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University wanted control

Clinic dispute ends health partnership

by Penny Muse
Staff Writer

Disagreement over control of two county comprehensive health centers apparently led to a termination of contract last week between the University Health Services and Orange-Chatham Comprehensive Health Services, Inc.

Since September, 1970, the University has staffed the three county health centers that were supervised by the federally funded community health services corporation.

However, in a closed meeting, the incorporated Health Services Board voted

last Wednesday to end the University contract on Nov. 30 and employ its own medical staff on an individual contract basis.

"This does not mean University doctors cannot work for the corporation. It simply means they must apply for the jobs through competition with other applicants from other clinics," explained Paul Alston, project director of the health services corporation.

According to Alston, the contract was terminated because the University asked for control of the two most advanced clinics, located at Haywood-Moncre and at Prospect Hill.

"The board members felt that if we ever relinquished control of these two centers, we could never get control back," Alston said.

Dr. Cecil G. Sheps, University vice chancellor of health services, responded, "I am not aware that control of the two centers was ever formally discussed in any board meeting."

In a prepared statement, Sheps said the University had been, and would continue to be, interested in the Orange-Chatham health program.

"The board corporation advised the University last week that it now wished to provide medical and allied services through employing its own staff directly rather than contracting with the University for them," he said. "This is of course the board's prerogative."

"Since then the project director has asked the University to develop a back-up speciality service," he continued. "The University stands ready, as it has through the year, to provide wherever assistance is feasible."

A University official presented the proposal to the corporation board Sept. 26. The board is composed primarily of health service consumers chosen on an income basis.

"We felt it was in the consumer's interest to terminate the contract," explained Alston. "What began as a contractual relationship was misinterpreted as a partnership. There are a lot of hurt feelings on both sides."

During the past year, 32 University medical professionals—including 11 part-time doctors and 11 full-time nurse practitioners—staffed the three county centers. The salaries for these individuals were paid to the University, who, in turn, paid the physicians, dentists, pharmacists and nurses.

According to Alston, the health services corporation, funded by a grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity, furnished its own equipment.

As of Aug. 15, he says the corporation was serving 5,850 low income county residents at three centers, including on in Chapel Hill and Carrboro.

Sale of utilities interests county

The Orange County Board of Commissioners has expressed a desire to buy the University-owned water and electric utilities.

The commissioners voted unanimously Monday to communicate this wish by letter to the State Utilities Study Commission, whose recommendation that the utilities be sold was approved by the UNC Board of Governors last month.

The commissioners did not, however, express any interest in purchasing the Chapel Hill Telephone Company, which is also owned and operated by the University.

Commissioner William Ray estimated the price of the purchase to be several million dollars, although no specific figures were mentioned.

According to County Manager Sam Gattis, such a sum of money would be no problem to secure because it could be raised from revenue bonds, which do not require a bond election.

The commissioners also decided to hire a professional consultant to assist them in assessing the feasibility of the purchase and in determining benefits to be derived from such an arrangement.

County Chairman Harvey Bennett, who introduced the subject of purchasing the utilities, said, "It might be in the best

interests of the people of Orange County for the county to own the water and electric systems. It would be a major undertaking, but it should be discussed."

Bennett added that the utility systems are "a going operation, in good order, not run down, and with personnel as good as you can find. The county could do a better job with the utilities than Chapel Hill, providing service for the county, Chapel Hill and Carrboro without squabbling between the municipalities."

The Utilities Study Commission is scheduled to meet on Oct. 13, at which time the commissioners' letter of interest shall be presented.

The study commission was established by the 1971 General Assembly to examine the utilities situation in Chapel Hill and make recommendations for the future operation of the electric, water, sewer and telephone utilities. The commission finished its work late this summer, suggesting to the University that it get out of the utilities business.

The UNC-CH Board of Trustees and the UNC Board of Governors both agreed to the sale of the utilities, but the governors referred the actual manner of the sale back to the study commission for suggestions.



Peek-a-boo . . .

. . . I see you. This Carolina coed was playing with a kitten game of peek-a-boo, she decided to keep the kitten. (Staff photo by Cliff Kolovson)

Nonresident differential

UNC tops tuition survey

by Susan Spence
Staff Writer

Out-of-state UNC students finally have proof that they have more to gripe about than any other non-resident students in the country.

The 1972-73 survey on student charges at state and land-grant universities shows that UNC ranks first in the country in the discrepancy between tuition charges for resident and nonresident students. Undergraduate tuition and fees for a resident student amount to \$422 annually while for a nonresident student the charge is \$1,997.

In addition, this figure gives out-of-staters the distinction of being ranked ninth in the country in amount of such charges.

The survey is conducted annually by the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (NASULGC) and was based on responses from 98 of the 101 multicampus institutions holding membership in the association.

In the categories of tuition and total charges, the survey revealed that median increases were less this fall than for any fall since 1968. "The median charge for tuition and required fees for resident students was \$517.50 for fall, 1972, as compared to \$493.50 in 1971-72, for an increase of 4.9 percent."

The decrease in median tuition increases for nonresident students was more dramatic comparing a 4.7 percent hike in fall, 1972, with a leap of 17 percent in fall, 1971. "The median nonresident tuition charged was \$1,319.50 compared to \$1,260 in the fall, 1971," the report stated.

The median amount of total charges for resident students was up 4.3 percent comparing the 1972 figure of \$1,467 with the 1971-72 median of \$1,406. In the same category for nonresidents the increase was 5.4 percent, moving from \$2,208.50 to \$2,328. This compares with a 12.7 percent increase figure in nonresident total charges for 1971.

Student charges by region followed

traditional patterns, according to the survey. "In general, medians were the highest in the New England and Middle Atlantic states and the lowest in the Southeast and the West." These regional medians in total charges for resident students ranged from a high of \$1,961 in the Middle Atlantic states to \$1,376 in the Southeast. For nonresidents the range was from \$2,836.50 in New England to \$1,976 in the Southeast.

The survey's long-range view of tuition charges since 1964-65 shows resident students paying 75 per cent more than they did eight years ago and nonresidents 115 per cent more. This is an annual increase of 9.4 per cent for residents and 14.4 per cent for nonresidents.

A comparison of total costs for the eight year period shows an increase of 49.7 per cent for resident students and 79.5 per cent for nonresidents. "The average annual increase over the period amounts to 6.2 per cent for residents and 9.9 per cent for nonresidents," the report states.

Weather

TODAY: Partly cloudy; high in the mid 70's; low in the mid 50's; probability of precipitation 10 percent today, 20 percent tonight.

UNEFEX

African travel offers rewards

by Ralph Ellis
Feature Writer

It's not always easy being an American in Africa. The water gives you diarrhea, the heat gets up to 125 degrees, and the merchants charge you five times what they charge a native.

But Africa does offer rewards for the American visitor. The food is cheap, the air is clean, and the stars at night are magnificent.

Three UNC students faced these problems and reaped these rewards this summer. They traveled with 11 other students through Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria as members of a University Experiment in Foreign Exploration (UNEFEX) team.

UNEFEX was formed two years ago by UNC student John Resnik, who calls UNEFEX "an open-field laboratory, the purpose of which is to study the culture and environment of North Africa."

Five groups of 14 American students, plus a British guide-driver, spent six weeks touring Northern Africa in vans, cooking their own food, camping out, and interacting with the people.

Each group had a tentative itinerary covering more than 30 stops at cities, oases and other points of interest, but each group voted on whether to follow the schedule strictly.

Within the group each individual had independence and could separate from the others for a few days to pursue an independent study if he wished.

Some students will get academic credit for the expedition. Joe Grier, a senior from Charlotte, did independent study on the problems of underdeveloped countries for a UNC sociology course.

Most students got their educational benefits in a broader sense, though. "The important thing was just getting to know 13 other people and getting to see

another culture and lifestyle," Henry Cunningham, a Durham junior, said.

The lifestyle of the travelers was not always comfortable. "At least one person had stomach trouble all the time," Grier said. He said the group just learned to endure the illnesses, caused by the water, the traveling pace and the African heat.

Temperatures went up to 125 degrees in the Sahara sometimes, hot enough to boil the gasoline in the cans on the roof of the van.

Grier said the expedition usually never traveled more than five hours a day in the Sahara because the heat tired them quickly. "You really learn the value of water."

The heat went down to a comfortable 80 degrees at night, said Elizabeth Bradford, UNC senior. However, she added North Africa had a very dry climate, and the expedition only saw rain once, and then only a few drops.

To make communication with the natives easier, the British driver spoke Arabic and French, but all three of the UNC students said their French was good enough to allow them to converse.

Bradford said she spoke enough French "to get what I wanted, to bargain." When her French wasn't good enough, the English merchants knew, and sometimes sign language was used to make a deal.

Shopkeepers will up prices four or five times as soon as they discover you're an American. "They just believe you're terribly, terribly wealthy," she said.

Food prices were very low, however, said Bradford, who was a food-buyer for her group. There wasn't much meat sold, but fruit was abundant. Each student usually spent less than \$12 a week for food.

The Africans want American money, said Grier, but they don't want to open up to Americans. Most of the

people are Moslems and shy away from foreigners. "As a Westerner, you're an outsider," Cunningham said.

Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria are all becoming somewhat Westernized, especially along the coast. Cities like Tangier have men in business suits, streets full of cars and tall buildings.

But as you move inland, you see more and more signs of the old way of life: veiled women, Bedouins riding camels and people thrashing wheat with horses.

Native customs and Western ways of life often mix, too, as when Moslems are called to prayer. They are called by loudspeakers on the top of mosques.

The influence of the military and the Algerian Revolution are very strong in Algeria, a socialist nation closely allied to Russia.

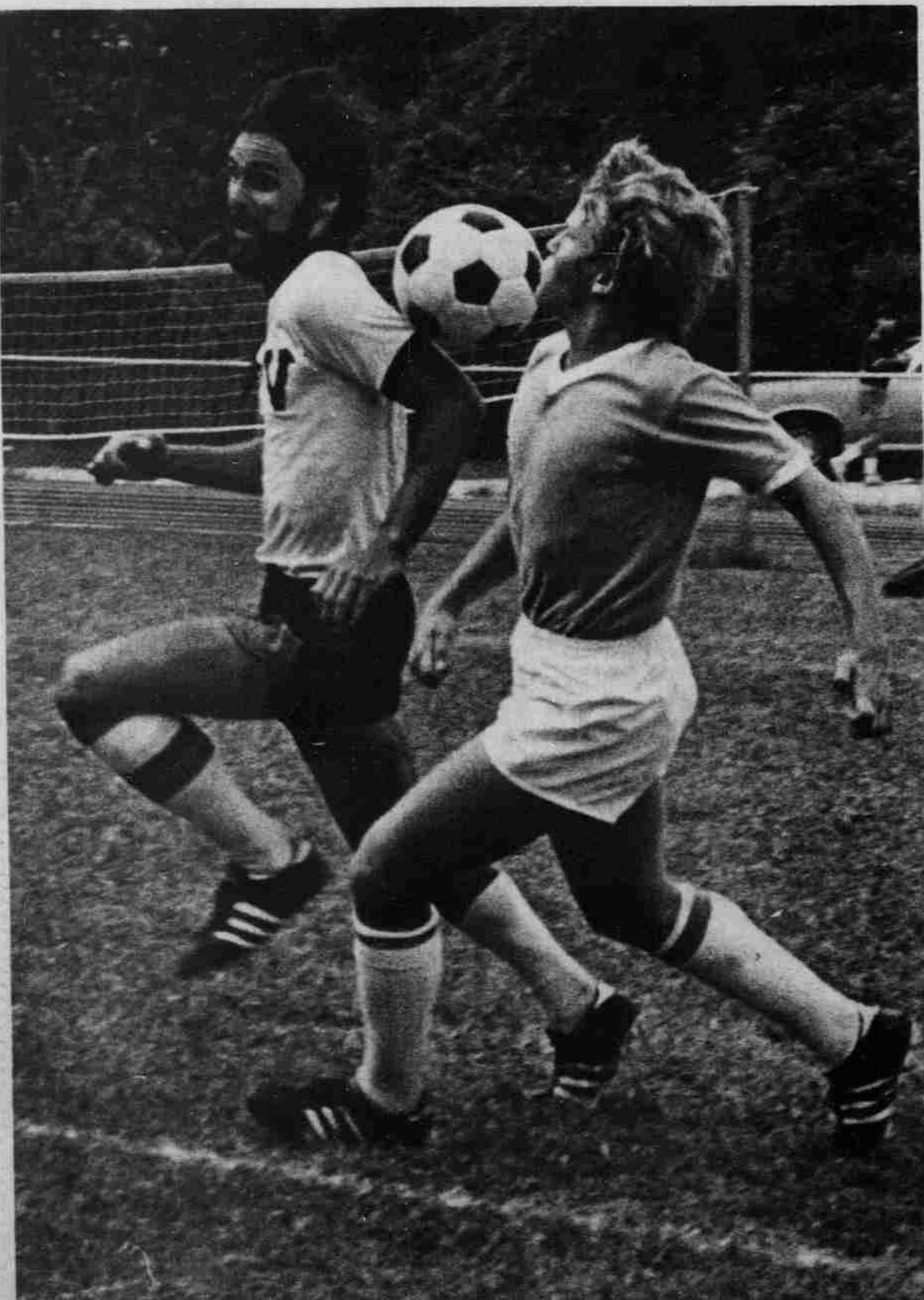
Police checked and doublechecked passports at the border, said Bradford. There were watch towers on hills, and some highways are lined with barbed wire to protect travelers from land mines left from the revolution.

During the students' stay in Algeria, the people celebrated the 10th anniversary of the Algerian Revolution. The UNEFEX team saw parades and posters of red, green and white, the colors of the revolution. "It was every bit as big as our Fourth of July," Bradford said.

Independence Day for the UNEFEX expedition occurred in the desert. Someone brought along a big string of firecrackers, but the explosions only sounded like "popping corks" in the immense, empty desert.

The sense of spaciousness in the desert night made a strong memory for the UNC students. Lying in their sleeping bags on the desert floor, they could see all the stars in the smogless air, or spot the headlight beams of a car 15 minutes away.

Moments like these can make an American in Africa forget about the diarrhea and make the whole trip worthwhile.



Effort was there

Carolina lost its first soccer match of the season to Virginia yesterday, but it wasn't due to a lack of effort. UNC forward David Taylor shows why with an amazing display of mouth control. See story, page 4. (Staff photo by Cliff Kolovson)