BUS DRIVER, PAGE 5

N.C. district attorney files brief in protest of tobacco regulations

BY CHARLES HELLWIG
STAFF WRITER

North Carolina struck back against President Bill Clinton's attempts to classify tobacco as a drug by filing a court brief last week in support of a lawsuit by tobacco companies.

The motion called on the U.S. District Court in Greensboro to issue a summary judgment to block the Food and Drug Administration's proposed regulation of tobacco.

A filing for summary judgment seeks a prompt ruling from a judge which settles the legal controversy without sending the issues to a jury or having to wait for a lengthy trial.

Philip Morris stated in a press release that the motion was filed to "prevent the FDA from pursuing its illegal assertion of jurisdiction over tobacco products."

"Our opposition to the FDA's rule rests not with its stated goal, reducing underage tobacco use, a goal we share," stated Steven Parrish, senior vice

president of corporate affairs at Philip Morris. "We vigorously object to the FDA's specious and arbitrary interpretation of federal law, which the FDA claims gives it broad powers, including the power to ban cigarettes altogether."

The proposed regulations would ban billboards within 1,000 feet of schools and playgrounds, as well as vending machines, except in nightclubs and other places off-limits to minors. Advertising in publications with young readerships would be limited to black and white text only.

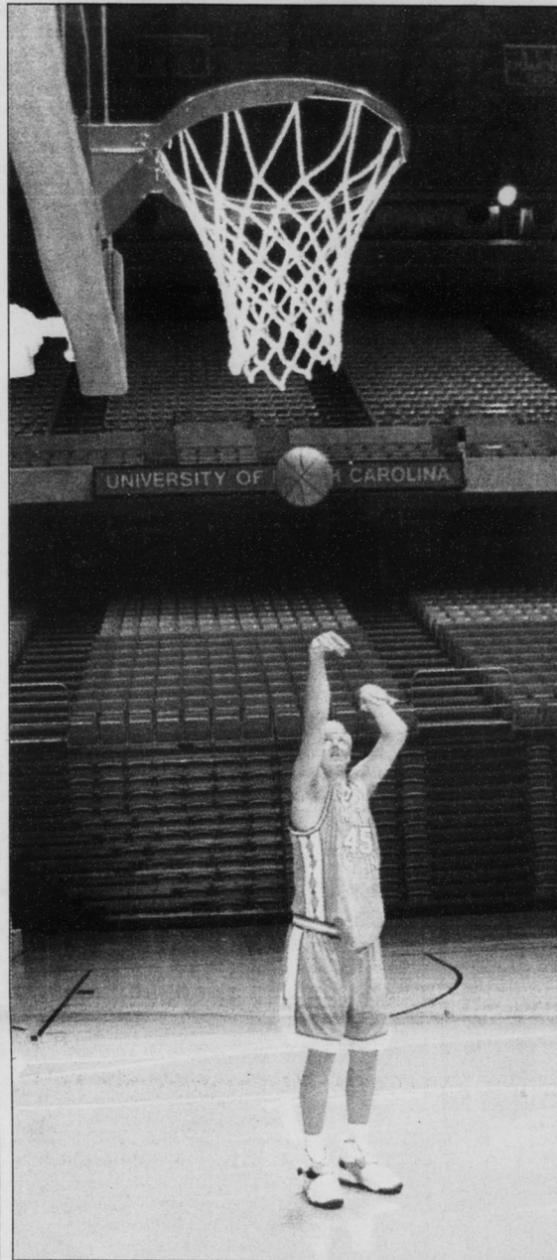
The rules would also end distribution of free samples of cigarettes, brand-name sponsorship of sporting events and the placement of cigarette names on hats, T-shirts, gym bags and other products.

N.C. Attorney General Mike Easley agreed with Parrish, saying the FDA has crossed the boundaries of its legal jurisdiction.

"Congress has always been responsible for placing health and advertising restrictions on tobacco

SEE TOBACCO, PAGE 4

SERGE-ING INTO THE SEASON



UNC center Serge Zwikker launches a set shot Friday during the Tar Heels' annual media day at the Smith Center. See story, page 14.

County to pay \$3,500 to fix botched ballot

■ The referendum stated that the current rate was 35 cents, which is the maximum rate allowed by the new property tax.

BY ANGELA MOORE
ASSISTANT CITY EDITOR

A mistake in the wording of the Chapel Hill-Carrboro City Schools district tax referendum on November's ballots will cost the county \$3,500 in reprinting costs.

The Orange County Board of Commissioners voted Tuesday night to reprint the county's ballots, most of which had already been printed, rewording an initiative that would expand a special district property tax. School officials want the tax money to be used for capital needs like building new schools instead of only funding operating costs, what the tax is currently used for.

James White, UNC professor emeritus and a member of the local government watchdog group TaxWatch, first noticed the mistake in the referendum's wording. The referendum had stated that the current district property tax rate was 35 cents, which is actually the maximum rate allowed by the tax. The current rate is 19 cents.

"I thought it would be best to change the wording," White said. "It was really misleading. It was an error in fact."

White said residents might have thought that the district property tax could not be increased. He said the referendum left open the option of increasing the tax from 19 cents but would mislead voters by saying the taxes would not surpass the current level. The referendum actually meant taxes would not exceed the limit of 35 cents.

White first went to the state board of elections with his concerns, which told him nothing could be done since absentee ballots had already been sent out.

Still believing the error was too important to pass over, White turned to the local media. After articles about the wording mistake appeared in two newspapers, County Attorney Geoffrey Gledhill brought the matter before the board. Gledhill gave the board the option of reprinting the ballots or throwing out the referendum altogether.

Commissioner Bill Crowther said the commissioners "took the high road" by voting to swallow the \$3,500 cost and the effort of reprinting the ballots.

"It was unanimous," Crowther said. "We simply wanted the school board's initiative to get to the people."

White said he was glad the commissioners had voted to correct and reprint the ballots. "A referendum statement should be done correctly," he said. "It wasn't done correctly. Somebody certainly would've objected to it after the vote."

The money lost in the faulty ballots will probably come from the board's contingency fund, money set aside for emergencies, or the cost would be included in next year's budget.

Crowther said that new copies of the ballot would be sent out to absentee voters, even though some have already turned in their completed ballots.

Family cap policy unfair to women, activists say

■ Already law in N.C., the family cap policy is drawing controversy nationwide.

BY ROBIN SMITH
STAFF WRITER

Though opponents argue it infringes upon reproductive freedom, a controversial welfare reform policy known as the "family cap" is gaining popularity across the nation as a new federal law has given states more flexibility in designing welfare programs.

Already a law in North Carolina, the family cap denies additional cash benefits to any children born after a family has been on welfare for 10 months, eliminating the previous standard grant increase under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program.

"We're really trying to promote and support parental responsibility," said Kevin Fitzgerald, director of Social Services under the N.C. Department of Human Resources.

The N.C. family cap provision falls under Work First, Governor Jim Hunt's new welfare reform package. It denies cash payments for children born after the family has been on the program longer than 10 months.

Beth Ising, executive director of the National Abortion and Reproductive Rights Action League of North Carolina, said coercive policies such as the family cap encroached upon a woman's personal liberty.

"Women can't be railroaded into making decisions about their bodies," she said. "They need to be given guid-

ance, support and the freedom to make a decision.

"If a woman is already receiving assistance, she's struggling in some way. If she didn't even have the information or the self-esteem to prevent the pregnancy and hasn't been given the support she needs and has another child, now there won't even be food stamps — the child will suffer."

However, Fitzgerald said the food stamps would increase for an additional child and Medicaid would provide transportation for the child's doctor visits.

He noted that the family would still receive AFDC cash benefits, but the benefits would not increase by about \$25 a month as before.

"We're all responsible for our behavior," he said.

But Ising said a family cap was not the answer. "What the family cap punishes is the child born into the family, not behavior."

"Promoting Reproductive Choices: A New Approach to Reproductive Health," published by NARAL, stated, "Policies that increase access to reproductive health care, including prenatal care and contraceptive services, will promote responsible reproductive decision-making more effectively than government coercion."

Although Work First officially began on July 1, 1995, it took another year before tougher sanctions, such as work requirements, time limits and the family cap could be implemented. Because provisions such as these conflict with federal AFDC requirements, states had to get approval through waivers granted by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

As of Aug. 22, however, a new federal



Part one of a four part series:
REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM

law, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, relieved states of requiring federal approval in designing their welfare reform programs.

While some states have chosen to only implement the family cap in certain counties, North Carolina has made it a statewide provision.

Ising maintained that current policies were not addressing the problem. "Little solutions like the family cap and the Teaching Abstinence until Marriage law won't work. The combined effect is that we lose, lose, lose — nobody is getting enough information."

Ising emphasized the need for education on the issues. "International and domestic family planning programs are important, but they're being slashed," she said.

Ising also said the myth of "welfare queens" made people think the family cap would drastically reduce the number of welfare recipients.

"The fertility rate is actually higher among women not on welfare," she said.

Michael Kharfen, director of public affairs under the Administration for Chil-

dren and Families in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, said although some states might have chosen to implement the family cap in order to reduce the number of births, others were trying to mirror the mainstream work environment.

"Decisions and choices about having more children are choices made with economic consequences and with no reward," he said.

Kharfen added that since the setting of benefit levels had always been the state's decision, the rationale behind the family cap should also be left up to the state.

Fitzgerald said the verdict on Work First had been positive, but it was too soon to measure the success of North Carolina's family cap provision.

In New Jersey, the family cap has been law since 1993. According to Government Accounting Office reports, no significant difference between birth rates of AFDC mothers who were subject to the family cap in New Jersey. The finding was regarded as preliminary since the analysis was based on limited data.

Ising said statistics also showed that there was an increase in New Jersey's abortion rate. However, Kharfen said the evidence was inconclusive.

"The Catholic church has argued against the family cap because they believe it will lead to more abortions," he said. "There is a lot of emotion that goes into this argument, as well as logic."

The New Jersey family cap has faced great opposition, generating a July 1995 case in the U.S. District Court, followed by a hearing in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third on Aug. 9, 1996. Both

SEE FAMILY CAP, PAGE 5

Scuttlebutt razed following 52 years of feeding students

■ Poor conditions and high repair costs contributed to the snack bar's demise.

BY JAMIE GRISWOLD
UNIVERSITY EDITOR

A University landmark that catered to more than five decades of UNC students, faculty and staff met its demise during Fall Break at the hands of a wrecking crew.

The Scuttlebutt, a popular University snack bar that was closed after it was declared structurally unsafe in April 1995, was demolished Thursday morning. The Board of Trustees voted to destroy the building last March.

John Jones, director of Student Stores, said the Scuttlebutt was leveled because it was in poor condition and repair costs were prohibitive.

"The Scuttlebutt had gotten so rundown that it had to be demolished," he said. "It's sad, but that's the way it is."

Jones said it would have cost anywhere from \$150,000 to \$200,000 to renovate the building, which was located on the corner of Cameron Avenue and South Columbia Street.

"It didn't have the business to justify the renovations," Jones said.

The Scuttlebutt, completed in 1943, was originally used as a canteen by the Navy Pre-Flight School during World War II.

"It was built when there were a good many military personnel on the campus

for training," said John Sanders, professor emeritus and a 1950 graduate.

The Scuttlebutt, turned over to UNC in 1945, was used as a snack bar for 50 years until its 1995 closure.

"It was a place where people stopped to grab coffee or a doughnut on their way to class," Sanders said.

Ryan Vann, a junior from Boonville, said he was sad to see the Scuttlebutt razed.

"It made things a lot more convenient in terms of getting Scantrons and blue books," said Vann, a resident of Granville Towers for the past three years. "If you wanted something to eat or drink, you didn't have to walk all the way to Student Stores."

Talk to us

The Daily Tar Heel wants to hear from you — what you like and what you don't like — about the job we're doing.

Not only that, but we're willing to give you free food to find out your opinion.

On Oct. 30 the paper will be sponsoring a focus group discussion.

We want about a dozen readers to talk to us about ways in which we can better serve the community.

The discussion will take about an hour. Any interested readers should come by the DTH office, Suite 104 of the Student Union, and sign up for this opportunity.

Any questions? Call Staff Development Director Robin Berholz at 962-0245.

True success is overcoming the fear of being unsuccessful.

Paul Sweeney