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Israeli jets bomb bases in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP)—Israeli warplanes hammered Palestinian targets south of the Lebanese capital in an hourlong sundown attack Wednesday, drawing a barrage of anti-aircraft fire and bringing thousands of Beirut residents to their rooftops to watch the

Palestinians reported several civilian casualties and the rightist Voice of Lebanon said 31 persons were injured in the raids.

The Israeli military command said the attack was against a Palestinian guerrilla base that had served as a jumping off point for operations against Israel. It did not give the number of planes involved but said all returned safely to Israel after scoring hits on the Ein Dorfeil guerrilla base about 10 miles south of Beirut.

The Palestine Liberation Organization, headquartered in Beirut, said 20 Israeli fighter-bombers made two late afternoon raids. A PLO communique said the jets attacked Bourj el Barajneh, a town on Beirut's southern fringe, and a string of three Lebanese towns 12-15 miles south of the capital along Lebanon's Mediterranean highway.

Bourj el Barajneh is the site of a large Palestinian refugee camp and the headquarters of several radical guerrilla groups. The PLO said the other targets were Damour, Naameh and Saadiyat.

The guerrilla communique said the density of Palestinian ground fire forced enemy planes to drop their bombs at random, hitting forests but none of their targets.

The PLO claimed two Israeli jets were hit by anti-aircraft fire but did not say whether they were shot down, only that they headed for Israel. The guerrilla organization reported several civilian

casualties.

Beirut's international airport was closed for two hours, and sources there said Syria's air space was closed to civil air traffic for the duration of Israeli air activity over Lebanon. But no Syrian MiG fighters scrambled to challenge the

Syria, which polices a four-year-old civil war armistice in Lebanon, lost a total of nine planes in dogfights with Israel last year. Another Syrian jet was downed over southern Lebanon last

August.

Israeli jets frequently fly over the Lebanese capital, drawing guerrilla fire. But Wednesday's was the first Israeli air raid on Lebanon since Aug. 20, when the market town of Nabatiyeh and the neighboring Crusader-built Beaufort Castle were the targets of a combined air and infantry assault.



Friends

Who says only dogs can be man's best friend? Rick Olive, a senior RTVMP major, takes some time out to make a very special friend. This praying mantis stopped outside Craige dorm for a moment to clean up.

U.S. ready to meet terms, Iranians say

LONDON (AP)—Iranian leaders said Wednesday the United States appeared ready to meet their conditions for release of the 52 hostages, and the Americans could be freed as early as next Monday, reports from Tehran said.

The indications of progress from Tehran were not confirmed by U.S. officials in Washington, who reacted skeptically to some aspects of the reports.

Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Rajai reportedly told a news conference in Tehran the Carter administration seemed

A member of the Iranian demands.

A member of the Iranian parliamentary commission studying the hostage issue said in the Iranian capital that the terms for the Americans' release probably would be announced Sunday, and if the conditions were met by the United States the hostages could even be released the following

day, according to the reports reaching London.

Some of the reports named that official as commission chairman Moussavi Khoeini, the Moslem clergyman regarded as spiritual leader of the young militants holding the hostages.

Ali Akbar Parvaresh, another member of the commission, later said there was a great probability the issue would be discussed by the Parliament on Sunday. He was reached in Tehran by telephone from the Associated Press office in Beirut, Lebanon.

Still later, the secretary to Ahmad Khomeini, son of Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, said the United States had already accepted Iran's conditions and the hostages would be released soon.

It was not known whether the secretary, who also spoke by telephone with the AP Beirut office, had any special access to information on the crisis.

The remarks left many questions unanswered, and U.S. officials in Washington emphasized the Iranian Parliament has not yet even announced what the conditions will be for the hostages' freedom.

But the reports added to a growing air of optimism about a possible resolution of the impasse in the days leading up to the

U.S. presidential election Nov. 4.

Wednesday was the 354th day of captivity for the Americans in Iran.

Rajai was reported to have told reporters the United States appeared ready to accept four conditions—set down by Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini—for the hostages' freedom:

• Return of the late Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's "stolen" wealth.

• "Unfreezing" of billions of dollars in Iranian assets held in U.S. banks.

Dropping of legal claims against Iran. Scores of U.S. companies have filed lawsuits seeking damages from the Iranian government for broken contracts, lost assets and other grievances.

A promise not to interfere in Iran's internal affairs.

These conditions are expected to be the terms recommended by the commission.

President Jimmy Carter has declared his willingness to release the frozen Iranian assets, and the Carter administration has said repeatedly it does not intend to intervene in Iranian affairs.

In Washington, State Department spokesman John Trattner said there would be no comment on Rajai's statements because the U.S. government had not been notified of anything officially.

Asked whether the United States would meet Iran's conditions for winning release of the hostages, Trattner referred to a series of statements made in recent days by Carter and Secretary of State Edmund S. Muskie. Carter and Muskie have said the United States would be willing to pursue an essentially normal relationship with Iran once the hostages are released.

Planning board will recommend new airport hangar

By LUCY HOOD Staff Writer

The Chapel Hill Planning Board voted at its Tuesday meeting to recommend to the Town Council that a new hangar be built at the Horace Williams Airport.

The board voted to recommend that the Town Council approve an amendment to the town's zoning ordinance that would classify the airport as a permitted use rather than as a nonconforming use. If the amendment is passed at the council's Nov. 10 meeting, the University will be able to make minor improvements and repairs on airport facilities as well as build the hangar. However, this would

prohibit flight training at the airport.

The University requested the hangar to hold five planes used by the Area Health Education Center.

The hangars are needed to protect the planes, which are being kept outside now, from damage caused by harsh weather.

The board attached a resolution to the amendment that would force the Horace Williams Airport to close down if another airport were built within a 15-mile radius of the town.

"They (the board members) were trying to do something stronger, but because of legal problems, they came back to the staff's resolution," Art Berger, development coordinator for the planning department, said. Berger said the board discussed limiting the use of the airport to University traffic, but since enforcing such a regulation would be difficult, the idea was dropped.

The board also considered establishing a termination date for the airport, but the staff suggested that a termination date would not be appropriate and that idea was dropped also, he said.

Berger said he believed the Planning Board was opposed to having an airport close to the center of town and to residential areas.

The amendment was the result of negotiations between the University and the town.

When the University originally presented plans for the hangar, neighborhood associations protested the move, saying the flight training programs already caused too much noise and created a dangerous situation for children attending nearby schools. In a compromise move, Vice Chancellor for Business and Finance John Temple suggested that if the hangar were built, all flight training would be canceled. Those involved in the flight program, who teach University employees, students and faculty, said the twin-engine planes the University would use would create more noise than the single-engine flight training planes.

Gordon Rutherford, planning director for the University, said, "We can live with it (the amendment)."

Earlier in the evening, the board voted not to recommend that the Town Council approve a

request made by the Zeta Tau Alpha housing corporation to rezone a lot on Hillsborough Street for fraternity and sorority housing.

For a rezoning request to be granted, the area must have changed enough to warrant a new zoning, there must have been a mistake in the original zoning, or the requested zone must conform to the comprehensive plan for Chapel Hill.

In its fight for the new zone, the sorority's housing corporation said the neighborhood had changed so that is contained mostly multifamily housing including apartment complexes, fraternities and sororities.

Berger said at the meeting that there had not been enough change to warrant a rezoning request.

A new zoning ordinance which probably will be enacted in the spring, will open more land to fraternities and sororities, Chapel Hill Planning Director Mike Jennings said.

Women dissatisfied with faculty report

By ELIZABETH DANIEL
Staff Writer

Though there was a net increase of 10 women in faculty positions at UNC over the past year, several faculty members and local womens' rights advocates said Wednesday the increase meant little when compared with the number of women here who have tenure status.

The figures are from the 1980 Report on Minority and Female Presence at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, which was released at the Faculty Council meeting Friday.

UNC geology professor Judith Moody, who is appealing her tenure denial, called the increase very misleading. "What we're looking for is an increase in tenure—there are no guarantees that these women are going to be promoted," she said.

According to the report, there was an increase of two female professors in tenured positions. Most of the increase in the female faculty was due to an increase in the number of associate professors and lecturers. There are eight more women in both categories. There is one less female assistant professor and seven fewer instructors.

The overall increase in women faculty

was 2.8 percent, from 357 to 367. There was a 0.3 percent increase in the number of male faculty members, from 1,516 to 1,520. Males make up 80.6 percent of



ne faculty.

Miriam Slifkin, head of the Chapel Hill chapter of the National Organization for Women, said it was difficult for her to believe the University was making an honest effort to help women get tenure when so many good female professors were being denied tenure.

Susan Cohen, president of the Association for Women Students, said, "It's embarassing how few women faculty we have. There are too many

See WOMEN on page 2

- T-shirts

Wearing it out loud: wit, wisdom in transit

By JONATHAN SMYLIE
Stuff Writer

Have you ever asked a woman why she would wear a T-shirt with Robert Redford on it and have her tell you, "I like to look down and see a gorgeous man on my chest?" Ken Hudnell, teaching assistant in the psychology department interprets this type of silent communication as signalling people how to act around you.

"Wearing T-shirts with good-looking celebrities on them tells people what she prefers and that her criterion is quite high," he said. A person's shirt can tell a lot about the personality inside, its wearer's beliefs and his convictions about life

"They're comfortable and easy to put on and off," Vick Griffin, a junior, said. "The older the better. The older ones have shrunk so you don't have to tuck them in."

Another student, Freddy Rhodes, who sometimes wears a brown and white tie-dye shirt ripped in numerous places, said, "I like to see people wearing torn T-shirts. They are telling me they aren't too good to not wear one. I wear

"T-shirts are good to tell somebody about yourself when you don't want to talk to them," said senior Renee Mikles. "They're cheap and make good conversation pieces." "Everyone asks you questions about them," Alan Burrus said. One good example is, "Toto, I have a feeling we are not in Kansas any more."

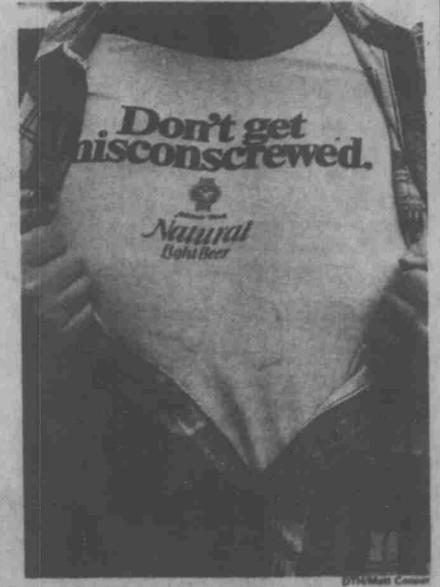
More and more people tend to be showing this "underwear." Their motives vary as widely as the colors and words of the shirts themselves.

Economics plays a role too. "I have this Cornell T-shirt that I found in my wash," grad student Hilly Rubinsky said. "I guess hand-me-downs are a factor in what students wear."

"You make a social statement to the world when you are wearing a T-shirt," Robert Bianchi said. "They bring out a role or idea, and you are saying, 'this is what I believe in; this is part of me."

Some T-shirts make statements about a particular sex or race. Ones like "Black Power," "Alligators have the right of way" and "When God created man it was the only mistake she made" are good examples.

Arrogance and conceit label another type of T-shirt communication. "I am with stupid" with a finger pointing to one side, "I don't get mad, I get even," "I go to Carolina, don't you wish you could?" and the kind with a snarling pirate on it—"I am the Captain and I don't take



T-shirts speak silently but with style ...show your message to the world

shit from anybody" are good examples of this aggressive style. This type of T-shirt is often worn for laughs, but one psychology professor who wished not to be named said people who wore these slogans were angry about something. "This kind of person may expect too much and can't be counted on to express anger honestly," he said.

"Statements like 'I don't get mad, I get even,' tell of the animal inside. This person may engage in revenge or even overreact to things."

T-shirts with a school's name on them are another common sight: Oxford, Stanford, UNC, Harvard and the funny kind like, "M.I.T.—the Georgia Tech of the North" are worn by many not enrolled in these schools.

It shows class if you wear a T-shirt from another school," Griffin said. "You are not thinking you are so high and mightly." Renee Mikles said she had more than 35

See T-SHIRT on page 2

BSM not happy with enrollment

By DALE JENKIN Staff Writer

UNC's 1980 black enrollment is the highest in the school's history, but the chairperson of the Black Student Movement and an undergraduate admissions official said Wednesday the number of blacks at the school still isn't high enough.

Figures in a report on minority and female presence at UNC released Friday
show that black students make up 7.9 percent of the student body in 1980. Of the 21,465 students enrolled at UNC, 1,687 are black. In 1979, they made up 7.5 percent of the student body.

BSM Chairperson Mark Canady said he failed to see "a minuscule increase" in black enrollment as a major breakthrough in improving minority presence on campus.

"I don't think I will ever be please until I see a figure representative of the state's minority population," Canady said.

Blacks make up approximately 22 percent of North Carolina's population. He said that progress had been made in the last two weeks by UNC students talking to high school minority students about attending UNC.



"I'm glad the University has shown more of an interest to substantiate the progress of increasing black enrollment by supporting the (minority) recruitment program," he said. "I'm encouraged about the progress so far this year."

Canady added that he wasn't satisfied

Canady added that he wasn't satisfied with the number of black faculty members on campus. "I don't think anyone could be. The tenure process seems to be biased toward white males," he said

Canady he said.

Of the 1,887 faculty members on staff, 57 are black.

Collin E. Rustin Jr., assistant director of undergraduate admissions, said he was pleased with progress of any sort in the area of black enrollment.

"There's room for improvement and we'll continue to strive for success in the way of increasing percentages," Rustin said. He said the reason for the slow progress of increasing black enrollment was due to the fact that many college-age blacks were first generation college students whose parents could not attend college. He added that increasing black enrollment took time and said the admissions office was doing a very good job

of improving the growth of blacks on campus.

Hayden B. Renwick, associate dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, refused to comment on the status of black student enrollment or black faculty representation on campus.