

Chillville
Fair today with a high in the
60s. Winds light and a low in
the low 40s.

The Daily Tar Heel

Decision-making
Accent focuses today on the
dilemma surrounding abor-
tion. See story on page 5.

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Kinoy explains that KKK case needs attention

By MELISSA MOORE
Staff Writer

A civil rights lawyer said Tuesday at UNC that the failure of the U.S. Justice Department to appoint a special prosecutor to investigate the 1979 Greensboro shootings presented evidence that the United States is experiencing a "constitutional crisis."

"What is required is the appointment of a special prosecutor," said Arthur Kinoy, attorney and Rutgers University law professor, who spoke before about 60 people at the UNC law school.

The U.S. Congress passed the Ethics in Government Act in 1978 which set rules for appointing special prosecutors. Plaintiffs in a suit to force appointment of a special prosecutor in the Greensboro case have filed the necessary court order, but the Justice Department has not responded, Kinoy said. American lawyers had expected a special prosecutor to be appointed in this case because of the act, he said.

Five Communist Workers Party members were shot and killed at a "Death to the Klan March," on Nov. 3, 1979. Six Klansmen and Nazis were acquitted of murder charges in November 1980.

"What emerges is the simple fact that involved in the killings in Greensboro was a federal agent," Kinoy said. He said the agent had been sent to meet with the people who did the killings and to teach them how to use guns on the day before the killings occurred.

After Watergate, Americans recognized that they could not expect high government officials to introduce evidence against themselves in a grand jury, Kinoy said.

In the Greensboro case, the Justice Department says the allegations are not specific enough, Kinoy said. In response to this, Kinoy said, "The only thing that's missing is what? Signed confessions of government agents?"

Law teachers, lawyers and civic leaders are looking at the Greensboro case because there is the implication that the people who killed the C.W.P. members were helped by the federal government.

The appointment of a special prosecutor in the Greensboro case would show that the federal government would not allow itself to become involved in such killings, he said.

Kinoy's voice grew louder, and he beat his fist on his hand for emphasis as he said, "That is the crisis moment — when federal presence must occur."

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Arthur Kinoy explains need for special prosecutor in 1979 case ... Rutgers law professor called problem a "constitutional crisis"

Alliances pressure for lower interest rates

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — An unlikely alliance of Democratic leaders and conservative Republicans is quietly forming in Congress behind proposed legislation that would force the Federal Reserve Board to lower interest rates.

The move in favor of an interest rate-setting bill is causing alarm at the nation's central bank, which believes the legislation is both bad economics and a threat to the Federal Reserve's longstanding independence.

"We view this with a great deal of concern," one Federal Reserve official said Tuesday. He asked that his name not be used.

Calling the legislation a "mistake," this official said it was crucial that the bank preserve its distance from day-to-day political influences that might undermine its credibility with the financial markets.

The coalition has attracted the interest of such leading congressional figures as Rep. Jack Kemp, R-N.Y.; Republican House Whip Trent Lott of Mississippi; Senate Democratic Leader Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia and House Democratic Leader Jim Wright of Texas, other sources said.

This group is pushing three separate but similar bills that are intended to bring down interest rates by forcing the Federal Reserve to abandon its policy of limiting the growth of money and credit to control inflation.

This policy has been blamed by Federal Reserve critics for the high interest rates of the past three years that have depressed the economy.

The proposed legislation would force the Federal Reserve to return to the policy of setting interest rates that it scrapped three years ago when it embarked on its controversial policy of controlling the money supply. The aim is to have interest rates correspond more closely to the inflation rate.

Congressional emissaries, in a post-election meeting last week with an aide to Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker, warned that if the board did not move swiftly to bring rates down, Congress like-

ly would act when it convenes in January.

"We emphasized to the Fed that the coalition is serious and alive and intending to press the interest rate issue," said a Senate Democratic source who attended the meeting. "It's one of the two or three major things on the Democratic agenda."

The prospects for a bipartisan coalition "may be better than anyone believed at the beginning of our discussions," the source added.

The Federal Reserve did not make any commitments to a policy change at the meeting, except to say it is well aware of its status as a creature of Congress and is listening to what Congress has to say, Reserve officials said.

The coalition faces several major barriers in the way of passage of an interest rate bill, including strong opposition from the Federal Reserve and dim prospects for approval by the Treasury Department and the Senate and House banking committees. President Reagan has not taken a firm position.

The prospect that Congress might vote to set monetary policy and limit the board's authority has perturbed Volcker, who said last spring that "transient political influences" on monetary policy could harm the economy. Volcker has personally lobbied members of Congress against the bills.

Interest rates have been declining since the bills were introduced.

Reserve officials say the timing is a coincidence, that rates have fallen solely in response to expectations of a declining inflation rate and the weak economy.

In a critical summary of the legislation, the Federal Reserve said the bills would be difficult — if not impossible — to enforce, that they would fuel inflationary expectations and "will expose the Federal Reserve to greater political pressure and erode its independence — and its credibility."

"The approach is bound to be self-defeating over time — in terms of inflation, market stability and maintaining lower interest rates," the summary stated.

Reserve officials contend that high interest rates are not the result of the board's

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Groups give reform ideas to Congress

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — With a blue-ribbon governmental panel ready to take up the issue of how to reshape Social Security, private groups from right to left are pouring out their own ideas for reform of the \$218 billion retirement system.

The Heritage Foundation, a conservative think-tank, wants to gradually wean workers from the program and allow them to put their payroll taxes into Individual Retirement Accounts and other investments in the private sector.

The 13 million-member American Association of Retired Persons says that by raising taxes on oil, liquor and cigarettes and by reducing next year's tax cut, among other steps, more than \$200 billion in new revenues could be generated to carry the troubled old age fund through the 1980s.

Brookings Institute senior fellow Henry Aaron, in a new book, disputes charges by some economists — including Martin S. Feldstein, the new chairman of President Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers — that the existence of Social Security has seriously impeded private savings and investment.

Aaron, a liberal economist who served in the Carter administration, did not spell out what to do about Social Security's shortages in the book, *Economic Effects of Social Security*. But he explained his views at length to reporters at a news conference at the liberal think-tank Tuesday.

"We're not talking about a hemorrhage, we're talking about a shortfall of rather modest proportions," equivalent to about 5 percent to 8 percent of the system's payments over the next seven years, said Aaron. He favors speeding up increases in the payroll tax, making federal workers join the system, raising the tax on the self-employed and modifying the cost-of-living increases.

The Employee Benefit Research Institute, a business-supported group concerned about both public and private pensions, issued a 385-page report that criticized the notion of making Social Security voluntary or eliminating its "welfare" aspects. It called for changes along the lines suggested by Aaron.

The outpouring of proposals came as the 15-member National Commission on Social Security Reform prepares to make up its own mind about what to recommend at a three-day decision-making meeting that starts Thursday in Alexandria, Va. Its staff released a list of 97 options Monday.

Violent relationships

College students and abuse: violence high, reports few

By ALISON DAVIS
Assistant Managing Editor

"It started with pushing and I was pushing away and he hit me."

Jane (not her real name) is like a lot of other women. She is a college student. She plans a career after graduation. She has been an abused spouse.

But Jane is not, and has never been, married. Neither are most "abused wives," according to Eric Woodrum, assistant professor of sociology at North Carolina State University.

"Spouse abuse is a misnomer," Woodrum said. "A high proportion of abused women who seek help are unmarried. A significant proportion of these (couples) don't live together."

Violence among college students is not unusual, according to a 1979 study by sociologist James Makepeace.

In a survey of 202 freshmen and sophomores at St. John's University in Minnesota, Makepeace found that 21.2 percent of the students interviewed had been abused or had abused in a relationship at least once. An additional 61.5 percent said they had friends in violent relationships.

"Mostly it was pushing and slapping. Occasionally it was really hitting."

The type of violence reported at St. John's ranged from pushing and punching to slapping and choking. In some cases, weapons were used in the violence.

"Although the percentages of the students who have experienced the more serious forms of violence may seem small, the students actually suggest a significant social problem," the study concluded.

Studies such as the one conducted by Makepeace, as well as the Womens' Movement, have helped to increase public awareness of spouse abuse, Woodrum said. In turn, reports of abuse have increased.

But abused students rarely seek help. Makepeace's study concluded. "Violence among young unmarried couples may be even more underreported than spouse abuse, because young people view their world as a closed system, apart from adults," Makepeace stated. "Even if they are being assaulted, calling the police is rattling on a peer to an adult, and that is unacceptable."

Police often may not like to answer domestic violence calls. FBI figures show that one-fourth of all U.S. murders occur in a domestic setting. In North Carolina, 15 percent of all homicides result from domestic arguments.

At least 20 percent of all police officers who are killed on the job die trying to break up a domestic dispute, according to the FBI figures.

"I didn't feel like I could go to the police, and I was not up to a court case. I was sure I would get a hard time from the police. And I was embarrassed."

A combination of factors may prevent the college student from reporting violence, Woodrum said.



These include embarrassment, shame and feelings that "even though you're being victimized, you will somehow be held responsible."

"I was breaking up with him. But I didn't want to hurt him."

Jane found it difficult to leave her relationship because she didn't want to hurt the man involved.

More often, women are afraid to leave relationships. "It's an 'I can't get away' type of a deal," Woodrum said.

Woodrum said there was evidence that being victimized was associated with being isolated. "If you're tied in — with other family members, friends, separate kinds of connections — it makes

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Physical abuse statistics high

By ALISON DAVIS
Assistant Managing Editor

Eight hundred women at UNC may have been punched at one time or another by their boyfriends.

It's a staggering figure, but probably quite accurate, according to M.C. Teague, chief of the Crimes of Violence Section of the North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety in Raleigh. Teague spoke at UNC last week as part of two Carolina Union seminars on abuse in relationships.

Citing figures from studies of violent relationships among college students at the St. John's University in Minnesota, Oregon State University and Arizona State University, Teague told audiences in Morrison and Spencer residence halls that one-fourth of the students surveyed at the three schools had been involved in abusive relationships. Abuse may include punching, throwing and pushing, Teague said.

"If you superimpose that ratio on UNC, 800 women at UNC have been punched," he said.

Either the man or the woman in a relationship may be violent, Teague said, but "it's almost always a male on female type thing."

Women should be wary and watch for danger signs that could warn her if a man is potentially violent, Teague said. A man is likely to become violent if:

- he beats his girlfriend
- he has a violent temper
- he abuses alcohol or drugs
- he is cruel to animals
- he had a violent home life during his childhood.

Education is the most important measure one can take to prevent abusive relationships, Teague said. Teague has coordinated a public education program since 1979, giving lectures on murder, rape, violent crime, domestic violence and business crime.

"No other state has done anything quite like this before," Teague said. "We had no model to go by."

Teague said he preferred to speak in informal, group discussion situations like the ones on campus last week. "Larger groups are a little more inhibited," he said. "The more homogeneous the group, the more questions will be asked."

Teague said he could not gauge the success of the seminar program, but that people were calling and requesting his lectures more often. Education on violence leads to reports of violence, he said.

"We don't think it's (violence) become increasing anywhere," he said. "The biggest thing is that people are reporting it more. It can be prevented."