

Today will be clear with a high in the low 70s and a zero per cent chance of rain through tonight. The high Thursday will be in the 60s.

The Daily Tar Heel

Carolina gears up for the semi-final game against Notre Dame with a pep rally and parade. See photos on page 9.

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N.C. case provokes allegations

Rights denial charged in state

By JEFF COLLINS
Staff Writer

A vocal group of about 50 demonstrators, chanting "human rights for North Carolina," picketed the performance of the North Carolina Symphony at Carnegie Hall in New York City last Wednesday.

A federal grand jury in Raleigh is meanwhile completing its hearing of testimony concerning an alleged violation of the rights of the Wilmington 10 by prosecutor Jay Stroud in their 1972 trial.

The picket demonstration in New York was organized by the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression. Rev. Ben Chavis, one of the Wilmington 10, is a vice-chairperson of the Alliance.

According to Alliance spokesperson Michael Myerson, the protest was not aimed against the symphony itself, but against the way in which the symphony was being used by state officials.

"We have no problem with the symphony performing wherever it wants to," Myerson said, "but Gov. Hunt and other former governors of North Carolina were in New York using the concert as a publicity stunt to attract Northern industries to North Carolina."

North Carolina officials have been unwilling to take a stand against the repression of civil rights in the state, Myerson said. He added that as long as that attitude is demonstrated by N.C. officials, the Alliance "will continue to make it as uncomfortable for them as we can whenever they come to New York."

"We also want to remind Northern industrial concerns who are thinking about locating in North Carolina that it has a history of repressing civil activists," he added. Myerson referred to the Wilmington 10 case as a recent example of such repression.

The Wilmington 10 case, which began in the 1971 desegregation turmoil in Wilmington, is still not fully resolved. Its outcome will ultimately be decided by the 22 grand jurors who heard the closed proceedings in Raleigh last week.

Convicted by a state court in Burgaw, N.C., of arson and sniping, the 10 defendants exhausted sources of appeal and were finally declined a case review by the U.S. Supreme Court on Jan. 19, 1976. Since that date, the defendants have begun serving sentences ranging from 7 to 34 years in various state prisons.

However, recantations by two of the prosecution's prime witnesses in the 1972 case led new U.S. Atty. Gen.

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Pickin' and a-grinnin'? Well, maybe not a-grinnin', but these musicians apparently have taken advantage of the sunny skies and warm weather to join together and take pleasure in a song or two outdoors.

Ban on sale of saccharin creates controversy

By KAREN MILLERS
Staff Writer

Fourteen Canadian rats contracted cancer after receiving unusually high dosages of saccharin in a laboratory experiment. So the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) banned the sale of saccharin in the United States.

And now anyone who likes to use Sweet 'n Low or drink diet drinks will have to take the extra calories in sugar or switch to water. "People who have a sweet tooth and have to be on a diet will have a hard time," said Dr. David Ontjes of the Department of Endocrinology in the UNC School of Medicine.

Ontjes has diabetic patients and patients on strict diets who now are using artificial sweeteners containing saccharin. He said these people will face a particularly difficult situation when saccharin products disappear from the market.

"A few years ago, when cyclamates were banned for a similar reason, people didn't get quite so excited," Ontjes said. "People said, 'At least we have saccharin.' Now there isn't any other artificial sweetener."

Dr. Lawrence Balovic of the Laboratory of Environmental Mutagenesis at the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) explained that the FDA ban is

based on the Delaney Amendment to FDA regulations. The NIEHS is located at the Research Triangle Park.

The Delaney Amendment states that anything that has been found to be cancer-causing, or carcinogenic in laboratory animals cannot be used in food products, but it does not apply to nonfood products such as cigarettes.

"There will be no time when we can be free from carcinogens," he said, noting that they are present in automobile exhaust fumes and some foods.

"Chemicals present in steaks are not carcinogenic, but some compounds given off as charcoal is burned can produce carcinogens ... There is no way any government agency could regulate charcoaling steaks," Balovic said. "Clearly, you can't ban automobiles."

The question, then, is what the human tolerance level is for carcinogens. Balovic said that is very difficult to determine.

"Since we can't have humans in a totally sterile environment, we don't know what cancer may be totally inheritable or what differences there are in genetics," Balovic said.

"We know there are significant differences in laboratory animals ... Rarely will we find a situation where 100 per cent of the animals in an experiment contract cancer. We have the

Williamson revealed as final nominee for dean's position

By MERTON VANCE
Staff Writer

Samuel R. Williamson is the final nominee for the post of dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, a reliable confidential source has told the *Daily Tar Heel*. Williamson is a professor in the history department and director of the peace, war and defense curriculum.

Chancellor N. Ferebee Taylor would neither confirm nor deny the report in a telephone interview Tuesday. Taylor said publication of the name of the nominee would "do a great disservice to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill" because final approval has not yet been obtained.

"No person can be named as a dean of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill without the approval of the president and the Board of Governors," Taylor said.

Taylor made the final selection after reviewing the names of potential nominees which were presented to him on March 1 by a search committee of 16 faculty members and three students.

Taylor's selection has been approved by the Faculty Advisory Committee and the UNC-CH Board of Trustees.

The nomination now goes to UNC system President William Friday and the UNC Board of Governors for final approval. The Board of Governors is scheduled to meet April 8.

Taylor said earlier this week that he would not release the name of the final nominee until after approval by the Board of Governors.

Williamson is out of the country and could not be reached for comment Tuesday.

The source who released the name asked not to be identified but has been closely involved with the selection process.

If approved by the Board of Governors, Williamson would replace Dean James R. Gaskin, who is resigning in June to resume teaching English full time. The arts and sciences dean serves a five-year term and supervises the largest academic college in the University.

Liquor bill going before assembly

By MARK LAZENBY
Staff Writer

A bill for liquor-by-the-drink in North Carolina will be introduced in the General Assembly this year, state Sen. Craig Lawing, D-Mecklenburg, said Tuesday.

"I don't know who is going to introduce it, but there will be a bill introduced this session," Lawing said. He noted that it would be better strategy for a legislator from an area other than Charlotte to introduce the measure.

Lawing said he would present the bill if a legislator from another area of the state cannot be found to introduce it. The Charlotte area is noted for its support of liquor-by-the-drink, and proponents of the proposal feel that a broader base of support will be evident if a legislator from another area makes the introduction.

When North Carolinians voted on liquor-by-the-drink in 1973 they soundly defeated it by a 2-1 margin but Lawings says the bill will stand a good chance of passing this year if the state's students will actively support it.

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same problem with humans." He said cancer or any other toxic effect of compounds is therefore actually more a function of individual susceptibility. "It (the ban) is an attempt to try to prevent serious harm to the most sensitive segment of the population," Balovic said. Controversy remains, however, over whether saccharin causes cancer at all. "The amount of saccharin given to those animals would be hundreds of times greater than humans would take," Ontjes said. "It's an artificial situation ... The overwhelming

odds are that it doesn't cause cancer in humans."

Ontjes said that if saccharin really were carcinogenic, the results should have appeared in humans in the past 20 years the substance has been used. He said the FDA should base decisions to ban substances on evidence that the drug in question is harmful if used in normal amounts.

Another doctor in the pathology department of the School of Medicine noted that such evidence is difficult to obtain in a laboratory situation because the lifespan of

animals is so short and because long-term studies would not be useful by the time the results were compiled.

Ontjes suggested that the Delaney Amendment should be reworded so it is not a "rigid and absolute" statement. "The motive was a good one," he said, because people aren't always able to judge for themselves the effects of particular products.

The choice Congress has is whether to strike the Delaney Amendment, change it to exempt saccharin or leave it as it stands.

Grocery shelves show the effects

By TONY GUNN
Staff Writer

The rush is on in Chapel Hill for saccharin following a Food and Drug Administration (FDA) announcement last week banning saccharin, and some shelves in local grocery stores are bare of the product.

"The day after the warning in the newspaper," said Randy Senzig, manager of Winn Dixie at University Mall, "some groups of people came in and just cleared the shelves of saccharin. We're just wiped out."

He added that his supervisor told him not to cut back on his orders of the product.

Diet soft drinks, which also contain saccharin, still are selling about the same as before the announcement, he said.

"Several customers thought it (the ban) was a bunch of bull or hogwash," Senzig continued. "They said there was not a significant amount of information to cause the ban by the FDA."

Senzig said some of his customers

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Rolling in the aisles at Memorial with Nutt

By MERTON VANCE
Staff Writer

Grady Nutt is a humorist and entertainer who occasionally slips in a little Gospel message amid the laughter his stories provoke.

In his South Texas drawl, Nutt tells about the Southern way of life, Southern Baptists and growing up in Jacksonville, Texas.

"I grew up wanting to be a minister," he said. He was licensed as a minister when he was 13, making it legal for him to perform marriages while he was in the eighth grade.

He said he never performed any marriages while in school but he occasionally gave his blessing to couples "for the weekend."

"I found you can have fun in church. Every now and then you hear the preacher say 'turn over in your hymnbooks...' Just once I'd like to get down in front and get in the hymnbook and roll over in it."

The audience, which filled the entire downstairs section of Memorial Hall, was soon roaring at such stories.

Nutt and his friends grew up under the strict rules of Baptist parents. They were not even allowed to go to dances.

"The Baptists used to tell us, if you're given the choice between sinnin' and dancin'—sin."

So Nutt and his friends turned to practical jokes—like the time they put an S & H Green Stamps sign in front of a local funeral home. "People would drive by and see the sign 'we give Green Stamps.'"

Nutt sympathized with UNC students working on term papers.

"The most useless piece of literature is a footnote. The typewriter won't even cooperate.

"Some people are like that," Nutt said, turning to a serious part of his message. Some people concentrate on the footnotes of life, the little things, Nutt said.

"There is an incredible amount of humor woven into life's experiences," he said, and that is the source of his humor.

Nutt said he always liked to read Christ's parables in the Bible.

One of his favorite parables is about seeds sown in the field. In the parable, one seed landed on a pathway and didn't grow in the packed soil, one seed landed in the thorns and was choked by weeds, one seed fell in soil with solid rock under it and was unable to grow roots, and one seed grew and flourished in good soil.

"There are times in life when everyone falls into each of these. Life is a steady stream of clods and weeds and rocks, but God is happy with his field and patient with our dirt."

Problems are nationwide UNC not alone with honor system troubles

By CHUCK ALSTON
National Editor

They felt caught in a bind. They didn't want the cheating, and they didn't want to play stool pigeon.—Dean Sigmund Suskind, Johns Hopkins University

Like a plague, honor code problems have spread to practically every collegiate institution in the country, leaving no administration untouched or without gray hairs seeking a cure for the malady.

UNC is not alone. Newspapers and magazines across the country have filled columns with stories describing problems with the honor systems at other schools. Notre Dame, the University of Virginia, and Barnard College are among those who have been the subject of stories on honor system problems.

Cheating, while it has arrived as a major campus problem nationally, has not been conducive to solutions. And it has become apparent that the university administrator who comes up with the magical cure will do so only after traveling a road of complex problems and perusing masses of statistics.

The statistics do tell part of the story. A telephone poll at Lehigh University revealed that 47 per cent of the students have cheated on exams. The student newspaper at the University of Southern California reported that 40 per cent of the students there have plagiarized. At UNC, a survey last year showed that 79 per cent of the student body believes that "most students do not report violations of the Honor Code."

Last year *U.S. News and World Report* traced the causes of the breakdown in the honor system to two

major causes: 1) A growing moral laxity across the nation, and 2) increased pressure placed on students planning to attend graduate schools.

According to the *U.S. News and World Report*, campus administrators report, contrary to popular impressions, that it is not usually the student on the verge of failing that cheats. Instead they point to the able student, gunning for an A or a B and trying to get into graduate school.

One thing about cheating is certain: the methods are as varied as the causes. At Yale, students still talk about one legendary undergrad who came up with perhaps the most unusual method of cheating to date. The student walked into the school printshop as his exam was being run off, sat down on an inked galley and walked off with the test questions safely printed on the seat of his pants.

Other methods have included smuggling a tape recorder complete with taped lectures and earplug into exams. The list goes on...

Solutions have not kept pace with cheating methods and many universities are moving away from the honor system as the sole method of preventing cheating. The emphasis has not been toward punitive measures as much as toward proctoring.

In September 1975, the students at Johns Hopkins University voted to abolish their honor system, replacing it with a faculty proctoring system.

And two years ago, Barnard College ordered the faculty to begin proctoring exams to go along with a student-faculty discipline board. At Notre Dame the honor system now is optional in each course. University of Virginia students may now take a lie

detector test to prove their innocence.

According to stories, the move for reform has been caused in part by a failure on the part of students to turn in their fellow classmates when observed cheating.

The *New York Times* quoted the Rev. Michael Gannon, professor of history and religion at the University of Florida, as saying: "If there is one moral principle universally observed here, it is 'Thou shalt not rat,' and that makes the older concept of the honor code ineffective."



Justice Awry?

Honor systems nationwide are trying to right the scales of justice.