

## Special Tar Heel Basketball Preview

# The Daily Tar Heel

Serving the students and the University community since 1893

### On a clear day...

You can put the duck shoes away for the day — just watch out for the puddles hanging around from yesterday. Expect a high of 58 with an overnight low of 32.

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Volume 92, Issue 93

Thursday, November 29, 1984

Chapel Hill, North Carolina

### Lights, camera, action

Moviemaniacs with a taste for the creative can catch the action at the student film night tonight in the Union Auditorium, beginning at 7 p.m. and featuring the talents of UNC's future Spielbergs and Lucases.

News/Sports/Arts 962-0245  
Business/Advertising 962-1163

## Cocaine use up, pot's out at UNC

First in a two-part series on substance abuse at UNC

By LEIGH WILLIAMS

Staff Writer

Although representatives of Student Health Services and University Police believe that drug use in Chapel Hill is on the decline and that drugs have been largely replaced by alcohol, many UNC students admit they are regular drug users.

"Between 30 and 40 percent of the people I know use (marijuana) occasionally, and that's a conservative estimate," said Rex, a UNC senior.

Rex (not his real name) said he tried pot for the first time in high school and now smokes it on a weekly basis. "The majority of students have had the same experience," he said.

In recent interviews with Sue Gray, director of health education at SHS, and Ned Comar, crime prevention officer for University Police, neither had much to say about drug abuse in Chapel Hill; their concern is primarily with alcohol abuse.

Alcohol and drug abuse were not high in the early '60s, according to Gray. "The economy was doing well, the country was peaceful, people were concerned with being respectable," she said. "The social unrest of the late '60s and '70s and the 'me' generation saw an increase in activism, a rise in drug abuse as a way to get away from it all," she said.

There is a conservative trend back to alcohol now, Gray said. "Pot is still acceptable, and we still see some problems with hallucinogens, but they are minute compared with alcohol," she said.

"Minute" also describes well the list of drug arrests that have been made by University Police since July 1984. According to Comar, only two people have been arrested on drug charges since then, and one of them was a University employee and not a student.

In 1974, however, Comar said that University Police averaged a couple of arrests per night, mostly on charges of possession of marijuana. As recently as 1980, Comar said, it was not unusual for him to smell people smoking marijuana as he walked past or through dorms. "I never smell it anymore; I guess they've either died down or people are more discreet," he said.

Drug arrests in Chapel Hill as a whole have remained fairly constant at around

94 a year since 1977, said Keith Lohmann, statistical technician for the Chapel Hill Police Department. The number of arrests probably only accounts for about 1 percent of all users, he said. The number of drug users has probably stayed about the same, Lohmann said, but instead of using LSD or MDA, people now are using quaaludes and cocaine.

Cocaine is a favorite drug for Mark (not his real name), a UNC senior. He tried cocaine for the first time in high school. Now he does it once or twice a week. "Doing it depends on having the money to buy it; when it's around and I have the money, I'll get it," he said.

Like Rex, Mark said he knew a lot of UNC students who used drugs frequently, cocaine in particular. "I don't know where people get the money, but it (cocaine) goes around campus in large amounts," he said.

"This is a pretty affluent university in the sense that students have the money for (cocaine)."

Gray speculated that cocaine usage was rare among students because of its high price — \$100 for one gram. "Cocaine usage happens on campus," she said, "but not that many students have those kinds of dollars."

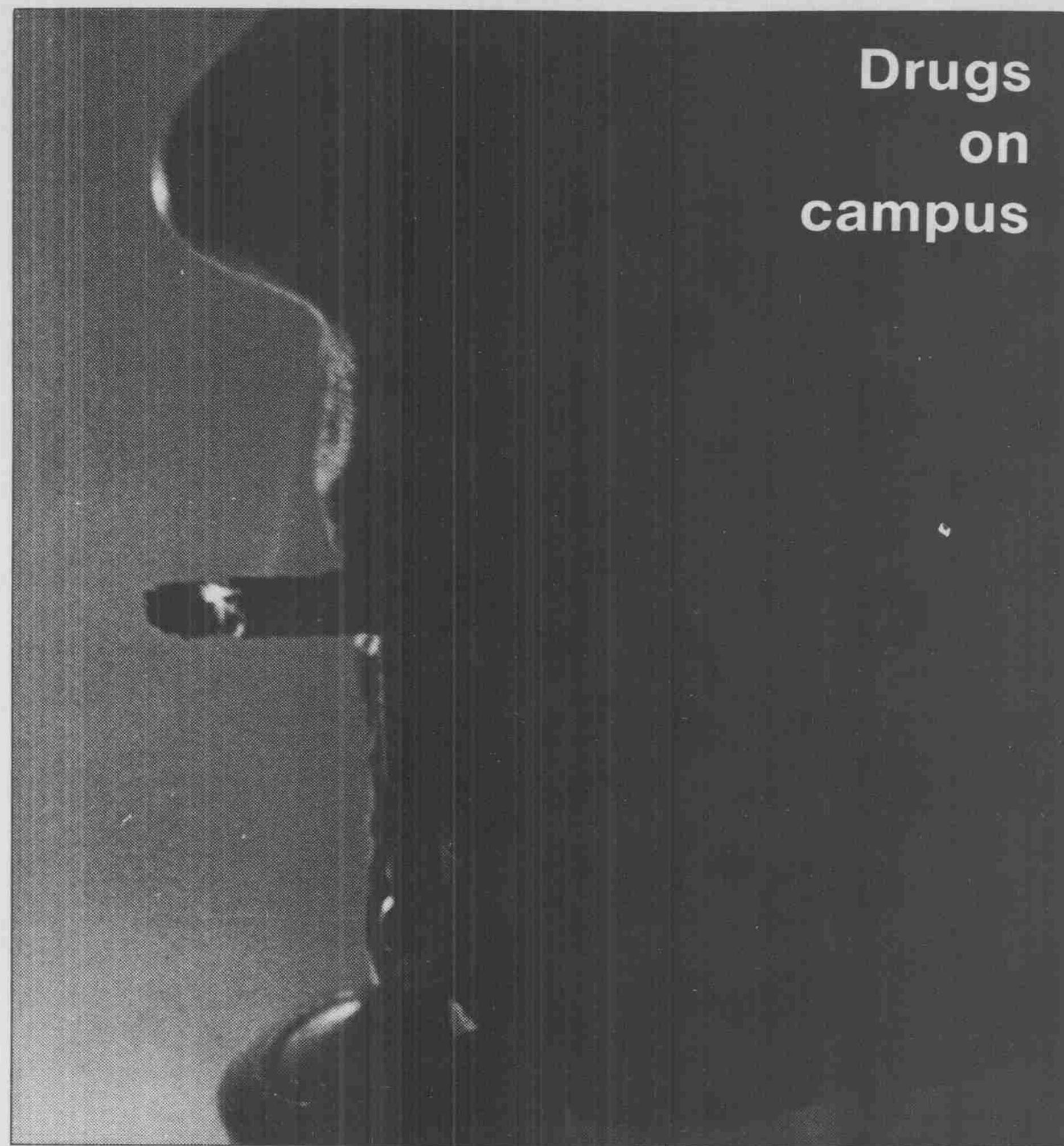
But according to Mark, most people are unaware of the real amount of cocaine passed around Chapel Hill because of the casual relationships that evolve in college. The high price of cocaine is part of the drug's socially elite image, he said.

More students are using cocaine than ever before, Rex said, but added that in the four years he has been here, he had noticed that the number of students smoking pot had either stayed the same or dropped.

Cocaine has gotten a lot of publicity lately, Rex said, so more people have tried it and whetted their appetites for the drug.

Finding marijuana and cocaine in Chapel Hill is no problem, according to both Rex and Mark. Pot is so prevalent on campus, Rex said, that the average student would have no trouble finding it.

Sophomores Dee and Lisa (not their real names) agreed that drugs, especially pot, were easy to find. But, "students now use drugs for different reasons than they did in the Vietnam era," Lisa said.



"Instead of using drugs to escape from everything, students are using drugs to relax and have a good time."

Mark agreed. "I feel like students who use (cocaine) do it less to relieve pressure and more for recreation," he said. He said he used cocaine because he liked its physical effects. "It gives you a false sense of openness, like alcohol does for some people," he said.

Besides its reputation as an aphrodisiac, Mark said cocaine was also helpful when he wanted to stay up all night partying or studying. "Expensive, but effective," he said.

Rex also said the reasons why

students smoked pot were much the same as their reasons for drinking alcohol. "It's less of a social pressure, and people use it more to relieve tension."

But even the good effects of drug use aren't enough to keep Rex or Mark from considering the possible bad long-term effects.

"(Cocaine) has the potential to be a problem, depending on the individual," Mark said. "And it's not a problem for me, yet." He said there are fewer addictions at UNC than outside a campus situation because students usually can't afford to use enough to

## Drugs on campus

## BSM, SLS funding to student vote

By JIM ZOOK  
Staff Writer

The Campus Governing Council last night voted to put two referenda before students in the February general election to decide whether to grant constitutionally guaranteed funding to Student Legal Services and the Black Student Movement.

The SLS measure will ask students to consider granting 17.5 percent of student activities fees to the service. The BSM referendum asks for 2.5 percent.

In debate of the original SLS request earlier in the evening, an amendment to the bill was introduced by Student Body President Paul Parker and Student Body Treasurer Allen Robertson requesting the referendum to ask students for an increase in student activities fees that would go directly to SLS. The Council would have direct control over the amount of this specified fee once students approved the referendum.

Assistant Attorney General David Maslia, speaking on behalf of SLS, disagreed with this amendment because he said it would give the CGC that control.

The amended bill passed by a 13-7 vote. However, because this control would set what several members called a "dangerous precedent," the bill was changed back to its original form and passed 9-8.

Most of the debate for the BSM measure centered on the importance of the BSM as a recruiter of black students to UNC and the need to give the BSM a stable foundation to continue in this role.

"Black students don't want to come to a university that doesn't have programs for them," Kenneth Harris (Dist. 23) said. "We need to make a formal statement that we are supporting groups like the BSM."

"We have about 9.5 percent black students, and we're only asking for 2.5 percent student fees," Max Lloyd (Dist. 15) said. "That's not asking for much considering how much we get from this group. It's a bargain."

No representatives expressed doubt that the BSM was a vital organization to the UNC campus. However, several said they were worried about the precedent such a measure could create.

"A chief thing is that if we pass this thing, let's say I'm a Scottish student. What's to say I shouldn't receive student

See CGC on page 2

## Hope seen for Democratic future

By JIM SUROWIECKI

Staff Writer

The 1984 election brought about a political defection, and the Democratic Party must find a way to bring defectors back into the party, two UNC political science professors told an audience of about 30 in the Union Tuesday night.

Assistant Professor Fred Lee and Associate Professor Jeffrey Obler spoke and answered questions Tuesday on the future of the Democratic Party in a symposium organized by the UNC Young Democrats, giving a message of cautious optimism for the party in 1986 and beyond.

Both Lee and Obler said the Reagan landslide did not represent a substantial shift in party allegiance but rather was the result of economic well-being and a poor Democratic candidate.

"It's not clear to me that the electorate is sympathetic to many of the Reagan Administration's policies and issue stances," Lee said. "Reagan's is a personal victory, which does not bode well for his party in 1986. In fact, the Democratic Party has come through the

## Money options extended for athletes

By JANET OLSON

Staff Writer

Two recent NCAA rulings will allow University athletes to receive more money than full athletic scholarships provide, according to Athletic Director John Swofford.

The first ruling, resulting from almost a year of arbitration between the University and the NCAA, allows those athletes eligible for a Morehead Scholarship to receive the full award.

Controversy arose last year, Swofford said, when a non-Division I school complained that the Morehead award exceeded the maximum grant-in-aid athletes could receive under NCAA rules.

The school challenging the legality of the Morehead award had been competing with UNC to recruit a tennis player, Swofford said. Because the player ultimately came to UNC as a Morehead Scholar, the other school claimed the Morehead award represented an unfair inducement to recruited athletes.

Initially, Swofford said, the NCAA

ruled the Morehead award violated NCAA regulations which say a university cannot offer an athlete a scholarship exceeding the maximum amount set by the NCAA. But in rendering its first decision, the NCAA didn't understand the Morehead award was not based on athletic ability, he said.

Mebane M. Pritchett, executive director of the Morehead Foundation, said Swofford called on him last year to explain to the NCAA the role of athletics in selecting Morehead Award recipients.

"We went to them and explained the Morehead Award was not given on the basis of athletic ability," Pritchett said. "Certainly, if a student participated in athletics in high school, we would consider that, but ability is not one of our many considerations in selecting a Morehead Scholar."

Swofford said he also explained to the NCAA that the Morehead award was not a University scholarship because the Morehead Foundation legally was separate from the University.

Considering both factors in the University's third appeal of the issue, the NCAA Council ruled athletes could receive the full Morehead award. According to Swofford, about a dozen varsity athletes are Morehead Scholars.

The other NCAA ruling allows an athlete who receives a full athletic scholarship and who is also eligible for a federal Pell Grant to receive \$900 of the grant. According to Eleanor Morris, director of student aid, the NCAA previously allowed eligible athletes to collect only \$400 of the grant.

Morris said some athletes needed the extra money because a full athletic scholarship only paid for tuition, fees, books, room and board. The scholarship doesn't provide spending money or money for personal expenses such as cosmetics, clothes and transportation, she said.

Swofford said the NCAA rule limiting the amount athletes eligible for the Pell grant could receive was unfair and sometimes hurt the University's recruiting opportunities.

Obler said the Democrats failed to communicate to the voters.

"The Democratic base constituency was not decimated, but this constituency is simply not that large, and it has real limitations," he said. "The welfare state that was fashioned by the Democrats has not been dismantled by the Republican Party, but at the same time it seems clear that the Democratic message did not get across to the majority of the electorate."

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