

## Investigation

EEOC probing  
alleged discrimination

By GARY TERPENING

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission is investigating several cases of alleged wage and sex discrimination on the Chapel Hill campus, the *Summer Tar Heel* has learned.

Susan H. Ehringhaus, assistant to the chancellor, confirmed in a telephone interview Wednesday that the University is involved in the investigation.

"There has been an investigation of wage and hour discrimination going on for some time," Ehringhaus said.

Douglas Hunt, vice chancellor for administration and the University's affirmative-action officer, was unavailable for comment Wednesday afternoon.

Raymond Cordelli, assistant regional administrator for the New York division of the Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division, said in a telephone interview Wednesday that the Greensboro wage and hour area office began the investigation in 1975. The case file for the investigation was turned over to the EEOC this July.

Linda Burchette, compliance officer for the Greensboro office, said in a telephone interview Monday that the officials from her office have visited the campus at least three times during the investigation. Burchette said the investigation, which focuses on health and health science affairs, is now in the process of administrative negotiations with the EEOC, and the investigation had begun in 1975. She declined to comment on details of the negotiations.

Miriam Slifkin, president of the N.C. chapter of the National Organization for Women, said Monday that she had originally spoken with Cordelli when he was the area director in the Greensboro office. Slifkin, who had been approached by University employees alleging various forms of sex discrimination, said she requested that Cordelli initiate a class-action suit for all women employees of the University.

Slifkin said the investigation undertaken the next year by James C. Stewart, who replaced Cordelli when he went to the New York office, covered only faculty and exempt personnel—University employees such as administrative and research staff. Stewart, contacted Tuesday, declined to comment on the investigation.

Alvin Clapp, an official in the Charlotte EEOC office, said that while he was not at liberty to discuss the ongoing negotiations, the question of the matter entering litigation depends on responses from the University.

In this issue:

*A guide  
for new students  
at Carolina*

Although this issue is being sent to all incoming freshmen and junior transfers and is directed toward their relative ignorance of Carolina, we hope our summer readers will find it enjoyable and informative. This is the last issue of the *Summer Tar Heel* for 1979. Publication of the *Daily Tar Heel* will resume Aug. 27, the first day of fall classes. Good luck on exams, enjoy what's left of the summer and we hope you return to Chapel Hill and the *DTH* this fall.

—The *Summer Tar Heel* staff



## Tar Heel champs

UNC baseballers, regular season league champs, captured the North Carolina Summer League championship tournament in three straight games last weekend at Boshamer Stadium—See story on page 23.

## Cane Creek standstill

Conflicting interests compound water problems

By KIMBERLY MCGUIRE

The last week's rainfall has done more for Chapel Hill's water crisis than 12 years of local, state and bureaucratic haggling.

As the town and the University have grown, the problem has become more critical—and more complicated.

### An Analysis

The present controversy centers on the Cane Creek community, the site of the Orange Water and Sewer Authority's proposed reservoir to meet expanding water needs. Confusion of the issues and secrecy among community, University, state and federal officials have caused battle lines to be drawn on several fronts.

While the residents of the Cane Creek area will be immediately affected by the location of a new reservoir, the decision will have repercussions for the entire Chapel Hill community.

The most important decisions affecting the future of Cane Creek have been made behind closed doors. OWASA and the state Environmental Management Commission have used secret-session privileges to address the problems of a reservoir at Cane Creek.

The watershed in the southwestern corner of Orange County is composed of about 20,000 acres of land, most of which is presently in agricultural production. The community dates back to the late 1700s; it is some of the most productive farm land in the state. Ten dairy farms operate in the area, and 150 people are entirely dependent on them for their livelihoods. Most of them live within one mile of the proposed dam.

The social impact of the project seems to be last on the list of considerations in this case.

People, and the lifestyles they represent, are threatened by the Cane Creek plan. Contrary to what some pro-reservoir spokesmen claim, many of the farms are being taken over by young people planning a future in agriculture. Eight of the 10 dairy farms are expected to be passed on to the next generation.

The family farming community of Cane Creek is alive and well and one of the few strongholds of the rural lifestyle that is fast being overrun and absorbed into suburbs and "bedroom communities." Cane Creek residents are fighting for the chance to hold onto their land and independence.

Soon after the coming crisis became apparent, the area's water utility changed hands from University to OWASA ownership.

The one condition of sale when OWASA acquired the utility from UNC was a continued commitment to Cane Creek as the primary source to meet Chapel Hill's growing water needs. So, along with the problem, OWASA inherited what was to be the solution and proceeded with the plan to take Cane Creek.

It wasn't as easy as they had hoped.

OWASA met opposition on every front. From the embittered farmers and land owners in the Cane Creek community, to the state Environmental Management Commission, to the federal Army Corps of Engineers, the new water authority had to prove its know-how in mapping the logistics of the Cane Creek proposal.

Alternative sites had been considered, and subsequently rejected, for more than a decade. Jordan Lake had already been abandoned as a potential water source and pegged as an

See DAM on page 6A