

Show the people

Cloudy and cooler today with a 40 percent chance of rain, and a high in the 50s.

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Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Life goes on

Students who survived the dorm lottery celebrate good luck while others wonder where to turn. Story on page 3.

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Survey shows racial discrimination

By KYLE MARSHALL
Staff Writer

About 63 percent of black students at UNC who responded to a 1981 survey said they had experienced some form of racial discrimination in Chapel Hill, according to a study recently completed by Henry Frierson of the UNC School of Medicine.

Of the 184 respondents, 41 percent said that although they had experienced racial discrimination at UNC, it "hardly ever" occurred. Forty-eight percent said it occurred "sometimes," 9 percent said "often" and 3 percent said "very often."

"A mailed questionnaire was sent to a random sampling of black undergraduates," Frierson said. "We wanted to look at many factors, including students' attitudes and experiences they have had at UNC."

Frierson said the survey only netted a 37 percent response rate. "We're really not pleased with the response rate. A higher response would have given us more confidence in our findings. About two-

thirds of the responses came from freshmen and sophomores."

"Many students don't think it's a problem because they don't experience it directly."

The survey was part of a national study conducted by Walter R. Allen of the Center for Afro-American Studies at the University of Michigan.

A spokesperson for Allen said the UNC findings were fairly consistent with those at the five other state universities participating in the survey — the University of Michigan, Arizona State University, Memphis State University, State University of New York at Stony Brook and UCLA. The spokesperson also said "The survey was intended to get black students' feelings from a personal as well as an academic point of view."

In interviews Tuesday, two UNC black students expressed their opinions about racial discrimination.

Cassandra Thomas, a junior from Fayetteville, said, "My feelings are that a lot of people are ignorant of discrimination. Many students don't think it's a problem because they don't experience it directly."

Thomas, a member of the University's Black-White Dialogue Committee, said, "The committee has an opportunity to speak to students and faculty, not to change their opinions, but to make them more aware of racial situations. We talk to any interested members of the University community."

"A lot of the problem is that the faculty is removed from the students," she said. "They can't see the social and dorm life that students are always involved with."

Vickie Smith, a sophomore from Greenville,

said she had experienced racial discrimination, but only rarely. She also commented on how she, as a minority student, has adjusted to academics and social life at UNC.

"I've adjusted well because I'm involved in a lot of organizations on campus. I also think that blacks in general have adjusted well. There are a lot of activities they can get involved in, such as the Black Student Movement and the United Christian Fellowship, but I think the reason most blacks adjust well is because they have to. It's a predominantly white university."

Harold G. Wallace, vice chancellor for university affairs, said the study had been somewhat mislabeled as a discrimination survey.

"It was intended as a survey of minority students at UNC," Wallace said. "It would give us some information on the attrition rate of minorities and why they succeed or do not succeed. We hope it will give us insight into these questions."

Frierson said he saw the survey as "being useful to the University, not as an indictment. If the information is taken for what it is worth, it will certainly be of use."

"...I think the reason most blacks adjust well is because they have to. It's a predominately white university."

Wallace also said the survey would be useful, although he declined to say in what capacity. "I have yet to see Frierson's final report, but I have looked at the raw data with him," Wallace said.

"We will at some point see the results of the national survey conducted by Dr. Allen," he said. "As for right now, the University is not planning any change in policy. We still have to analyze the data before we can really do anything."

Landfills registered with EPA

By ALEXANDRA McMILLAN
Staff Writer

The two landfills used by UNC to dump toxic waste materials until 1979 have been registered with the Environmental Protection Agency and the Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Branch of the State Department of Human Resources.

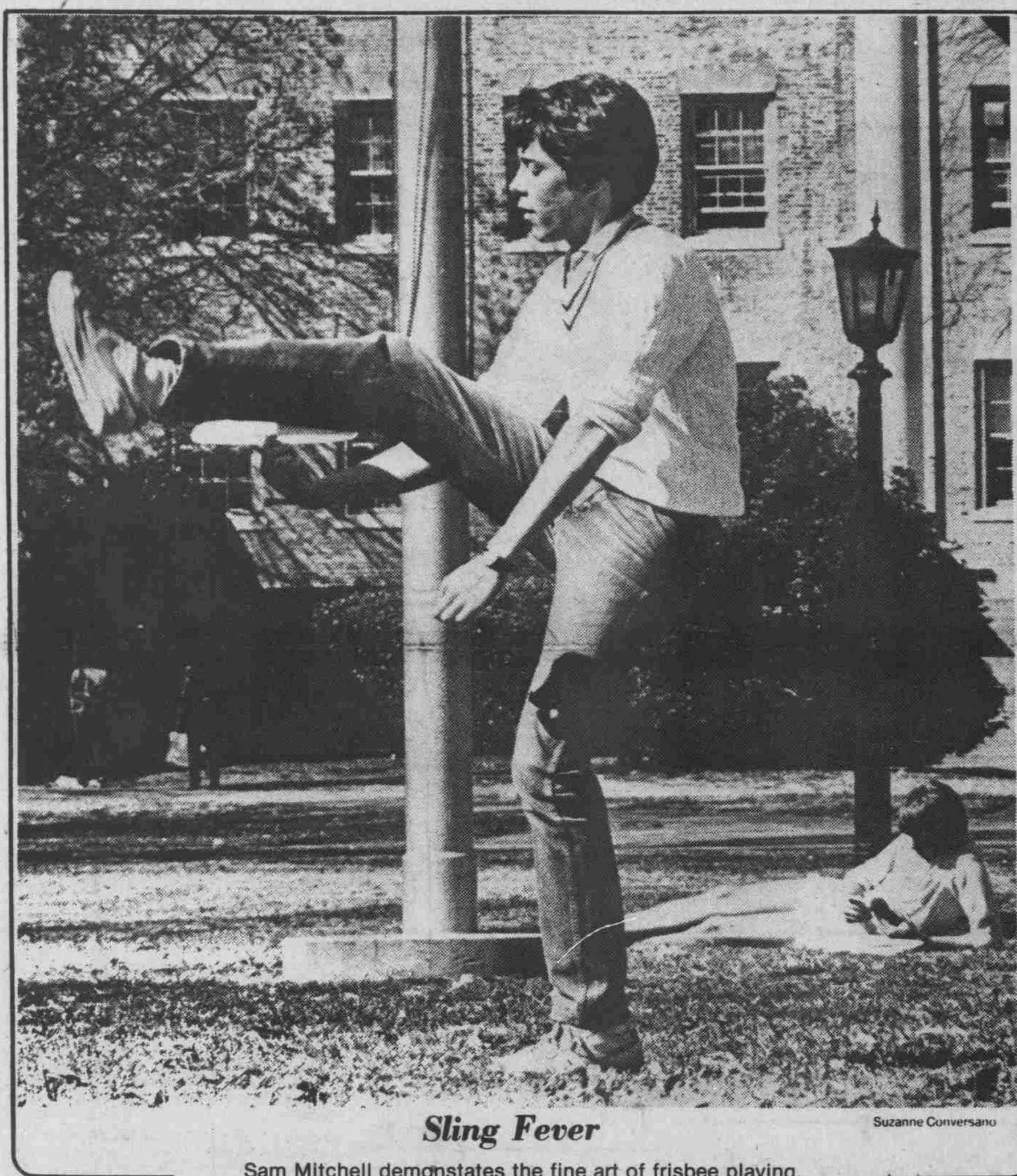
All hazardous waste producers were required to identify their dump sites by June 9, 1981 in order to comply with the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, a law commonly known as the "superfund." The superfund will help provide money to clean up toxic waste sites when necessary.

The first local landfill, located off of New Banks Road, was used by both the town of Chapel Hill and the University until 1973. It was closed when the second one, located near Horace Williams Airport and used solely by the University for toxic waste disposal, was opened. The second site, established under the recommendation and approval of the state, closed in 1979 when hazardous waste disposal regulations were proposed. There were no regulations prior to these, director of UNC's Health and Safety office Don Willhoit said.

The University now exports its toxic wastes, produced primarily by the labs and the plants, to Alabama through Triangle Resources, a commercial toxic waste service.

"North Carolina has taken over full powers of its own toxic waste management within the last month," Willhoit said.

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Sling Fever

Sam Mitchell demonstrates the fine art of frisbee playing.

Grads speak out against aid cuts

By MARK STINNEFORD
Staff Writer

Dismayed by proposed cuts in federal student financial aid, UNC graduate and professional students have voiced their opinions with letters, telegrams, petitions and personal visits to Washington.

The focus of the protest has been President Ronald Reagan's proposed elimination of Guaranteed Student Loans for graduate and professional students.

About 1,700 graduate and professional students (except those in the medical, dental and law schools) borrowed more than \$7 million through the GSLs for the current academic year, more than half the funds distributed to UNC students through the program, according to Graduate and Professional Student Federation Treasurer Mae Liao.

"You can view the cuts as a \$7 million deficit in needed financial aid," she said.

While not included in the \$7 million figure, 30 percent of the students in medical school and over 50 percent of those in law and dental schools depended on GSLs for financial support in academic year 1981-82.

The GPSF has been a major force in organizing protest — a petition drive and letter-writing campaign — against elimination of GSLs, while many individual schools and departments have begun their own efforts.

"There are many of us who don't know how we're going to be able to come

back to school next year if these loans are eliminated," said graduate business student Amy Davidoff.

Davidoff, along with fellow business graduate student Elizabeth Bevan, initiated the business school's protest to the cuts. They drafted a memo detailing Reagan administration proposals and urging students to express their opposition through letters, telegrams, mailgrams and telephone calls to the White House, the Department of Education and member of Congress.

School of Business Administration students would be especially hurt by the elimination of GSLs because school policy "strongly discourages" outside employment during the first year of business school and offers only limited, part-time jobs during the second year, Davidoff said.

"For business school and a few other schools on campus, the problem is compounded by the lack of teaching assistantships and scholarship funds," Davidoff added.

Alternatives to GSLs for law students are also nearly "non-existent," said first year law student Kathy Waylett, a member of a law school committee which has organized its own petition-drive and letter-writing campaign. "Many people are so fired up that they're arranged per-

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News Briefs

Reagan committed to tax cuts

CHEYENNE, Wyo. (AP)—President Ronald Reagan vowed Tuesday he would not retreat from his tax cuts and proposed Pentagon buildup even though Washington "seems paralyzed by hand-wringers" over record budget deficits.

Reagan, whose own lieutenants, including Budget Director David Stockman, increasingly have talked of compromise with the Congress, did not leave any room for concessions in his latest speech.

Instead, the president assailed what he termed "the born-again budget balancers" and the "pessimists on the Potomac" during a campaign stop for Sen. Malcolm Wallop (R-Wyo.), en route to a California vacation.

Speaking to about 4,000 Wallop supporters who paid \$10 each to cram into a high school gymnasium, Reagan declared that "As the volume of voices rises in debate, there is one thing I want to make very clear: My commitment of cutting taxes and rebuilding our defenses is every bit as strong today as it was the day I took office. There must be no retreat in these areas."

Education budget cuts criticized

WASHINGTON (AP)—House Republicans balked at President Ronald Reagan's school-budget cuts on Tuesday as Education Secretary T.H. Bell conceded that the quality of education for disadvantaged youths would slip under the program.

"Many of these proposals I can't support," declared Rep. John Ashbrook of Ohio, ranking Republican on the House Education and Labor Committee. He specifically assailed cuts in vocational education and education for the handicapped.

Increase in drinking age approved

RALEIGH (AP)—The Governor's Commission on Crime has given formal approval to recommendations to increase the minimum age for purchase of beer and wine to 21 and add increasing penalties for levels of drunken driving.

A total of 13 recommendations were endorsed by the commission at its February meeting and will be submitted in a written report to Gov. Jim Hunt and the Governor's Task Force on Drunken Driving.

Among the other key recommendations are proposals to eliminate the law on careless and reckless driving, and to establish first-, second- and third-degree drunken driving offenses in which the severity of the penalty would be increased according to the Breathalyzer reading.

Watt legislation called a 'sham'

(AP)—State and national environmentalists say after studying Interior Secretary James Watt's bill calling for a moratorium on gas and oil drilling on wilderness land, they have dubbed the legislation the "Wilderness Destruction Bill."

"The proposal is a sham from the first line to the last," Wilderness Society Chairman Gaylord Nelson said in a statement. "Instead of preserving the wilderness, it will destroy it."

Funding religious groups unconstitutional

By ALISON DAVIS
Staff Writer

A bill passed by the outgoing Campus Governing Council last week is unconstitutional in parts because it allows religious groups to receive CGC funding, UNC Law professor Barry Nakell said Tuesday.

The bill, which amended the criteria for groups applying for CGC funds to include religious or political groups, was based on a U.S. Supreme Court ruling. A religious organization recently sued the University of Missouri for the use of its facilities to hold meetings.

In December, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the religious group, saying that denying the use of university

facilities was an infringement on their right to free speech, former CGC member Jeff Carnes said while presenting the bill.

"The state may not support religious groups," he said. "Student Government is a part of the state."

CGC members Susan Sparks (District 9) and Garth Dunklin (District 11) plan to present a bill to the newly-elected CGC Monday, March 15, that would reverse the last CGC's ruling allowing religious or political groups to request CGC funding.

If the bill passes, religious or political groups will again be unable to request CGC funds. The bill would reinstate a clause that the outgoing CGC deleted from the criteria for groups receiving CGC funding: "programs, services, or

events of a religious or political nature are nonfundable."

Funding political groups is not unconstitutional, Nakell said. He said, "It's perfectly all right for the government to take political positions," citing the Reagan administration as an example.

Student Government has complete policy control over funding political groups, Nakell said. "That's a question for the CGC to decide."

The outgoing CGC removed the clause prohibiting religious or political groups from requesting CGC funding because of the difficulty involved in defining a religious or political group, said former speaker ElChino Martin.

Several CGC members said they were displeased at the ruling made by the

outgoing council. "We're dealing with state funds and state funds don't go to political parties," CGC member Phil Painter (District 19) said.

"I'm real mad about that (the ruling)," CGC member Dana Simels (District 22) said. "But I think it's going to be O.K. for this council because they're so conservative that they won't give them (religious or political groups) the money."

Finance Committee chairperson Charlie Madison (District 23) said defining a religious or political group would not cause a problem for the council.

"There is a strong possibility that the individual subcommittees would define those terms themselves," he said.

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Punk rock

Evangelist: today's music has harmful, satanic influence

By SUSAN WHEELON
Staff Writer

Students who listen to most hard rock and punk rock music are subjecting themselves to satanic ideology and perversion.

At least that's what Durham-based evangelist Albert Long said on an hour-long cassette discussing these groups and their lyrics.

"Most punk and hard rock music today is not a 'harmless pastime' like many people think...and most of those who think that know nothing about this music," Long said.

"The reason I make that statement is that it is though-

...be harmless, and for this reason, it does its damage completely unchallenged," he said.

Albert Long, Carolina's last four-sport letterman, now an evangelist with Happenings, Inc. in Durham, made a cassette tape explaining the hidden messages in punk and hard rock.

In the tape, he named specific groups, described their backgrounds and told of their involvement with sexual perversion, rebellion, violence, hatred, drugs and the occult.

Long quoted Bob Larsen, a former rock entertainer, now in full time Christian work, as saying, "Rock music jumps right out at you from 20,000 watts of power to jam you in the skull."

"You cannot objectify its sound... The topical content of hard rock music has molded this generation into an irresponsible and very frustrated one."

Much rock music is obviously satanic, Long said. Rock groups can attack the subconscious of those listening through the use of subliminal effects and backward masking, he said.

Backward masking is a process through which a message or phrase is played into a song and only recognized when the specific song is played backwards.

"For example," Long said, "The fifth verse of a very popular Led Zeppelin song says 'Yes, there are two

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