

### Clouding around

Cloudy today, all day. High in the low 70s. Slight chance of afternoon showers.



## Fun at the State Fair

See Weekend

### Ex-candidate speaks

Mickey Michaux spoke to the UNC Democrats Tuesday. For details of his talk, see story on page 3.

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## Middle East future hinges on permanent coexistence

By LYNN EARLEY  
Assistant State and National Editor

Israelis and Arabs face the demand of coexistence on the West Bank of the Jordan River in the current and future stages of the Israeli-Arabic struggle, the former deputy mayor of Jerusalem said in a speech at UNC last night.

Dr. Meron Benvenisti told about 60 people in Gerrard Hall that the situation now approaches the point of no return. Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's current position suggests he will accept the consequences of making the situation of joint Israeli-Arabic occupation of the West Bank permanent.

"He is ready to accept the Palestinians as a community," said Benvenisti, who is chairman of the National Committee, Peace and Civil Liberties Party in Israel.

If events progress as Benvenisti predicts, joint communities, which already are forming, will face the necessity of compromising in order to live together.

"Both communities must find a way to coexist," he said. "How they coexist — we'll only be able to see in the future."

"For the first time, both Israelis and Palestinians realize they are faced with a mutual problem. They cannot ignore the other side," Benvenisti said.

Although some wish to stop the move toward coexistence, integration will continue, he said.

"I myself do not see that in the near future there will be enough forces from the inside (to stop the move)," he said.

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## Curtis discusses issues of conflicts in Lebanon

By J. BONASIA  
Staff Writer

Resolution of conflicts in the Middle East will be the result of peaceful negotiations, said Michael Curtis, professor of political science at Rutgers University.

Curtis spoke Wednesday afternoon in Gerrard Hall before 35 people as part of a lecture series sponsored by the Curriculum in Peace, War and Defense.

"The only way peace can be obtained is with negotiation," Curtis said. The Palestinian Liberation Organization's methods of destruction can lead only to unending wars, not solutions.

Curtis said that Anwar Sadat's peace initiative was an enormous step in bringing peace to the Middle East, but action will have to be taken by the Jordanians and Palestinians before conflicts can be settled. He stressed that Jordan's King Hussein would have to recognize Israel as a neighboring state.

"Hussein is hardly the quintessence of political courage," Curtis said. "He is hesitant about becoming the second Arab

leader to enter into peaceful relations with Israel." The Camp David proposals hinge on this entry and until it is made, Curtis said, there can be no progress in a Middle East peace initiative.

Curtis thinks that constant pressure by the United States and support from Saudi Arabia will be crucial in bringing about a commitment from Jordan.

Curtis pointed out the various consequences of the recent war in West Beirut between Israel and the PLO.

"It's clear that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was a stunning success," he said. This success has resulted in a re-evaluation of Israel in relationship to its Arab neighbors.

"Israel can no longer be viewed as a small nation surrounded by more powerful neighbors," Curtis said. "Certainly Israel now has some degree of security."

But, Curtis also made it clear that the power of the Arab nations is not to be underestimated because of the Israeli victory.

See LEBANON on page 4



Dr. Meron Benvenisti said peace required compromise ... former Israeli deputy major spoke on Arab-Israeli issue

## Orange Co. jobless rate low in nation

By JOHN CONWAY  
Staff Writer

Unemployment in Orange County stood at 3.8 percent in August, the second lowest rate among North Carolina counties. And when the jobless rate for September is released later this month, no significant change is expected, said Rhett Chamberlain, manager of the Durham bureau of the North Carolina Employment Security Commission.

The 3.8 percent unemployment rate recorded in August reflected a 0.1 percent drop in the rate for the same period a year ago. Orange County's jobless rate fell considerably below the state rate of 9 percent in August and the national level of 9.6 percent. Figures released last week place the national unemployment rate in September at 10.1 percent.

Dare County, on the east coast, had the lowest rate in August, with only 3.7 percent of the work force out of jobs.

Orange County's low level of unemployment is "fairly normal for the Triangle area," Chamberlain said. Wake, Durham and Orange counties traditionally are among the lowest in the state. In August, Wake County reported a 4.4 percent jobless rate, while Durham County's level was 4.7 percent.

Chamberlain said the concentration of government, education and medical industries in the Triangle accounted for the relatively low level of unemployment. These industries are "not subject to depressionary influence," he said.

Specifically, the location of North Carolina Memorial Hospital and the university in the heart of Orange County provides stability in the work force, Chamberlain said.

"As long as your base industry is stable, your service industry is going to be stable," he said.

Dave Garrison, assistant director of the Labor Marketing Information Division of the ESC, said Wake and Orange counties tended to have one of the lowest jobless rates in the nation. A recent press release by the Bureau of Labor Statistics cited Orange and Wake counties as examples of consistently low unemployment rates among counties in the nation, he said.

North Carolina's jobless rate was 0.6 percent below the national level of 9.6 percent for the month of August. The state consistently has fallen below the national figure because employment in North Carolina is not heavily concentrated in manufacturing industries, Garrison said. The greatest opportunities for jobs are in the technical and medical fields, which are thriving in the Triangle, he said.

However, Garrison said many people tend to misinterpret unemployment statistics. The unemployment rate deter-

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## Riots, violence rampant as Poles protest ban of union

The Associated Press

WARSAW, Poland — Police battled thousands of rioters who rampaged through the model steelmaking city of Nowa Huta late Wednesday in protest of the martial law regime's ban on Solidarity.

Violence erupted in the southern city after riot police used water cannon and tear gas to break up a demonstration by 3,000 steelworkers supporting the outlawed independent union.

Official sources in Krakow said Nowa Huta's streets were littered with broken glass and stones, some streets were torn up, and the center of the city was sealed off. It was the third day of scattered protests across Poland.

State television said the angry mob in Nowa Huta tried to destroy public buildings. "The rowdies blocked the streets and were damaging municipal and transport equipment," the broadcast said.

"Police officers who intervened were showered with stones, glass, ball-bearings and concussion grenades. It is difficult to estimate the damage, but indications are that it is considerable," it said, adding that an unspecified number of "the most aggressive rioters were detained."

Earlier, police had fired tear gas and water cannon

into a crowd of steelworkers who tried to march with Polish flags to the Roman Catholic church in Nowa Huta, witnesses reported. They said the crowd attacked some public buildings, but provided no details.

The huge Nowa Huta church was built in defiance of communist authorities by then-Cardinal Karol Wojtyla, who now is Pope John Paul II.

Anti-government demonstrations also were staged in Wroclaw but no violence was reported in that southern city, where about 700 people taunted police with shouts of "Gestapo!" as officers detained about 30 youths.

An Associated Press reporter at the scene said the crowd dispersed peacefully.

Workers at a railroad equipment plant and a pump factory in Wroclaw began a strike but went back to their jobs after "discussions" with authorities, the official news media in Wroclaw reported.

Sources said the Nowa Huta rioting matched the fury of street fighting Aug. 31, when five people were killed and hundreds injured in protests and riots that swept scores of Polish cities on Solidarity's second anniversary.

The riot followed two days of fierce street clashes in the northern Baltic seaport of Gdansk, birthplace of the independent labor federation. Most striking

workers were reported back on the job in the embattled Gdansk shipyard Wednesday.

Poland's latest round of disturbances erupted Monday in Gdansk to protest last Friday's outlawing of the independent labor union Solidarity and the imposition of martial law 10 months ago.

An estimated 10,000 workers struck for eight hours Monday and Tuesday in shipyards in Gdansk and neighboring Gdynia, and riot police battled protesters in Gdansk after each work stoppage, witnesses said.

A ham radio operator in Gdansk was quoted as saying two protesters were killed, but this could not be confirmed.

The authorities Tuesday militarized the Gdansk shipyard — birthplace of Solidarity in 1980 — and warned workers arriving for the first shift Wednesday they faced possible five-year prison terms if they violated military rules. They were told their contracts had been invalidated, some were fired and others were drafted on the spot into the army, workers reported.

Most workers did their jobs Wednesday, the returning journalists reported.

The threatened five-year sentences are more moderate than normal punishment for violating military rules, which could be death.

Earlier, a Western correspondent in the Baltic port said witnesses reported fresh riots had broken out Wednesday near the shipyard. But later reports from Western correspondents said there had been no rioting and the city was calm. The Foreign Ministry said reports of unrest in Gdansk were false.

Official sources said workers had staged a one-hour work stoppage Tuesday at a factory in the western city of Poznan, the first acknowledgement by officials that unrest had spread beyond the Gdansk area following the outlawing of Solidarity.

The Soviet news agency Tass, in a dispatch from Warsaw, voiced approval of the tough measures, saying Polish "authorities are taking the necessary measures to restore tranquility in accordance with martial law."

Underground leaders of Solidarity in Gdansk circulated a leaflet, meanwhile, urging workers to boycott new trade unions authorized by the martial-law regime and prepare for regional general strikes.

"The regional coordinating committee calls for preparations for a general strike in the period chosen by the underground union. The fight for Solidarity is going on until victory," the leaflet said.

## Executive role

### Student government ingrained in University's organizational structure

By LISA PULLEN  
Staff Writer

Part two of a two-part series.

I wish I could be as confident of the future of Student Government as I am proud of its past. Unfortunately, I cannot.

Students are not optimistic about change through the system. They realize that Student Government does not have much power. They are tired of student "politicos" only out of their own gain, and they have a rather curious philosophy of "nothing being better than something."

—Thomas Bello,  
1970-71 UNC student body president

So wrote Bello when his administration was embroiled in a controversy with administration officials about the handling of Student Activities Fees in 1971. The mere existence of Student Government on campus was threatened, he said then.

But today, Student Government seems firmly entrenched in the organizational structure of the University. No longer worried with merely existing, the big question surrounding Student

Government is how effective it is.

Current Student Body President Mike Vandenberg said Student Government played an active role on campus.

"I think the average student probably is not aware of the variety of projects and influences Student Government has," Vandenberg said.

Student Government plays an important part within the University, said Donald Boulton, vice-chancellor for student affairs.

"As far as I'm concerned, I take Student Government and their role on campus very seriously," Boulton said.

"Sometimes governments do a good job and sometimes they don't," he said. "What is important is the role that they play."

Jon Reckford, executive assistant to Vandenberg, said university administration officials were very aware of Student Government.

"The administration takes Mike very seriously," Reckford said.

As a voting member of the University's Board of Trustees, Vandenberg said he was able to make student interests known to the administration.

"Trustees really do look at student reaction as part of their decision on each issue," he said. He added that the food service issue was one

area in which Student Government had played an important role by lowering the student fee proposed last spring by the administration, in abandoning the idea of room and board in residence halls and in the establishment of the \$100 meal ticket plan.

But 1981-82 Student Body President Scott Norberg said Wednesday that such a plan would not have been approved of by his administration.

"I think that the administration might have felt that I wouldn't stand for a mandatory meal plan of any kind for students," Norberg said. "They probably waited until I was out of office until they thought they could get something like that by."

Vandenberg said that his administration had been effective in involving more students in Student Government.

"I think the office has changed a great deal in the last year in that respect," he said.

Vandenberg said he had made an effort to appoint people to his administration who would be interested in Student Government, rather than their own interests.

Norberg said that his administration had also made an effort to involve more students.

"It was my administration that began the executive liaison program," he said. Norberg

added that he had been able to double the number of students involved in Student Government through the liaison program.

Proposing alternative solutions to problems that arise has been a mark of his administration, Vandenberg said. "As far as I know, that hasn't been done since I've been in Student Government," he said.

The efforts of Student Government are limited by the short amount of time it has to work with, Boulton said. Elections, adjusting to the office and final exams take up the spring semester, he said, adding that August through November were "the really crucial months" for taking action.

In addition to the short amount of time in office, Student Government must cope with the representation problem of losing 25 percent of their constituency to graduation and gaining 25 percent with incoming freshmen, Boulton said.

"That's a difficult thing for any group to do," he said. "I think they get an 'A' for effort."

Not only must the executive branch deal with problems affecting students, it must contend with internal politics.

Vandenberg said he picked people for his cabinet who "had interests outside of Student Government so that Student Government is not

a closed group. It's been self-concerned at times."

Student body presidents also must decide what structure their cabinet will take. The executive assistant and committee head structure has been in use for the last five years, Norberg said.

The choice of executive assistants is an important one for a student body president. Although the amount of responsibility executive assistants have varies, they generally are the closest advisers to the president.

Vandenberg oversees five executive assistants and 13 committees. The executive assistants in his administration are mainly in charge of coordinating the efforts of the committees.

The active role that executive assistants play in making decisions with the student body president and the committee heads might seem to an outsider as "government-by-subordinate."

But Vandenberg said the amount of responsibility an executive assistant had was left up to them. Do the committees assigned to the executive assistant influence the amount of power that he or she has?

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