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Heels play
North Carolina faces Utah in
NCAA action tonight. For a pre
view of the game, see page 6

News/Sports/Arts 933-0245
Business/Advertising 933-1163

Polygraph used by Triangle area merchants

By RACHEL PERRY
Staff Writer

You are applying for a part-time job at University Mall. You fill out a detailed application. You have an interview with the store manager. Then you take a lie detector test to establish your honesty before getting the job.

This scene is becoming more familiar as the number of stores in the Triangle area that require pre-employment lie detector tests increases.

A polygraph, or lie detector, is a machine that measures heart beat, pulse rate and perspiration, and prints out the results on a graph, said Lt. Arthur Summey of the Chapel Hill Police Department. Experts can interpret the graph printout to detect physical stress that is usually associated with lying.

"It (the polygraph test) is used for both hiring purposes and in criminal cases," Summey said. "In criminal cases, we run two or three tests, and take an hour or more for each one. In stores, they run a fast 10-15 minute test and ask only a few questions. Polygraphs only have a 90-95 percent accuracy."

In spite of the polygraph's variable accuracy, many area stores use polygraph tests as part of their hiring procedure.

"Many convenience stores, drug stores, jewelry stores, gas stations and clothing stores use polygraph tests for hiring and on a regular basis," said George Gardner, executive director of the North Carolina Civil Liberties Union.

The Daily Tar Heel took an informal poll to see how many Chapel Hill stores do use polygraph tests.

"We've never used the polygraph test, but all employees sign a form when they get hired agreeing to take the test if (it's) ever needed. We see it as a last resort to solving a problem (like employee theft)," said Susan Stedman, manager of Casual Corner in University Mall.

Lisa Ricks, manager of American Seam in University Mall, said, "Everyone hired has to take a lie detector test. We are supposed to administer one every six months to a year, but that is not kept up with as long as everything is OK."

"We use the polygraph test for hiring purposes basically for people going into management," said Reg Carver, manager of Carlyle & Company jewelry store in Northgate Mall. "The test results are used strictly for personnel files and references," he said. Carver said the lie detector tests are necessary to determine the honesty and caliber of potential Carlyle & Co. managers.

The assistant manager of the Junction in University Mall said, "We require polygraph tests for any part-time

employee except Christmas help. We rate the test results in scales from one to five. Anything above a three, we do not hire that person. Although it is not considered definite, we consider that person an avoidable risk."

But Lynn Enloe, supervisor at Alar, Inc., a Charlotte company that owns all the Just Pants stores in North Carolina and South Carolina, hesitates to use polygraphs for employment purposes. "I'd rather judge people at face value," she said.

Brian Crutcher, director of loss prevention at Eckerd Drugs in Charlotte, said all 1,050 Eckerd stores in the Carolinas, Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia require pre-employment screening tests and periodic polygraph tests.

"We use polygraph tests basically to verify statements made during the interview," he said. "We only question a person's past history to the extent that it relates to former employers," he said. Crutcher said that Eckerd's does not use independent polygraph firms but instead has its own examiners.

"I would say virtually all of the medium-to-large chain drug stores are using polygraphs for employment purposes. We can't afford not to," Crutcher said.

Has anyone ever been fired at these stores solely because of the results of a polygraph test?

See LIE on page 4



Student hooked up to a typical polygraph machine ... use of these by businesses becoming more common

Fast aid

CPR techniques save lives

By BEVERLY SHEPARD
Staff Writer

Your professor is lecturing about World War II when he suddenly gasps for breath and clutches his chest. He falls to the floor. Someone dashes to call an ambulance. But, what do you do in the meantime?

You could be administering CPR. That's short for cardiopulmonary resuscitation — a complicated name for a simple process that could save a life.

"CPR is really an attempt to provide circulation to the brain in the event the heart stops working," said Charles Murphy, a CPR instructor in the UNC department of anesthesiology.

"CPR tries to compensate for the lack of circulation by rhythmically pushing on the chest in order to circulate some blood. It has to be combined with giving someone air because they aren't breathing either," Murphy said.

Each year, thousands of people are victims of heart attacks, choking, drowning, electrocution, drug overdose and other processes that stifle oxygen supply. Experts estimate that 100,000 lives could be saved each year if more people were trained in CPR. What's more, studies show that helpless bystanders watch three out of four people die.

"If something isn't done to circulate blood within the first three or four minutes, the brain will suffer irreparable damage," Murphy said. "If you wait much longer, there's a very poor chance to restore anybody to their normal function."

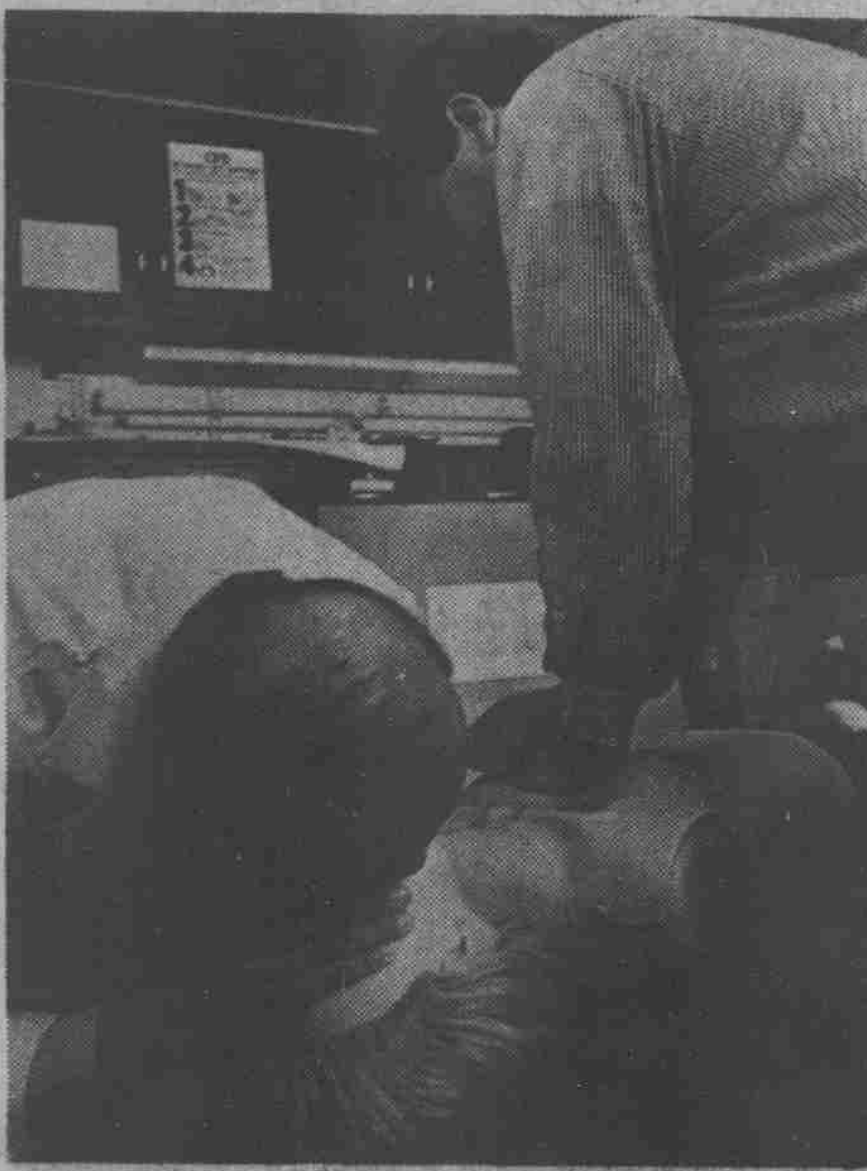
One can learn the basics of CPR in nine hours or less. The procedure involves opening the victim's air passage, applying a pumping action to the correct areas of the chest and administering mouth-to-mouth resuscitation simultaneously.

The techniques differ for smaller victims. The rescuer should use only the fingertips for infants and the heel of one hand for small children. In addition, the rescuer should place his mouth over both the nose and the mouth of the infant.

But Murphy, who has been in the anesthesiology department since 1978, advises anyone who has not been properly trained in the CPR technique not to use it. "The best thing someone could do that has not been trained in CPR would be to quickly get some organized help," he said.

The results of applying CPR incorrectly can be actual physical harm. "Even well-trained rescuers often break ribs," Murphy said. "It is a relatively minor injury. But you can do more severe damage."

CPR is physically very demanding, and few people can do it alone for more than 10 to 15 minutes. The length of time each



Two men practice CPR on dummy ... technique helps in saving lives

resuscitator can administer CPR varies. Smaller people will have to work harder because of the physical work CPR requires.

Since John Hopkins University in Baltimore, Md., developed CPR in 1960, about 12 million people have learned it in community programs offered by the American Heart Association, American Red Cross, parks and fire departments and in courses offered at various colleges. The American Heart Association in Chapel Hill offers a CPR course.

And a research study conducted by Dr. Robert C. Thompson, a CPR specialist at the University of Washington at Seattle, shows that, only one-third of the victims resuscitated by lay people died compared to two-thirds of the victims aided by professional rescuers.

"If you know what to do, the chances will be that you will remain calm," Murphy said. "The more confident you are in your own skills, the more effectively you can do them when you need to do them."

CGC members discuss duties

By JONATHAN SMYLYE
Staff Writer

● Third of a four-part series

Along with adjusting to their roles as Campus Governing Council representatives, the new members of the Rules and Judiciary Committee found themselves considering the appointment of a new attorney general and preparations for the coming budgeting process this week.

The duties of the Rules and Judiciary Committee, as stated in the CGC bylaws, center on bills and resolutions involving the Student Constitution, the student Government and campus elections. The committee also makes all judicial appointments, including Supreme Court members.

Looking at their new duties, the committee members said they recognized the importance of the many issues they will deal with during this session. They also said they felt it was important to improve

student communications with the CGC and stressed student participation.

Jennifer Cresimore, representing District 9 (STOW Residence College), said she expected the whole Elections Board procedure would need to be reviewed this year.

"The whole process is plagued with problems. We need to really study the rules and make extensive changes," she said.

Cresimore went on to say that much of the work the Rules and Judiciary Committee did went unnoticed. For example, this week the committee approved Scott Norberg's choice for attorney general and has investigated the Media Board's guidelines, Cresimore said.

"We must take the role of initiator so we can locate problems before they become bigger problems," she added.

Ellen Goldberg (District 10; Scott Residence College) said she wanted to keep her constituency informed and give them a chance to voice their concerns.

Commenting on her committee she said, "The Rules and Judiciary Committee should be used as an instrument to make laws that comply to the students' needs."

Another committee member, Sam Howell, representing District 2 (graduates in art, music and the School of Education), spoke on other issues facing the council. "I am interested in seeing how the graduate students can get more involved," he said. "I want to know what the CGC can offer the grads so they can take an interest in Student Government."

Phil Painter (District 19 which includes Tarheel Manor Apartments and North Carrboro) spoke of the committee's importance in the coming budget hearings. "My role in considering the funding of different clubs is to make sure we do not deviate from how the constitution qualifies organizations for funding," he said.

See CGC on page 2

Rail service threatened by Amtrak subsidy cuts

By KEN SIMAN
Staff Writer

President Ronald Reagan brought down his budget-cutting ax Tuesday on the Amtrak railroad system, and with the help of Congressional approval for the cuts, slashed \$380 million in federal aid from the system.

The cut in federal subsidies to the private corporation, which is already heavily subsidized by the federal government, may threaten the existence of Amtrak's three North Carolina lines.

Reagan is proposing \$613 million for the system's operation for 1982, in contrast to former President Carter's proposed 1982 appropriation of \$993 million.

The Reagan proposal is designed so that Amtrak, currently receiving 60 percent of its revenue from the federal government, will receive 50 percent from Washington in 1982. The amount will decrease to 20 percent by 1985.

Beth Hillson, a Federal Railroad Administration spokesman, said this week that Amtrak would become more self-sufficient by raising customer fares, making management more productive and eliminating the most unprofitable routes.

But Jung Lee, an Amtrak spokesman, said the Reagan proposal was out of proportion and that Amtrak would have to eliminate all routes except for those in the Northeast should the proposals be approved. He said a fare increase was not feasible since it would result in the loss of many passengers.

Amtrak is requesting a federal appropriation of \$970 million, the amount necessary to keep current Amtrak service intact, he said.

In testimony Friday before the Senate Subcommittee on Surface Transportation, Federal Railroad Director Robert Blanchette defended the President's cuts. "Outside of a few densely populated corridors, Amtrak is a non-essential component of this nation's transportation system," he said.

Blanchette also said that Amtrak's low inter-city ridership and inefficiency were examples of the system's ineffectiveness. Amtrak's ridership is less than 1 percent of inter-city travelers and inter-city travel is more efficient than Amtrak when three people are traveling in an auto, he said.

Mark Boggs, rail program coordinator for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, said he was not sure whether Amtrak routes serving North Carolina would remain intact if Congress approves the Reagan budget. However, Boggs said Amtrak would probably receive more than Reagan's proposal of \$613 million.

Amtrak has three routes serving North Carolina: the Crescent, a New Orleans-to-Washington route with stops in Gastonia, Salisbury, High Point and Greensboro; the Silver Star, a New York-to-Miami route with stops in Henderson, Raleigh, Southern Pines and Hamlet; and the Silver Meteor, another New York-to-Miami route, this one having stops in Rocky Mount, Wilson and Fayetteville.

The fate of these routes and the entire Amtrak budget should be determined in May, when Congress will decide how much to appropriate for the system.



Out at second

An attempted steal of second base by North Carolina Wesleyan fails in the Tar Heels 11-inning 8-7 victory yesterday at Boshamer Stadium. The win raised Carolina's record to 13-5. For more see story on page 7.

UNC continues testimony in desegregation suit

By MONICA MALPASS
Staff Writer

The University of North Carolina has been presenting its case and witnesses to support the system's desegregation policies since February, and testimony thus far has centered around the sufficiency of UNC's desegregation efforts.

"DOE (the U.S. Department of Education) insists UNC do more and do it fast, but they have never said what 'enough' is," said Richard Robinson, assistant to UNC President William C. Friday. "Our integration figures are getting better every year under the kind of program we've been running."

DOE threatens to cut \$100 million in federal assistance because it alleges UNC has not done enough to improve minority enrollment at its 16-campus system, Robinson said.

The federal government presented its case last year from July to October using more than 30

witnesses and multiple displays. UNC now is defending itself and also will use more than 30 witnesses, seven of whom have already testified.

Testimony from the witnesses has supported UNC's case in a variety of ways, UNC officials said.

Raymond Dawson, UNC vice president of academic affairs, said previous desegregation efforts failed because of the uncooperative and arrogant attitude of federal officials. He said former Department of Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Patricia Harris had been rude during meetings in 1979 and that other DHEW officials declined to clarify their positions on key issues during early negotiations. DHEW was the federal agency from which DOE was formed.

Gary Barnes, assistant vice president for planning at UNC, said that lowering admission standards to increase minority enrollment would only increase the percentage of blacks on academic suspension and that blacks already got preferential treatment

regarding recruitment and enrollment.

The UNC system currently enrolls 21,792 blacks and 91,942 whites, Barnes said. An explanation for the disparity in the black-white population could be found in differences between family economic and educational backgrounds, he said.

Other witnesses for UNC have said DOE proposals for improving UNC actually would hurt the system.

Mickey Burnim, a professor at Florida State University, testified that black graduates of predominantly black colleges do as well in the job market as black graduates of predominantly white institutions.

David Glavinsky, a statistics professor at City College of New York, said an open-door admissions policy turned CCNY from a respected academic institution to one that spent time with remedial training and that segregation actually increased there. The same could happen with UNC if a sim-

ilar admissions plan were adopted, he said.

UNC officials said a shift of academic programs from one campus to another could damage the UNC system severely.

"We've spent several hundred million dollars over eight years addressing what the University has acknowledged as problems at those schools," Robinson said. "Our contention with the federal government has been that these are things we acknowledge need to be done, that we are doing and we think our programs have been sound ones."

Overall, UNC plans to improve its five black campuses faster than its 11 white campuses, Dawson said. Current plans call for 30 new programs at the five black campuses with 31 new programs going to 11 white institutions, he said.

UNC is the only public system of higher education that has gone into this kind of administrative

procedure, Robinson said. Other states are involved in court proceedings over this matter and several states have produced plans accepted by DOE, he said.

North Carolina had state plans accepted by DHEW twice and then later repudiated, Robinson said. "Eventually, it got to the point where we were at an impasse and had to go to an administrative process to settle the matter," he said.

The report and recommendation of administrative law judge John Mathias will be sent to Terrell Bell, U.S. Secretary of Education, who will act on it, Robinson said. Funding cuts could not occur until Congress had an opportunity to look over the report, he said.

With a new administration, UNC is hopeful that the outcome of the case, to be delivered later this year, will be in favor of UNC, Robinson said.