

The Daily Tar Heel

90th year of editorial freedom

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The CIA subverts democracy

By JOE MORRIS

The Central Intelligence Agency was recruiting on the UNC campus Monday. With good jobs for graduates becoming increasingly scarce, the prospects of a \$17,000-plus entry-level post with the CIA may sound enticing. Just think: travel and adventure all over the world; good money and opportunity for advancement; the chance to protect the world from communist expansion and to enhance America's national security; respect from your countrymen; maybe even a James Bond wardrobe.

Think again. Your first assignment could be in Central America. There, your mission would be to help overthrow the Sandinista government in Nicaragua. About 50 CIA agents already are on the Honduras-Nicaragua border, arming, training and financing a 500-man paramilitary force largely composed of the supporters of the late Nicaraguan dictator, Anastasio Somoza. This force blows up bridges, power plants and other crucial targets in order to divert the Sandinistas' limited resources from their task of economic reconstruction.

Why? The U.S. justification for this destabilizing terrorism is founded on the charge that Nicaragua has become an outpost for communist expansion, particularly through the shipment of arms to Salvadoran guerrillas. Nicaragua's relatively large military build-up, assisted by Cuban advisers and Soviet equipment, is cited as evidence of these expansive intentions.

The U.S. allegations are shallow pretexts for aggression. First, all "evidence" presented by the United States to document the Sandinistas' active assistance to Salvadoran guerrillas has proved fraudulent. Further, although Cuba, whose democratized health and education systems serve as models for much of the Third World, has sent numerous advisers to Nicaragua in these fields, Nicaragua is by no means a Soviet or Cuban puppet. Economic support has come from many countries, including western European social democracies, and in the first two years of Sandinist rule, less than 10 percent of Nicaragua's trade was with socialist nations.

The Nicaraguan military buildup can be attributed to well-grounded fears of U.S. intervention. After the United States invaded Nicaragua in 1926 for the 14th time, it helped establish a dictatorship under Anastasio Somoza that was characterized by brutality, corruption and consistent American support. The efforts of the Sandinistas, who overthrew Somoza, to build a society free of

American domination have been consistently frustrated by open hostility from the Reagan administration.

The CIA's sponsorship of terrorism in Latin America does not represent a new policy launched by the Reagan administration. Similar actions to undermine popular will abroad — backed by the same shallow anti-communist rationales — have characterized the entire sordid history of the 35-year-old agency. Beginning in 1953 and 1954 with CIA-engineering coups (aided by American corporations) in Iran and Guatemala, the agency's primary function has been to establish and maintain — through covert action — a worldwide network of anti-communist U.S. client states.

lower priority.

Are shady CIA activities and U.S. complicity with repression justified because they preempt the greater evil of communism? If the magnitude of the "communist threat" was as great as American policy makers portray or (mis)perceive it, the question would be significant. But CIA covert action — and U.S. support of repression — is seldom in response to genuine Soviet-inspired aggression. More often, evidence of Soviet involvement is manufactured by the U.S.

In Nicaragua and El Salvador, for example, the United States has produced fraudulent documentation of the "Soviet threat," and in Brazil in the early 1960s, the CIA

In many other coups—among them Chile, Greece, Indonesia and the Belgian Congo—the CIA's role has involved direct conspiracy with mercenaries.

The agency's covert operations have assumed a variety of forms, almost all of them in violation of international law, the United Nations charter and professed American principles of self-determination and democracy.

In 1962, for example, the CIA mounted a "saturation campaign" of propaganda in Brazil against the progressive democratic government. The agency financed 80 weekly radio programs, 300 hours of radio and TV advertisements, numerous billboard ads and it even rented the editorial page of a major newspaper. Other standard tactics employed there included CIA funding and organization of political demonstrations, the infiltration of often "dangerous" groups (most commonly trade unions and student associations), and bribery of political officials. The CIA needed to provide no direct support to the military in its 1964 overthrow of the civilian government.

In many other coups — among them Chile, Greece, Indonesia, and the Belgian Congo — the CIA's role has involved direct conspiracy with military factions or mercenaries. And murder of political leaders has not been rare. The CIA was involved in the assassination of Belgian Congo leader Patrice Lumumba in 1961, for example, and has plotted several attempts on the life of Fidel Castro.

The governments and government leaders deposed with the help of the CIA are replaced by anti-communist U.S. allies, who generally are characterized by their accommodation to U.S. economic and strategic demands, indifference to indigenous needs, brutal repression of dissidents who threaten "order" and the systematic use of torture. Stability is a paramount concern in these satellites; the protection of human rights is a somewhat

printed Marxist literature to be distributed after the coup to verify the existence of a communist threat.

Often CIA operations based on imaginary communist threats actually serve to enhance the Soviet position by generating anti-American sentiment or by driving governments and popular opposition groups to rely on the Soviets for aid. So the CIA's operations, in the long run, appear to achieve little toward their ostensible goal of communist containment.

Certainly, U.S. repression abroad reflects to some extent the misperceptions of overzealous "Cold Warriors"; many policy makers probably believe that Soviet communism really is threatening Central America. But given that communist threats often are invented or exaggerated to justify covert action, and given that CIA intervention often provokes long-term anti-American backlash, there must be another, more fundamental explanation for U.S. intervention abroad.

In reality, the activities of the CIA — its subversion of democracy and support of repression — protect what is euphemistically referred to as "security" or "stability." America's "stable" satellites, dispersed throughout the world, provide a climate suitable for U.S. investment and profit; indigenous ruling classes, as privileged intermediaries, subordinate their economies to U.S. corporate interests. And since such subordination is fundamentally at odds with the needs of indigenous masses, "stability" must be preserved with repression. The CIA provides the tools for this repression.

Joe Morris is a senior history major at UNC.

A man's world

It's a man's world. Or is it?

According to the U.S. Labor Department, the number of women working in the United States has risen 95 percent in the last 20 years. Many of those jobs they have taken are in categories once dominated by men. Women are now a majority in categories such as insurance adjusters, real estate agents and bill collectors, and they are gaining ground in other fields, like journalism. Just five years ago, only two of the 10 editors at this paper were women; now 9 of the 13 editors are women.

With these gains in the job market have come gains in equal employment opportunities and fighting other discrimination. Yet as most women know, there are still a number of areas in which women are discriminated against.

Last week's Carolina Union seminar "Women and the Law" discussed a few areas in which women have yet to catch up. Much of this discrimination can be attributed to the inadequacies of current laws. The Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 should protect women against discrimination, but neither does.

Although the 14th Amendment says no state shall deny any person "the equal protection of the laws," courts have never definitely decided that this amendment guarantees equal protection. The Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination in employment on the basis of sex, race, color or religion, has rarely been enforced when concerning sex discrimination.

Consequently, women are still being discriminated against because they do not receive enough legal aid. The areas of health insurance policies, property taxes and financial credit are examples where women frequently receive a second-rate status when compared to men.

Only when women receive further protection under the law will these discriminations be corrected. The current laws, especially the Civil Rights Act of 1964, have not fulfilled their purpose the way the defeated Equal Rights Amendment would have. No one should be satisfied that the current laws are providing women the protection they should have. Women have come a long way, but they still have a long way to go.

The Bottom Line

Geography lesson

State Rep. Marlin Schneider of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., says CBS should get a failing grade in geography because the television network doesn't know the difference between Wisconsin and Minnesota.

In a letter to CBS Morning News anchor Diane Sawyer, the legislator complains that the program made reference to a nuclear weapons referendum in Wisconsin two weeks ago while a map of Minnesota was flashed on the screen.

"Now, I don't mean to Badger you about this matter, but you better Gopher your atlas because Wisconsin is not Minnesota," Schneider writes.

Minnesota is known as the Gopher state; Wisconsin calls itself the Badger state.

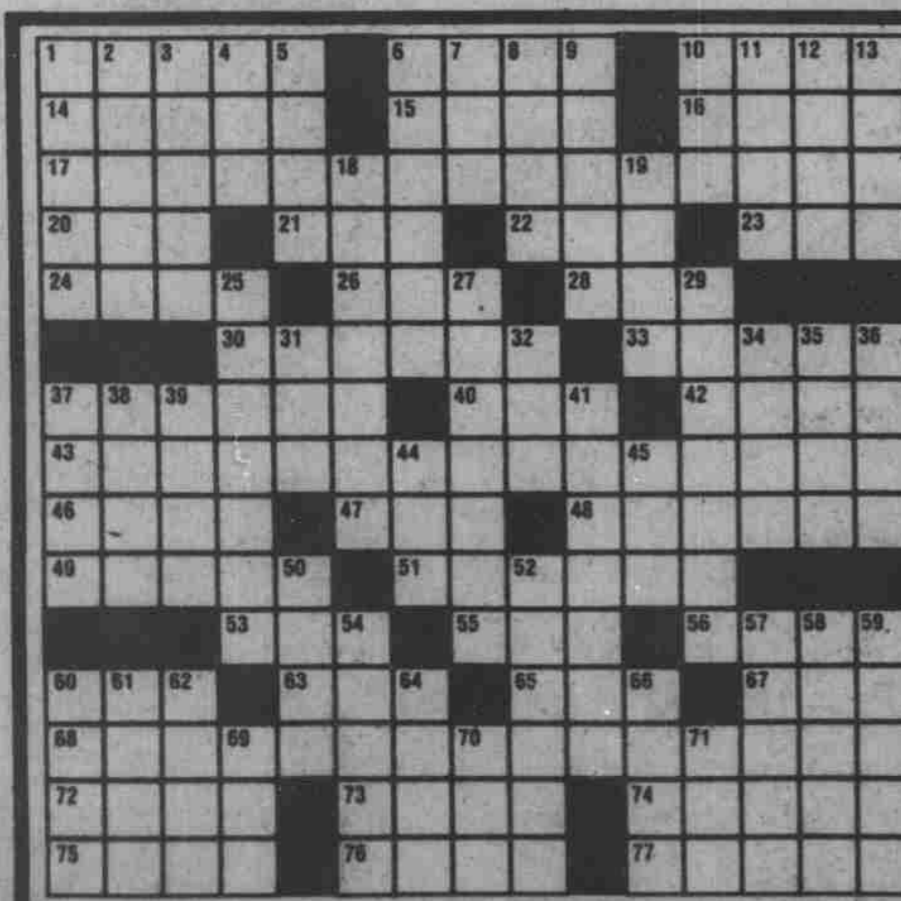
"I realize," Schneider continues, "that our Brewers committed a Cardinal sin by losing to St. Louis in baseball's World Series, but that's no cause for you at CBS not to know the difference between Wisconsin and Minnesota."

And that's the Bottom Line.

THE Daily Crossword by Frank R. Jackson

ACROSS
1 Rounded parts
6 Chess term
10 Elihu
14 Becomes of advantage
15 Melodies
16 Egg shape
17 Truce offer?
20 Lawyer's abbr.
21 Numerical prefix
22 French coin
23 Observe
24 Price
26 NCO
28 Steno need
30 Kitchen gadget
33 Railroad station
37 Oriental boat
40 Pouch
42 — stick
43 One way to say "uncle"
46 Prayer ending
47 Low grade
48 Fisherman's fastener
49 Tint again
51 Arranged in advance
53 — Ott
55 Old-time actor Erwin
56 Special mercantile event
60 Self
63 Mauna —
65 — Magnon
67 Possessive
68 Has had enough?
72 To shelter
73 Small dog, for short
74 Moon valley
75 Unpleasantly moist
76 God of love
77 Mid-East bigwig
DOWN
1 Fragrant shrub
2 — a customer
3 Rams
4 Hesitatory sounds
5 Cult
6 Calumniate
7 Be under the weather
8 — Speaker
9 Bar legally
10 "— are my sunshine"
11 Rare —
12 Recent chamber
13 Other
18 Poison
19 Campus section
25 Place-name
27 Canopies
29 Banishes
31 Animal's "hand"
32 Cheer
34 Captured troops; abbr.
35 Molding
36 Road tax
37 Luminary
38 Wobegone expression
39 Talking horse of old TV
41 Criticize
44 Fiber knot
45 Pedal digit
50 Wranglers
52 Delineates with acid
54 Jeweler's magnifier
57 In — (having trouble)
58 Type of thread
59 Chemical compound
60 Zoumal
61 — monster
62 Baking chamber
64 Mimic
66 Monster
69 Screech
68 Screach in comics
70 Bout ending
71 That man

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:
LATIC SARIH IMET
ALBO PLANE DIVA
CLOUOVANDCOOLER
SIVPH IDEAT ERA
DOP ENITR
RAINWILLDEVELOP
DIA KITA ENERO
POPH TONHIL EVEL
EMBED ARAH EEL
RAINENDINGEARLY
SOUR AGE
EISV OBOES TRATE
CLEARINGTONIGHT
HANS LEGIO ARIA
ORINT EDISEL LAISV
11/16/82



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Column misportrays New Mexico

To the editor:

In my close to four years on this campus, I have tried to read *The Daily Tar Heel* on a regular basis, and have essentially been impressed with its quality. Of course, some articles have been occasionally biased, misleading and somewhat erroneous, but having worked on a campus newspaper, I understand the challenge at this level of reporting. However, the column by S.L. Price, "Out of Control in New Mexico" (*DTH*, Nov. 11), was extremely distasteful, unfair and unnecessary.

Prison riots, penitentiary unrest and overcrowding are not the problems of the New Mexico penal system alone; the entire United States faces this dilemma daily and it appears as though the situation will worsen before it improves. Needless to say, this is related to the operations of the judicial system, state governments and federal expenditures and budgeting.

The corruption and illegalities within college athletics are products of the system, the alumni and the fans (refer to your own series last week on sports) and again, are not merely problems isolated at the University of New Mexico. Ironically, California suffered similar problems in both areas within the last decade as well.

New Mexico, and Albuquerque in particular, are not your most popular press items, but that is probably due to ignorance and lack of exposure. As the home of the annual colorful Hot Air Balloon Festival, some of the most beautiful mountains (the Sandias), wonderful people, a blend of new and old culture, exotic cuisine, growing and successful business enterprises, clean air, peace and quiet, roadrunners and beautiful architecture (just to mention a few of the highlights), I think anyone who attends the NCAA playoffs will not be

disappointed. The city of Albuquerque and its residents will be excellent hosts.

I cannot understand the intent of this article and/or its necessity, except as a filler. Were any of us with firsthand knowledge asked what New Mexico has to offer? I cannot help but mention that this is the second column this fall that strayed into unknown and unfamiliar territory with little expertise or insight. I am referring to the column titled "Racism at Harvard Law School" (*DTH*, Aug. 24). There are other sources on campus — let's use them. And let's hope the *Tar Heel* gets to see Albuquerque — it's beautiful in the spring.

Valerie Lynn Moore
Chapel Hill

DUI solutions

To the editor:

I am writing in response to the article "DUI crackdown" (*DTH*, Nov. 15). Drunken driving is a rampant problem in North Carolina that needs to be dealt with, but not by the entire program that Gov. Jim Hunt proposes or by the particular measures the *DTH* thinks would be effective. In particular, I am opposed to raising the drinking age; I am in favor of reducing opportunities for plea bargaining.

If the legal age to vote were 21, I would have no problem with raising the drinking age to 19 or even 20. As it stands, I feel 18-year-olds should have the right to buy liquor and fortified wine. In the first place, there are many alcoholics who drink only beer. Second, it is ridiculous to tell a person that they can vote for our lawmakers, pay income taxes and join the armed forces, but they cannot have a whiskey sour on dollar night at Jordan's. I also

think that discriminating against a particular class of "adult" is a dangerous precedent.

Just as 18-year-olds are given adult privileges such as the right to vote, they also must assume the responsibility for consequences of their abuse of a privilege. For all adults, plea bargaining should cease except in borderline cases where a person had an alcohol level of .10 or .11 percent.

Many people read this article, and like myself, they may be guilty of driving when they have had too much to drink. Big-time partiers somehow can convince themselves that they can drive well enough to avoid accidents. It turns out that often we cannot drive well enough to avoid the state patrolman. But since we all know how slack the courts are, some of us take a cavalier attitude about driving under the influence.

If, however, people knew that what they had waiting for them on a first offense was a week-long jail term and their name included on a crime report published in newspapers, I doubt that many people would continue to risk drunk driving. If second offenders lost their license (no limited privileges) for three years, that risk probably would diminish. As it now stands, I might go out and drink a few beers, know I was a little bit drunk, but drive home anyway.

If there were severe, standard penalties against drunk driving, I would call a cab everytime.

Knox Proctor
Chapel Hill

Sit down, band

To the editor:

In response to Mitch Barnes' letter

"Participate" (*DTH*, Nov. 9), I would like to say that no one was complaining when the band stood up to play the fight songs during kick off, when the team scored, when time was called, etc. The UNC band stood up from the opening kick until the last play of the football game.

The only time the band sat down was during halftime. All the fans seated behind the band had to stand up the entire ball game in order to see. You made it even more difficult to see when you acted like kids and stood in your seats.

To the band member who lost control of her temper to some fans sitting behind the band, I think that was totally uncalled for and very immature on her part. This resulted in a shoving match which could have been avoided had she stayed in her seat.

The band director tried to get you to sit down in the first quarter, but the band members would not cooperate and continued to stand. I guess by the third quarter he decided to join you. I was shocked to see a man with such high class come up to the fans behind the band and get very angry with them. At this time he told the band members to continue to stand.

Barnes, we understand your standing when playing the fight songs when the team scores, when time has been called, etc., but I think you should be mature enough to have respect and consideration for the fans behind the band who have purchased tickets and driven many miles to support their favorite team, the Tar Heels. You do not need to stand the entire football game in order to support your team.

Joe D. Smith

Team support

To the editor:

At the women's soccer national quarter-finals last Saturday, the UNC women's team played well and won an important victory. The crowd there — no more than 200 people — cheered them on with the help of a small group of band members. But more students should have turned out to see Carolina, the defending national champions, beat Princeton.

Women's soccer may be considered "only a woman's sport" by some, but at Carolina it's a fast and exciting game that's played by an enthusiastic and talented group of young women. Certainly, watching a championship team compete for yet another championship ought to be a good drawing card for crowds of students. But few showed up. Perhaps it was the Carolina-Virginia game, but surely some of those thousands of students and alumni who walked by Fetzer Field could have stopped for a time to watch a good soccer game.

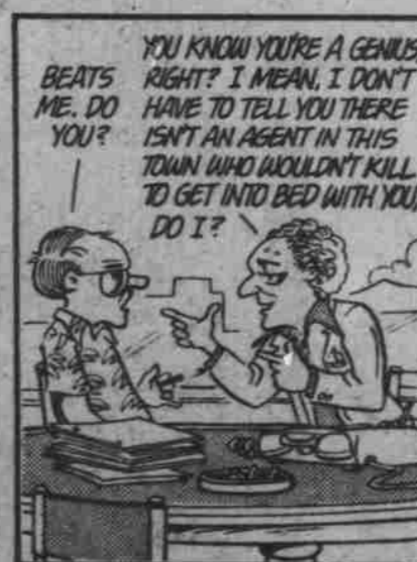
Our women's teams, as well as our men's teams, deserve our support and encouragement. Although the band played for the first half, even they deserted the bleachers at noon to attend the football game; surely a half-dozen band members could have been spared for another 45 minutes to help cheer the Carolina team to victory.

Although the soccer season is almost over, women's sports at Carolina are not through for the year. I hope more students show up to cheer on their women's teams this winter. Remember: In addition to our champion men's basketball team, Carolina boasts a good women's basketball team that equally deserves our support.

Beth L. Lueck
Department of English



DOONESBURY



by Garry Trudeau

