

STATE AND NATIONAL

Professor led double life by working at two universities

By Andrea Jones
Assistant State and National Editor

Officials at UNC-Charlotte and the University of Minnesota have been forced to reconsider their expectations of faculty members after an acclaimed Judaic studies scholar took full-time posts at both institutions without their knowledge.

UNC-Charlotte officials said Zvee Zahavy, a nationally-renowned academician, was asked to resign from a prominent chair at the university and will be repaying the \$5,000 he was paid to move to the Charlotte area.

Zahavy also submitted his resignation to the University of Minnesota Jan. 13 and will be returning \$20,000 — the full amount of pay he would have received for the fall term — to university officials.

Zahavy's combined annual earnings from positions at both universities would have been \$146,400.

Jeffrey Meyer, chair of UNC-C's

Department of Religious Studies, said that Zahavy had acted wrongly in deceiving the two universities about his employment status and that he had used the possibility of a job at UNC-C to gain a pay raise at the University of Minnesota.

"It was absolutely and utterly unethical to do what he did because he misrepresented himself to both places. Last spring, while he was talking to us, he went to the University of Minnesota and said, 'I'm going to take this job unless you raise my salary,' and they did."

Meyer also said Zahavy's double employment had violated unwritten codes of academic ethics.

"It's not written down on paper anywhere, but it's just assumed in the academic world that you don't hold down two full-time jobs. It's pretty rare that anyone would try such a thing."

Julia Davis, dean of the University of Minnesota's College of Liberal Arts, agreed.

"Everyone knows that if the University of Minnesota pays you for a full-time job, they expect a full-time effort," Davis said. "The idea that you could take two full-time posts is so alien to the environment at most universities ... that I don't think you'd find anybody who would say, 'Oh, yeah, that's O.K.' Most people would be pretty horrified by that, me included."

Zahavy, who lives in Minneapolis, Minn., commuted to Charlotte on Mondays and usually stayed in town for at least three days to teach at UNC-C, Meyer said.

Meyer said he began to think there was a hidden factor to Zahavy's employment when the professor failed to move into the Charlotte area, but he added that he did not discover the moonlighting until Zahavy had held the UNC-C position for more than seven weeks.

"We expected him to move, and that was one of the things that made me suspicious," Meyer said. "Also, his relationship here in the community did

not seem very positive. None of (these things) singly was enough to make it suspicious, but put together, they made me begin to suspect something."

Ken Sanford, public information director at UNC-C, said complaints from members of Charlotte's Jewish community had also made members of his department curious.

"(Zahavy) was expected to give lectures to the members of the Jewish community," Sanford said. "There had already been some complaints about him charging high fees (for the lectures), and it had been understood he would do that as public service."

The situation was discovered when a member of UNC-C's religious studies department met one of Zahavy's co-workers at a national conference in Minnesota. When Zahavy's new position as UNC-C's Distinguished Chair of Judaic Studies was mentioned, the University of Minnesota faculty member expressed surprise.

Meyer said that when the puzzling

event was relayed to him, he called the University of Minnesota and uncovered Zahavy's misconduct.

"He'd only been here for seven weeks total, and I thought at first that he'd not seen (Zahavy) and didn't know about it," Meyer said. "But that's when I got on the phone."

Philip Dubois, UNC-C vice-chancellor, said that Zahavy had an excellent reputation throughout the country and that his selection for the position carried with it a great deal of responsibility.

"(Zahavy) had an outstanding reputation in all areas of academic endeavor," Dubois said. "He had written several books, was a nationally-known scholar, had a good reputation among his peers and as a teacher. He was intended to be one of our principal contacts with the Jewish community."

Dubois said he had been angered and disappointed by the events, which occurred after a long search process.

"My personal feelings are really dem-

onstrated in the actions we've taken," Dubois said. "Within one week of official notification ... he was suspended from the University. I simply did not want, and the Chancellor did not want, a person who had behaved in that manner on the faculty."

"I'm disappointed for the University because I thought we had a good person, and I'm disappointed for the Jewish community," he said.

Dubois said that the probability of another moonlighting professor was so slight that changes in the faculty search process were unnecessary.

Kenneth Janzen, associate executive director of the University of Minnesota's Board of Regents, said the board approved a document last Friday in response to the incident.

"There is a statement in the document to the effect that even a highly competent faculty member cannot do justice to his position in 40 hours (per week), that the average is more like 55 hours (per week)," he said.

Minority groups fear increase of hate crimes

By Bruce Robinson
Staff Writer

Minority groups fear that two violent assaults in Florida and South Carolina may be a reflection of increasing hate crimes in the United States.

Christopher Wilson, a black tourist from New York, was abducted, robbed, then set afire in Tampa, Fla., Jan. 1. Three white men have been charged with attempted murder in the case.

Two days earlier, in North Charleston, S.C., Melissa McLaughlin, a white woman, was abducted and taken to a nearby trailer park where she was raped by at least five men. McLaughlin then was driven out of town, where she was shot six times and killed. All eight suspects in the case are black.

Both of the cases have been characterized as hate crimes by local authorities and have struck a chord with minority groups who fear this type of bias crime may be on the rise.

Tim Williams, director of communications for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the Wilson case in particular was troubling.

"That's a heinous incident regardless of whom the perpetrators were," he said. "We were disturbed by the amount of time it took officials to determine it was a hate crime."

Williams said reports the NAACP

had received showed a recent increase in the number of hate crimes.

Other minority groups also have noticed the same trend.

Aaron Breitbart, senior researcher for the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles, said reports of hate crimes had increased dramatically in the last few years.

"There is no doubt that (hate crimes are) increasing," he said. "The question is, are they increasing or is the reporting increasing?"

Breitbart said that while minorities were more willing to come forward and report hate crimes than in the past, there still was a definitive increase.

"There was a time when they would just take it," he said. "However, we know full well there are more."

Gregory King, communications director for the Human Rights Campaign Fund, agreed with Breitbart that hate crimes had increased.

"Definitely, hate crime against gays and lesbians is increasing over the last couple of years," he said. "There is a rising tide of prejudice."

King said biased rhetoric by conservatives was a major cause of hate crimes.

"When you have politicians like Pat Buchanan and preachers like Jerry Falwell mouthing prejudice, it really has an impact," he said.

Despite these reports from minority groups, the FBI still was unable to de-

termine if more hate crimes were occurring.

Angela Bell, spokeswoman for the FBI, said the agency had just begun to collect statistics on hate crimes and therefore was unable to acknowledge any increase.

The FBI released its first report on hate crimes Jan. 4 in response to the Hate Crime Statistics Act of 1990, Bell said. The report recorded hate crimes that occurred in 1991.

According to the report, 4,755 hate offenses were recorded by the 2,771 participating agencies in 32 states. Anti-black crimes accounted for 35.5 percent of the offenses followed by 18.7 percent for anti-white crimes, 16.7 percent for anti-Jewish crimes and 8.9 percent for anti-homosexual crimes.

Of the crimes, 33.9 percent were intimidation, 33 percent were assaults and 27.4 percent were crimes of destruction, damage or vandalism of property. Violent crimes such as the murder and rape in South Carolina and the attempted murder in Florida only make up about 0.4 percent of hate crimes, according to the FBI report.

Bell said the FBI's definition of a hate crime was "a criminal offense committed against a person or property which is motivated in whole or in part by the offender's bias against a race, religion, ethnic/national origin group, or sexual orientation group."

Breitbart said the increase of hate crimes could be attributed to the recent recession. "The haters come out of the woodwork like roaches when times get tough," he said.

However, Breitbart said improved economic conditions would not be sufficient to reduce hate crimes.

"There will always be bigotry out there," he said. "All bigotry is based on some type of plot story. This tends to get much worse when there is economic difficulty."

Breitbart said parents must begin to teach their children at an early age to reject hatred and bigotry. Schools must also take an active role, he said, and there must be strict enforcement of hate crime laws so that people are deterred from taking action.

The minority groups also feel hate crimes should receive stiffer penalties than similar crimes not committed out of hatred.

Breitbart said hate crimes could be more harmful to society than other crimes. "I believe motivation should be a consideration," he said. "There is a compelling enough reason for society to do so."

King concurred but said the laws must be carefully written so that conduct and not motive was penalized.

Williams said the NAACP supports legislation that would give hate crimes tougher sentences.

U.S. efforts in Iraq, Somalia spark defense budget debate

By Paul Garber
Staff Writer

The role of the U.S. military after the Cold War and recent humanitarian interventions have intensified the seemingly incessant debate over military budget cuts.

The military actions in Iraq and Somalia have highlighted the changing concept of what constitutes the "national interest," said Andrew Scott, a UNC political science professor. "I see a wider concept of our national interest emerging."

The relief efforts in Somalia have forced a change in the way the military's role is perceived, and will require a rethinking of possible military budget cuts, said Ray Landis, a spokesman for U.S. Rep. John Murtha, D-Penn., who recently returned from Somalia.

"(Humanitarian) intervention is such a jump," he said. "It's such a new use of armed forces."

Landis said if U.S. armed forces continued their involvement in humanitarian interventions, their actions would require current levels of funding to maintain the armed forces' current capabilities.

Landis warned that if another situation arose elsewhere in the world that required U.S. intervention, the efforts in Somalia could be hampered.

However, some critics have argued that the actions taken in Iraq and Somalia did not justify the size of the budget that the Pentagon maintains.

"We have for a decade been expending 60 percent of our budget to confront the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact," said Bob Brauer, special counsel to U.S. Rep. Ronald Dellums, D-Calif. "We have only cut 15 percent."

Brauer said that the Iraqi and Somali forces did not compare to the former Soviet Union's military strength and that confronting such opposition should not require as large a budget.

The United States began moving supplies into Somalia from Kenya in August, four months before the landing of U.S. forces on the beaches of Somalia in December. Since August, more than 34,148 metric tons of relief supplies have been distributed in a joint military-civilian effort.

The operation has proceeded in three phases since U.S. forces arrived in Somalia. The first phase involved gaining control of the airport in the capital city of Mogadishu. In the second phase, U.S. troops secured the roads in outlying areas of the country and distributed the relief supplies.

Currently, the U.S. troops are attempting to stabilize the area to create a safer environment that will allow people to get food out and allow diplomatic processes to proceed.

Marine Lt. Col. Kerry Gershaneck, a Pentagon spokesman, said that 23,900 U.S. soldiers currently are involved in this third phase.

The long-term outlook in Somalia is less certain. There are currently 11,000 personnel from 20 other countries in Somalia, and Gershaneck said the U.S. operation most likely will be turned over to U.N. forces sometime later this month or in February. He said the United States may pull out its combat forces and leave only logistics personnel in Somalia.

Murtha has argued that the operation already should have been turned over to the United Nations, Landis said. "The U.S. has accomplished its mission," Landis said. He said that if there were a U.N. force in Somalia, the U.S. could withdraw immediately.

Brauer said efforts in Somalia was important to national interest because it stabilized the Horn of Africa.

But Brauer noted that "in Iraq, the case has not been efficacious to any stated goal."

The recent air strikes by U.S.-led forces against Iraq have not hindered the relief efforts in Somalia, Gershaneck said. "We're capable of handling several operations at once."

Ribs
for charitable causes."
Prominent Democrats have also dined at Red, Hot & Blue, Groot said.

"Richard Gephardt and Al Gore have been frequent customers at the Arlington and Annapolis restaurants," he said.

Gary Stohr, manager of the Arlington restaurant, said the restaurant's atmosphere was bipartisan and musical.

"Both Dan Quayle and Al Gore are regulars here, and as many people came to see Lee Atwater play music as came to talk politics with him," Stohr said.

The restaurant is set to open in the Village Plaza, located in Chapel Hill at

the intersection of Franklin Street and Elliott Road.

Council

High School Athletic Association Championships held in Chapel Hill.

"These championships of the High School Athletic Association are an investment worth protecting," he said, adding that the championships helped local businesses.

The town's budget shortfall was caused mainly by delays in the completion of the parking deck on East Rosemary Street and by a 30-percent cut in federal transportation assistance, Horton said.

Additional town costs this year include operating the new public library, purchasing computer software and equipment for the police and maintaining additional sections of Fordham Bou-

levard and the downtown parking deck.

The deficit will be covered by \$300,000 from the transportation fund and \$600,000 from the general fund, he said.

Horton also said town employees would not receive a salary increase this year.

The council will have a work session on the preliminary budget report and capital improvement plan March 2 and hold a public forum March 16.

Council members will hold a public hearing on the recommended budget and the capital improvement plan May 18.

The council is scheduled to vote on the new budget June 7.

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GO HEELS! BEAT SETON HALL!

New Year from page 3

you will be doing that all year long.

Many New Year's traditions are associated with good luck. He said. On New Year's Day, the Chinese don't mention death and try to avoid using words that sound like the word death.

Parents give their children "lucky money" in red envelopes to help them prepare for the year ahead, he said. "Just like Santa Claus, this money is supposed to be put in the child's pocket when he falls asleep."

Some traditions associated with food also can bring luck, he said. Eating fish will help a person avoid running out of luck, money or food, he said, because the pronunciation of the Chinese word for fish is similar to the pronunciation of the word for excess.

Some Chinese people cook all the food they need for New Year's Day the night before, he said. Eating the leftovers the next day symbolizes their hope that they will have an abundance of good things in the coming year, he said. "People are afraid of scarcity for the new year."

To help ensure good luck, several campus organizations will celebrate the Chinese New Year this weekend.

Members of the Asian Student Association will be attending the TACAS

New Year's dinner and show Saturday night in Raleigh. The celebration will feature skits and dances, including the dragon dance to bring good luck and ward off evil spirits.

The celebration is a way for ASA members to eat good food, have a fun time and learn more about Chinese culture, said ASA President Karen Ko. In February, UNC's ASA plans to attend the annual Lunar New Year Festival sponsored by Duke University's ASA.

Members of the UNC Chinese Student Association will ring in the new year with a potluck dinner and party Sunday night. Activities will include games and singing.

The Friendship Association will hold a potluck dinner and show for members and their families and friends Saturday night.

Four women will wear traditional Chinese costumes and perform the red ribbon dance, which symbolizes the end of the old year and the hope for a prosperous new year. The lion dance, also supposed to ensure good luck and ward off evil, also will be performed, he said.

"(The celebration) is a chance for club members and their families to get together with old friends and make new friends."

TARHEEL SPORTS SHORTS

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