

Clam clouder

Partly cloudy today with a high in the upper 80s. Low tonight in the mid-60s.

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Around campus

Students discuss the pros and cons of having mandatory insurance in *SpeakEasy*. See page 6 for story.

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The nuclear question

Disarmament: issue with N.C. movement

By LYNN EARLEY
Staff Writer

Supporters of the nuclear freeze campaign in some of North Carolina's larger cities have seen success recently in their efforts to voice their opposition to nuclear arms — through local government bodies.

Spokespersons for disarmament groups in Raleigh and Charlotte last week in telephone interviews said their groups played a direct role in local governments' decisions to ask President Reagan to adopt a nuclear weapons freeze with the Soviet Union.

Charlotte SANE chairperson Jean Wood said the organization sent literature to the city council and showed them a film detailing medical consequences of nuclear war.

"I think if it hadn't been for the active lobbying of the various groups in town, the city council wouldn't have even thought of it," Wood said.

The Charlotte City Council initially would not listen to SANE's requests, Wood said.

"We started work last fall on the freeze and nobody — I mean the elected officials — even wanted to talk about it," Wood said.

Raleigh organizations, including Raleigh Peace Initiative, circulated petitions through the area and ultimately got 18,000 people to sign a petition endorsing a nuclear arms freeze. Coordinator Dale Everts estimated 14,500 of the signatures were those

of voters registered in Raleigh.

Raleigh Mayor G. Smedes York said the Raleigh initiative and referendum law allows a citizen to propose any ordinance. If at least 10 percent of the registered voters in Raleigh sign the proposal, the city council must either adopt the ordinance or allow Raleigh voters to decide the issue in referendum.

"We can either adopt the ordinance," York said. "Or it can be put on the ballot. We cannot just table the issue."

Mayor Pro-Tem Edward A. Walters said the 6 to 2 vote favoring the ordinance failed to show the true nature of the vote.

"Our structure is that a quiet vote is a yes vote," said Walters, who voted no. "We cannot have abstention. There were two who just did not say anything." If the vote had gone the other way, and the signatures on the petition had been verified as those of registered voters, the citizens of Raleigh would have decided the issue.

Sallie Clotfelter, convenor of the Coalition to Reverse the Arms Race in Greensboro, questioned whether the group had directly influenced the Greensboro City Council.

Greensboro Mayor John W. Forbis said the organization influenced him to a point. After two members of the group approached him on a Thursday night, he drafted a resolution and sent it to the legal department. With various modifications, on the following night the city council passed the

resolution.

"It did not accomplish exactly what they wanted," Forbis said. "They wanted us to come out in favor of a freeze and we did — provided that it did not endanger the security of our nation."

The Durham Freeze also brought a petition before the city council, said spokesman Charles Clotfelter.

"The city council passed the resolution favoring the freeze proposal by a vote of nine to four and to my knowledge they were the first city council to endorse the freeze campaign," he said.

Other groups have seen less results from their efforts. In Winston-Salem, Freeze Campaign hopes to be on the Board of Aldermen agenda in October, coordinator Bill Barlow said.

"Right now the attitude that's been expressed strongly is that it's out of their jurisdiction," Barlow said.

Similarly, Forbis and York said discussion at Raleigh and Greensboro city council meetings centered around the appropriateness of city government involvement in international issues.

Although the Greensboro City Council passed the resolution, Forbis said the councilmen questioned their move.

"They felt that we were moving into an area that we had no business getting involved with. As a local government, they felt that we should just be involved with local business," he said.

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Chapel Hill groups lobbying for end to nuclear buildup

By BOB KIMPLETON
Staff Writer

While several nuclear freeze movements are just surfacing throughout the state, Chapel Hill has been a center of opposition to nuclear weapons for years.

There are at least six local organizations currently advocating nuclear disarmament, and last May the Chapel Hill Coalition for a Nuclear Arms Freeze, as well as the town council, sent their case to Washington in the form of a 7,300-signature petition.

The catalog-sized petition, presented to the council by coalition head Gordon Dragt, was forwarded by Chapel Hill Mayor Joseph Nassif to political leaders in Washington, D.C. Among those receiving the petition were North Carolina Republican senators Jesse Helms and John East, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and former Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

The petition specifically called for the United States and Soviet Union to mutually freeze the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons, as well as aircraft primarily designed to deliver nuclear weapons. Eight of nine Town

Council members signed the petition, including the mayor.

In separate replies, senators Jesse Helms and John East said that a premature nuclear freeze would lock the United States into a position of military inferiority with the Soviet Union.

East said also that a freeze agreement would present "insurmountable problems of verification — of confirming that the Soviets really were abiding by the freeze."

Dragt said the nuclear arms issue must be a part of the political arena.

"The issue of war and the related issue of the nuclear arms race are the issues facing people today," he said.

Dragt said that with students returning to Chapel Hill and elections approaching, the coalition is planning to step up public education — including information booths, public speakers and candidate forums.

Though the nuclear weapons issue is a hot political item, it has drawn interest from non-political groups as well.

The Rev. Bob Phillips, coordinator of the Fellowship to Reverse the Arms Race, said the current trend toward increased military spending has

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Policemen crack down on crossings

By ALAN MARKS
Staff Writer

The recent crackdown by the Chapel Hill Police Department to ensure that pedestrians obey traffic laws when crossing streets has prompted many complaints from students and local residents, but town officials argue that it is for the pedestrians' own protection and is needed to help maintain a smooth traffic flow in the town.

Police Chief Herman Stone began assigning policemen Aug. 29 to observe the crosswalks on Franklin Street to make sure pedestrians comply with traffic laws when crossing the street. The assignment was included as part of the patrolmen's regular duties; no jaywalking citations were to be issued.

"What I've tried to do is get the violators to comply with the (traffic) lights and the law," Stone said. "I'm experimenting with it now."

Policemen were placed at the crosswalk in front of the NCNB Plaza because that has been one of the trouble spots in the past, Stone said.

Placing a patrolman at the crosswalk is not costing the town any extra money, he said. The department has a certain amount of flexible manpower that can be used anywhere it is needed.

Each patrolman also has to spend one-to-two hours on foot each shift, anyway, he said. "It's just a concentrated spot he has to direct his activity to."

"We don't want anybody to get hit," he said. "That's what we're trying to avoid."

The decision to place a patrolman at the crosswalk came at the request of the town council during the council's Aug. 23 meeting.

Council members R.D. Smith and Bev Kawalec raised concerns at the meeting about the number of pedestrian traffic violations they had noticed recently while driving around town.

"It seemed to me that people were just crossing anywhere and not using the crosswalks," Smith said. "I was really concerned about someone getting hurt. I would hate for a student to come to Chapel Hill and get hurt or killed as soon as he got here."

Smith said he was not trying to harass students, but to make them aware of the dangers of not using the crosswalks. "The human body is no competition for an automobile."

"My concern was not necessarily to put a policeman there at all, but to make students aware of the dangers of not using the crosswalks," he said. "It's dangerous to cross Franklin Street at any time of the day. I think students need to be aware of that."

Kawalec said she became concerned about pedestrians obeying traffic laws after walking and driving around town the first few weeks after students came back to town.

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Using his head

UNC Bucky Buckley (4), back in form after being sidelined last year from knee injuries, attempts a shot on goal in UNC's home game. The Heels won 3-0.

DTH/Scott Sharpe

Wages fulfill needs, wants

Students with jobs don't suffer

By CHARLES ELLMAKER
Staff Writer

With the recession, increased tuition and living costs, as well as financial aid cuts, there's been a lot of talk about the scarcity of jobs available to students.

But what about the students with jobs? While most of us are sitting around watching *General Hospital*, trying to figure out how to pinch pennies, laboring students juggle school work, social life and extracurricular activities around their work schedules so that they'll be able to spend those few extra bucks.

Kerri Craig is one of those jugglers. Not only does she work 15 hours a week at Harris-Teeter grocery store, but she also mans the campus information booth near Hanes Hall five to six hours a week.

And on home football Saturdays, she'll spend about six early hours helping to park cars. "If I didn't work those Saturday mornings, I'd just be sleeping, so it's better to get up and get going," she said.

An industrial relations major from Fayetteville, Craig found she didn't have enough time for her classes with all her extracurricular activities, so she dropped three of her 16 hours.

"I dropped a class when I should have just quit working so much," she said. "But I like working because it's something different to do, I don't let myself waste any time, and it's nice to have a little extra money."

Craig, who receives Social Security education benefits, said she was somewhat disturbed over Social Security cuts to college students because many rely on Social Security as their main financial support while in college.

"I don't get much money from Social Security benefits, but some people are really being hurt by the budget cuts," she said.

Beginning this year, students receiving Social Security education benefits will receive 25 percent less each year for four years, with funding being totally cut by 1986.

Craig said she planned to use some of the money she saves this year to go to Europe next summer.

Another student who will be spending his summer in Europe is Gianni Ponti, but he won't be visiting.

A junior international student from Rome, Italy, Ponti got his job as assistant librarian at the Ackland Art Museum through the financial aid office's work-study program.

But Ponti said the ten hours a week that he puts into his job were well spent.

As an archaeology and art history major, Ponti is in the unique position of being able to combine his studies with his work.

"Besides, it's nice being around the grad students and professors all the time."

Another advantage to his job was that his employers were very receptive to the needs and problems of work-study students. "My work schedule is very flexible, so it doesn't cut into my study time too much."

If, like most students, you like to eat junk food, then you've probably seen Brenda Royster behind the candy counter at the UNC Student Stores.

Royster, a sophomore public policy analysis major from Oxford, spends about 15 hours a week making fudge and serving carob nut bars. But while many working students let work interfere with their studying, Royster takes any free time to read a few extra pages, and you will always see an open book behind the counter.

"I spend a lot of time here, but studying comes first," she said.

And like many working students, Royster said she enjoyed feeling somewhat independent from her parents. Helping out financially gave her some of that sense of responsibility, she said.

Typical grad student studies many hours

By MARK STINNEFORD
Staff Writer

Graduate student Bill Mawrey looked up from his thick business text, raising his head slowly as if the weight of the massive text was pressing against the back of his skull.

"Is grad school tough?" the first-year business administration student asked wryly. "It's an intellectual boot camp."

Many of UNC's nearly 7,000 graduate and professional students probably would agree with Mawrey's assessment. Third-year medical student Denny Tate and first-year business student Janet Betts used similar terms to describe the staggering course load and deprived social life of a graduate student.

"You get up in the dark and leave school in the dark. There's no time for anything besides school," Tate said.

"The demands force you to forget about the other things in your life for a while," Betts said.

Grad students don't have the luxury of being slack," according to Steve Creager, who is seeking a doctorate in chemistry. "In grad school, unless you really want a degree, you won't get it," he said.

Along with the increased demands comes a more-pressurized, migraine-inducing atmosphere, according to second-year medical student Michael A. Smith.

"Certain instructors have excellent methods of scaring you — like making joking threats of having you repeat the year or assigning 20 chapters from material you'll never see again," Smith said. "That kind of thing gets to you after a while."

Finishing their programs "on time" is an obsession of many graduates, said fourth-year dental student Max Harris.

"As an undergraduate, if you have to stay an extra semester, it's no big deal. But in dental school, there are only so many chairs, so many instructors and so much equipment," he said.

Despite the workload and the pressure, graduate school is extremely practical, said second-year law student Julianne Douglass.

"Graduates can see the light at the end of the tunnel," she said. "They realize that if they don't learn it now, they'll be in hot water sometime during their career."

Harris and Tate agreed on the practicality of graduate work.

"Now that I'm in my last year of dental school, I spend most of my time working in the clinic, doing many of the things I'd be responsible for in my own practice," Harris said.

"Ninety-percent of the things you learn in med school come through practical experience," said Tate, who had just completed 12 weeks of assisting and observing in surgery. "It beats sitting on your tail in lecture all day."

Simply getting into most UNC graduate schools is a rigorous experience. For the fall semester, for example, the School of Business Administration enrolled 170 of 1,411 applicants; the School of Law, 284 of 2,129; the School of Medicine, 162 of 1,827; and the School of Dentistry enrolled 82 of 507 applicants.

Despite the figures, most graduates reject talk of elitism.

"Everyone here is so good, you tend to

find yourself buried in the middle," Betts said.

But the isolation of graduates in their own "islands" of study can lead to false images of elitism and other traditional stereotypes, third-year dental student Prince Harrington said.

"Most graduates are so immersed in their own schools that they develop a severe case of tunnel vision," he said. "No wonder we're stereotyped."

Grads often are mistakenly tagged as "nerdy bookworms," second-year medical student Terry Lamb said. "I study a lot by necessity, but I don't think I fit that stereotype."

"Undergraduates are often awed by graduates' role as teaching assistants," said second-year business administration graduate student Jim Stathis. "But we don't gain any great new wealth of knowledge upon becoming graduates."

"Graduates also contribute to the stereotypes," he added. "Everybody wants to think of himself as belonging to the new wave of the best profession and tends to put down the others."

Peter Mallinson, president of the Graduate and Professional Student Federation, said the nature of graduates in general worked against his goal of more fully integrating graduates into campus life.

"Graduates are much more associated with their departments and have more outside activities," he said. "Many are simply tired of the same old undergraduate-type activities."

"Still, there is a great demand for many to get together with other graduates, to find out what's going on around campus, and — in general — to find a unified voice," Mallinson said. "That's what the GPSF is here for."

Greater interaction among graduates would create an even better educational atmosphere, said second-year medical student Bob Lineberger.

"Just being here increases perspectives," he said. "We should take full advantage of the diversity of the student body."

And UNC administrators have attempted to increase that diversity. From 1971 to 1982, the number of black students increased from 188 to 461 overall, and the proportion of blacks in the graduate student body increased from 3.3 to 6.6, said Tim Smith, associate director of institutional research at UNC.

"Things have changed, but I'm not sure blacks are fully accepted in grad school," said second-year medical student Keith Horton.

"It's never anything you can point a finger at," he added. "But sometimes you get the feeling that classmates don't believe you know as much as you do."

During the same period, the number of women students increased from 1,967 to 3,370 and from 33.1 to 48.4 percent of the graduate student body.

"Doors are opening for women," said second-year business administration student Elizabeth Bevan. "A lot of my classmates are married women such as myself who have reached a dead end in their careers and are coming back to gain new skills," she said.

"Employers realize we're serious; they're looking out for us."