

JIM HUMMEL, Editor

SUSAN MAUNEY, Managing Editor
MARK MURRELL, Associate Editor
JONATHAN RICH, Associate Editor

EDWINA RALSTON, University Editor
JOHN ROYSTER, City Editor
CHARLES HERNDON, Staff and National Editor
BETH BURRELL, News Editor
CLIFTON BARNES, Sports Editor

TOM MOORE, Arts Editor
DONNA WHITAKER, Features Editor
SCOTT SHARPE, Photography Editor
ANN PETERS, Webmaster Editor
NORMAN CANNADA, Ombudsman

The Daily Tar Heel

89th year of editorial freedom

Bridging gaps

The UNC Greek system has often been maligned in the past for its segregated — voluntary or otherwise — structure of fraternities and sororities. Until recently, the system showed few substantial efforts in combatting these accusations.

The newly-formed Black Greek Council appears to be a major step in bridging the wide gap between the more socially-oriented, predominately white fraternities and sororities and the service-oriented black fraternities and sororities. As a subcommittee of InterFraternity and Panhellenic Councils, the BGC's function is to serve as a cohesive force for the six black Greek organizations and as the body through which the needs of the black Greeks can be channeled to the IFC and Panhel.

The need for such a council is justified. With IFC representatives for the black fraternities complaining loudly last fall that their interests were lost between rush parties and the noise ordinance, and black sororities experiencing the same lack of communication with the Panhel, some type of intermediary agent was needed to schedule both the beer busts and the blood drives.

Former IFC president John Blumberg took the initiative last spring and created an Office of Minority Affairs of the IFC. The OMA's of ficer's function was to report the interests of the black fraternities to the IFC and to intergrate them into the system. But few goals were accomplished other than the fact that "someone was looking into the problem."

The council appears to be a better alternative at this time to the black Greeks breaking away completely from IFC and Panhel, which could endanger their University recognition. Its influence on the increased participation of the black Greeks in this week's Greek Week and the increase in joint service projects seems promising.

But the BGC should exercise extreme caution to ensure that they do not become isolated by interacting only when there is a common interest in a service project or a party. With the black Greek system and the white sororities totally segregated and the white fraternities only nominally integrated, the lines of division are still clearly visible. The BGC's goal to enhance better understanding and to create more active interaction must cross these lines.

Discrimination continued

In ruling on two of the most controversial cases of its term, the Supreme Court recently signalled its unwillingness to challenge state legislature's attempts to regulate minors' sexual conduct. By deciding to uphold state statutory rape laws, the Court has permitted the continuation of outdated and discriminatory legislation.

The Court ruled 5-4 that states may punish only men for statutory rape — sexual relations with a willing minor. Statutory rape laws, still in effect in 37 states, are based on the theory that a female minor is unable to make a mature decision about having sexual relations and thus is always the victim in any sexual encounter with a man, no matter how old he is.

Although firm legislation is required to combat the sexual abuse of children, many existing statutory rape laws are as insulting to young women as they are discriminatory towards young men.

In some states, such as Delaware, the age limit under which a girl must fall to be a victim of statutory rape is reasonably low. But in others, such as California, any man having sexual intercourse with women under the age of 18 could be charged with rape. Even when the man is also a minor, he would generally still be liable under statutory rape laws.

The Supreme Court defended these laws as a constitutional method of battling the growing problem of teenage pregnancies. Although Justice William H. Rehnquist is justified in arguing that women can suffer disproportionately from the effects of sexual intercourse, statutory rape legislation will accomplish little towards reducing teenage pregnancy rates.

These laws may prevent the occasional adult male from preying on unsuspecting and unprepared young women. But the vast majority of teenage pregnancies, of which there were one million in 1980, are the result of an increasing number of sexually active adolescents having sexual relations without adequate knowledge of its ramifications or birth control methods.

Recent studies indicate that only 10 percent of all teenagers receive adequate education on this subject, while only three states require public schools to offer sex education courses. If the Supreme Court and state legislatures were truly concerned with protecting minors from the dangers of sexual intercourse they would concentrate on requiring better education rather than discriminatory statutory rape laws.

The Bottom Line

We're here

After a confused weekend of unpacking hundreds of boxes, moving dozens of typewriters with worn ribbons and finally saying goodbye to the old office, *The Daily Tar Heel* staff has finally completed its move into its new office in the Union extension.

It's a pretty neat place — once you find it. The administration has solved that problem by giving each staffer a map of the UNC campus, complete with arrows, that shows how to get to the outside doors in the extension that lead to the office. If that doesn't work, there's a rumor that the administration is going to tie a string around the wrist of each *DTH*, with the other end connected to the *DTH* front door. Smart guys, those South Building fellas.

The office really is great. We've got a separate room for phones now, so now we can hear above all the clattering typewriters. Now we don't have to make up all the quotes we use in our stories like we used to.

There are also some great side ben-

efits. We each have our own parking space in the new spacious lot in front of the building. There's a special gym for *DTH*ers with a full-length basketball court, two racquetball courts and a nice little sauna.

Opposite the gym is a fully-stocked bar that we're allowed to use any time free of charge. Someone once said there's never been a story written that a few beers can't improve, and he was right.

There's only one problem with the new office: it's small. So small that there are not even enough rooms to put all of our desks in.

But we've come up with a solution: put out a smaller-sized paper. If we put out a smaller paper, it will take less room to make, and we won't be so crowded. So starting Monday, the paper will be 6 inches by 12 inches, but — for your convenience — each paper will come with its own magnifying glass.

Just kidding. But it's not easy to fill this space every Tuesday and Thursday and we had to write something. And that's the bottom line.

Future decisions crucial

Reagan faces hard choices in Soviet policy

By JOEL SCHWARTZ

The Reagan administration now has been in office for two months. Based upon statements to date, it is clear that a "tough posture" vis-a-vis the Soviet Union will be a cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy. Ronald Reagan has consistently advocated such a policy, and his early actions as president demonstrate what many have always said about him as a politician: "With Ronald Reagan, what you see is what you get."

Foreign policy, however, must be based on more than just rhetoric. Sooner or later the Reagan administration will have to make some hard policy choices. What concerns me is the double-think mentality which seems to be impelling the Reagan presidency into counterproductive decisions. Below are the dominant issues in Soviet-American relations and the prevailing approach of the current administration.

During the presidential campaign Reagan denounced Carter's imposition of a grain embargo on the Soviet Union in retaliation for its invasion of Afghanistan. The implication of Reagan's remarks was that he would quickly rescind the embargo were he to be elected president. After two months in office Reagan seems to be having second thoughts. What has changed his mind? Kissinger's policy of linkage in dealing with the Russians has acquired a new lease on life. Linkage simply means that the United States should reward or punish the Soviet Union in accordance with its behavior in the international arena. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's latest pronouncements have made the linkage explicit. An end to the grain embargo awaits Soviet announcement of a specific timetable for withdrawal from Afghanistan. Since the grain embargo is having a decidedly adverse effect on the Soviet economy, it is presumed to be a powerful leverage to induce Soviet behavior modification.

What is the Soviet reaction likely to be? They would certainly like the embargo to end. But can a great power cave in to international blackmail? Were we prepared to submit to the demands of the Iranian militants? The United States has urged other countries time and again not to set a dangerous precedent by rewarding extortionist tactics in international politics. Yet we are now doing unto the Soviet Union that which we decried others for doing unto us. And we justify this double standard on the specious grounds that our demands are just while the Iranians' demands were unjust. I suspect that such fine moral distinctions are totally lost on the Iranians and Russians. The end result of the grain embargo may indeed be Soviet behavioral change, but no necessarily change to our liking. A rapidly deteriorating food situation may persuade Soviet leaders of the need to tighten oppressive controls at home and to externalize the crisis and deflect social unrest via the instrumentation of foreign policy adventurism.

President Reagan has repudiated the previous SALT II agreement entered into by President Jimmy Carter and has suggested negotiating *de novo*. But he also has stated his intention to enter such negotiations only from a position of renewed military strength. This means, in



practical terms, a drastic cut in domestic spending and a dramatic increase in defense spending. We are being told by this administration that we cannot agree to limit the number of destructive weapons until we first vastly increase the number of destructive weapons. This sounds hauntingly similar to our Vietnam policy, where it was necessary to first destroy the village in order to save it.

What will be the probable Soviet reaction to Reagan's policy of negotiating from strength? No Soviet leader could ever sell an arms reduction treaty in the policy-making councils of the Soviet Union unless there was general agreement that the Soviet Union and the United States had achieved some approximate parity in military power. The willingness of Brezhnev to sign a treaty negotiated with Carter suggests that a perception of parity did exist.

The Reagan administration now informs the Soviet leadership that it will accept a new SALT treaty only from a position of renewed military strength. Moreover, it has revised Carter's defense budget so as to convince everyone that it intends to put its money where its mouth is. Once again we seem to have a policy based upon double standards. It's unfair, argues Reagan, to expect the United States to ratify an arms control treaty negotiated from a position of perceived military weakness. But after re-establishing our position of perceived military strength it's perfectly reasonable to ask the Russians to sign a treaty negotiated from their perceived position of weakness.

The deteriorating situation between the United States and the Soviet Union has prompted Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev to suggest a high level summit meeting. Reagan is in no hurry to pick up on Brezhnev's offer. Various administration spokesmen have indicated that it

would be unwise to hold a summit unless there were strong signs that the meeting would yield positive results. The nature of these signs is altered Soviet behavior in El Salvador, Africa, Afghanistan, Poland and elsewhere. Such statements suggest to me that the Reagan administration has a fundamental misconception of what is the appropriate process and purpose of a political summit. By demanding signs they have established as a pre-condition the very purpose for which a summit is being held in the first place. The optimal result of a summit meeting would be modified Soviet behavior. But a result of high level talks cannot be set as a pre-condition for high level talks. What then would be the point of holding the summit at all?

Furthermore, it is deceptive of the Reagan administration to justify deferring a summit meeting by exaggerating its significance. This would not be the first such meeting nor will it be the last such meeting. Based on the results of previous summits no one is expecting any great breakthrough in Soviet-American relations. Summits offer each side an opportunity to talk directly to one another about their differences rather than past one another, provide each leader a chance to personally size up his counterpart and create a forum within which to seek some areas of reciprocal national interest that can lead to cooperation and agreements. There is, of course, no guarantee that any summit will result in improved Soviet-American relations. But when two parties are engaged in an escalating war of charges and countercharges and are embarked upon a course fraught with danger for themselves and the rest of the world, it is difficult to believe that a high level exchange between Reagan and Brezhnev could make things worse than they already are.

Joel Schwartz is a UNC professor of political science.

letters to the editor

Student explains motive behind swastika

To the editor:

I invite Dennis Swan to re-read "Coalition banner defaced," (*DTH*, March 19), concerning the defacing of the banner for the Coalition for Social Justice. The statements reported that neither indicted the workers on the construction project in general, nor the specific person who made the unsolicited remarks to me quoted in the *DTH*. I simply related what happened, and it was reported accurately. The banner and I were threatened by the worker; the banner was subsequently defaced.

When I returned I was told by the same man that if I repaired it, it would be ruined again — a remark I believed to the extent that I made no effort to repair the damage. I am not suggesting, nor did the article report, that the man who made the threat was the person who ultimately did the damage. Apparently that was Swan's inference. I can suggest, however, that he drew the inference — probably with ease — from the accurate presentation of the sequence of events reported in the *DTH*. That is a credit to his logic and common sense.

My motive as an artist in painting the banner was exactly as Swan suggested, that is, to arouse sensitivities, consciences and strong emotional responses. I am fully aware of the roles the horrible symbols of the Klan and Nazis have played in our country and in Europe. These cannot be forgotten by the majority of us if they remain active in the thoughts and activities of a few. It was my aim to generate discussion and an exchange of ideas, not to invite vandalism.

One exchange of thoughts which the *DTH* did not report fully was my invitation to the worker in question to come to our symposium and share his ideas with us. His reply, among others, was that he "wouldn't go anywhere with the likes of people like me..." That is his right. What he hasn't the right to do is to threaten me and my property.

I repeat my invitation to Mr. Swan. Come join us at 7:30 tonight in Room 2, Law School, for part two of our symposium: Fascism, Past and Present. Gerhart Weinberg, UNC professor of history, and Bobbie Benavie of the Hillel Foundation will speak. I welcome the opportunity to listen to you more fully, and, I assure you, if I don't agree with you, I'll simply say so. I won't feel the need to destroy your property to make the point.

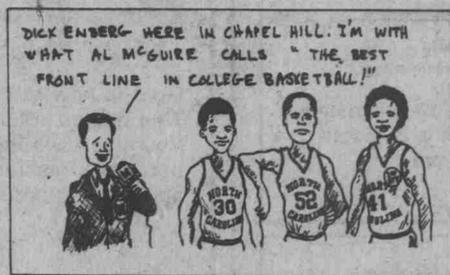
And, thank you, Mr. Swan. Thank you and all of the workers for your part in the construction of the library. My taxes and yours, plus the talents of many, are making it possible.

Bobbie Jones
UNC Law School

Bottle bill

To the editor:

The story "Controversial bottle bill to come up in legislature," (*DTH*, March 24), contained a quote by Jerry Arkebauser of Owens-Illinois Inc., a manufacturing company that makes only non-returnable bottles. He says that there has been no reduction in litter or waste in the six states



that have bottle deposit laws.

I have to disagree with him after reading a report by the Comptroller General of the United States, entitled "States' Experience with Beverage Container Deposit Laws Shows Positive Benefits" (Dec. 11, 1980).

The report by the General Accounting Office states that litter, solid waste, and energy and raw materials use has been reduced in states with mandatory beverage deposit laws. The reduction in beverage container litter — more than 80 percent by piece count — could be measured by the decrease in litter pick-up costs. Post-consumer solid waste (trash) was reduced by 5 percent and would cost less to pick up and store.

North Carolina needs less litter; the bottle bill is a good place to start.

John Runkle
School of Law

Course review

To the editor:

Monday night a forum was held on the Carolina Course Review and student evaluation of the classroom experience. We regret that only 12 people attended, because the forum provided insights and raised fundamental questions concerning the needs and problems of student evaluation.

Due to numerous recurring problems, the Carolina Course Review staff made the decision this semester to temporarily halt production. The staff is now examining ways of creating a new, more consistent and credible system of student evaluation. To facilitate this, a committee of faculty and students has been established, demonstrating the mutual desire to give attention to this pressing problem.

Concurrently, the Committee on Un-

dergraduate Education, which sponsored this forum, hopes to explore many types of student-teacher communication: the Carolina Course Review, systems of departmental evaluations and other innovative methods of evaluating the classroom experience.

None of these goals can be met without the support and active participation of both students and faculty. We encourage interested or concerned people to relay their ideas and suggestions to the Carolina Course Review at the Student Union or the Committee on Undergraduate Education at the Campus Y.

John Rossitch, CCR co-chairman
Barbara Rosser, CUE member
Scott Granowski, CUE member

Run on the Hill

To the editor:

As one of the many who helped with the Run on the Hill March 22 for the Heart Fund, I feel that coverage of the race in the *DTH* was inadequate. The Run on the Hill was a nationally sanctioned road race that deserved more than a photograph. In addition, the facts stated in the caption were incorrect. Approximately 1,000 runners, not 900, from across the state participated, and not \$1,000, but nearly \$4,000, was raised.

Information regarding the sponsors of the race also was misleading. Group sponsors did not include all the dormitories, fraternities and sororities on campus. Those involved worked diligently and deserve specific recognition.

Money raised by the Run on the Hill went to the Heart Fund. More comprehensive coverage could lead to a more successful turnout in future years, increasing aid to a worthy organization. I would sincerely hope that the *DTH*

would take a more responsible stance concerning campuswide events.

Diana Owen
404 Ruffin

Grass rite

To the editor:

Each year, as the weather warms and spring fever becomes highly contagious, the Physical Plant reseeds Upper Quad in Olde Campus. This year the tradition continues.

On the way to class Tuesday morning, many students found their play-ground roped off into a maze of stakes and twine. This effort by the Physical Plant is not only annoying, but it is futile as well. Upper Quad facilitates the leisure activities of the men and women of Grimes, Mangum, Manly and Ruffin. Where else can these residents play football, frisbee, watch members of the opposite sex or tap a keg without trudging down to the intramural fields or Franklin Street.

As in the past, the work of the Physical Plant has not provided the residents with luscious turf. Instead, by June or July Upper Quad reverts back to a dustbowl. Many students resent the inconvenience because they realize that by next fall there will not be any grass in Upper Quad.

Perhaps if the Physical Plant would make a more concerted effort by laying down sod or sprigging grass seedlings, watering and mowing regularly, then the students of Upper Quad will appreciate the effort. Under careful development and maintenance, full usage of the grounds would be possible. Until then, the haphazard attempts by the Physical Plant will be regarded as another minor rite of spring.

Kirk Port,
109 Grimes