

Arizona 28
Arizona St. 18

Auburn 23
Alabama 22

N. Dakota St. 21
Va. Union 20

N.Y. Jets 15
Green Bay 13

Buffalo 20
Baltimore 0

St. Louis 23
Atlanta 20

Southern Cal 27
Notre Dame 13

Clemson 21
Wake Forest 17

S.W. Texas 27
Ft. Valley 6

Cinn 31
L.A. Raiders 17

Washington 13
Philadelphia 9

N. England 29
Houston 21

Yuck

Rain this morning, giving way to a 40 percent chance of rain this afternoon, with highs in the 50s. Mostly cloudy tonight with lows in the upper 40s.

The Daily Tar Heel

Serving the students and the University community since 1893

Copyright The Daily Tar Heel 1982

Volume 99, Issue 20264

Monday, November 29, 1982

Chapel Hill, North Carolina

News/Sports/Arts 962-0245
Business/Advertising 962-1163

FBI recruiting would-be agents

By KAREN FISHER
Staff Writer

A loud knock. The apartment door opens slightly. The flash of a gold badge, and the door is slammed shut. The tenant races for a window.

And then — a commercial. Not that there was much suspense anyway. Everyone knows they will end up on the roof. For five minutes of prime time they will battle it out.

And the good guy will win. "Pretty girls, gun battles in the airport, 45 minutes and we solve the case," said special agent Charles Richards, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. "That doesn't happen very often."

Richards, who was on campus Nov. 17 to talk to students interested in FBI work, said he wanted to dispel some of the myths television presented.

"A lot of our work is routine," he said. "Mainly an FBI agent gathers evidence. We find out the five w's — who, what, when, where and why — just like in the newspaper business."

Then again, much of FBI work is not routine.

"All agents carry guns," Richards said. "Females carry guns, accountants carry guns. Just because you're an accountant, you're not going to be sitting in the corner working bank intelligence."

"I've been shot at. I've never shot anybody, but I've had my weapon out," Richard said.

"I have never once not wanted to go to work. I don't want to give the impression that in the FBI, every day is John Wayne and Burt Lancaster, but there is a lot of personal satisfaction."

Richards was speaking to undergraduates. Though most undergraduates will not qualify for FBI recruitment right away, Richards said he wanted to reach interested students early.

"There may be only one person in this room that will really be interested down the road, but that's worth it," he said.

Working out of a field office in Charlotte, Richards handles recruiting for North Carolina. Charlotte, one of 59 FBI field offices in the United States, is the top recruiter of special agents.

"Nobody pictures me up front as an agent," said Richards, who used to play professional basketball. People wonder how he can follow someone without being seen, he said.

In addition to recruitment work, Richards speaks to sports teams, including the UNC basketball team, about sports-related crime. He is one of 10 special agents in the nation who will speak to NBA and NFL teams about sports bribery, gambling and narcotics.

Richards has been to UNC to recruit several times.

Barry Goodson, a senior accounting major, heard Richards speak for the first time two years ago.

"Growing up, I always wanted to be in the FBI as an agent. That's why I went," Goodson said.

"(Richards) pretty much brought me down to earth — saying it wasn't always exciting — plus the training sounds like it is very intense."

To some, even the special agent application is intimidating. The FBI asks for 15 separate categories of relatives, not to mention social acquaintances and employers, clubs and organizations, travel and school.

Several requirements must be met before a person is even considered for a special agent position. Among other things, a candidate must be a United States citizen, be between the ages of 23 and 35 and be willing to work anywhere in the United States.

See FBI on page 2



Piano man

Billy Joel's concert in Greensboro last Monday night spanned the gamut of emotion — in very successful fashion. A review is on page 3.

Heels yet to jell, lose 2nd straight 64-60 to Missouri

By S.L. PRICE
Sports Editor

ST. LOUIS — Forget that Missouri's Steve Stipanovich, with his 22 points and eight rebounds, controlled the middle and with it, the tempo of the game. Forget that everyone guns for the defending national champions. Forget that the Tigers' Greg Cavener, 41.5 percent from the line last year, hit 8-for-10 there Saturday, including five in the final three minutes to seal a 64-60 victory.

Forget it all, and remember only this: North Carolina's basketball team lost because right now it is only a fine collection of talent running downcourt. A young collection, and a mostly inexperienced one after you think past Final Four alums Michael Jordan, Matt Doherty and Sam Perkins. And that hodgepodge has yet to blend into a starting lineup, much less a squad working together towards the basket.

"We're kind of young, searching for our identity," Doherty said. "We can lose and still have a good season."

Picture it. Strangers in a strange land, the Tar Heels unpack their bags in St. Louis and ride to this week's version of the Eye of the Tiger — the Checkerdome — where 15,000 Mizzou fans sit licking their chops.

Billed as the battle royal between two of the nations best centers — Stipanovich and Perkins — the game also gives Tiger coach Norm Stewart a chance to gain some national respect for his team and the Big Eight conference.

Sophomore Buzz Peterson starts in the backcourt with senior point guard Jim Braddock, and with only slight experience, they open the attack.

Missouri controlled the tip-off and the game in the first half. UNC coach Dean Smith cringed. "We were terrible defensively," he said.

Doherty shot from the top of the key and missed the whole basket; Jordan misfired a pass out of bounds. At one point, Jordan tossed the ball out of Braddock's reach and back past the midcourt line. Missouri ball.

Guard Jon Sundvold popped in two off-balance jumpers, and was fouled on the second. 20-10, Missouri. TV timeout. Smith saw five clenched fists — the UNC "tired" signal — and sent in Steve Hale, John Brownlee, Warren Martin, Cecil Exum and Curtis Hunter.

See MISSOURI on page 2

Colorful crusader founded 'The Landmark'

Bob Windsor pulls out all stops to 'tell it like it is'

By HEIDI OWEN
Staff Writer

Because of a local weekly newspaper's crusading efforts, several UNC employees were disciplined last month for maintenance work conducted in the home of Kay Kyser, former UNC band director.

On Dec. 18, 1981, an examination of the heating system of Kyser's home was done by University employees, using University vehicles and on University time, according to a story printed in *The Landmark*, a Chatham-based newspaper.

The actual repair work done to the house was completed on the workers' own time, but the consultation itself is considered a violation of policy by University officials, the story reported.

Dan Burleson, director of employee relations, and Michael Lewis, an employee relations officer, confirmed that actions were being taken. But he would not say how many employees were involved in the incident or name them. Burleson would not say what actions were taken.

Lewis said that this information could not be made public, according to the rules set forth in the *Staff Personnel Administration Guide* and in accordance with a state law.

Burleson conducted the investigation after the incident was reported in *The North Carolina Landmark Limited — The People's Advocate*, a newly established biweekly paper.

The Landmark was the first publication to report the story, which was then picked up by the Associated Press.

Bob Windsor, publisher and editor of the 20,000-circulation paper, said in an interview that he learned of the issue from a disgruntled employee who objected to the wrongdoing and "felt a personal obligation to tell the truth."

"Most of those employees are good people. They were forced to do something wrong. That's why the story unraveled in the first place," Windsor said.

The story is typical of *The Landmark*, which focuses on Windsor's desire to report the facts candidly and with no holds barred, he said.

Windsor began his newspaper to give people

the news, not only as it happened, but with emphasis on why it happened, he said.

The "wee" people — what Windsor terms the average citizens — needed an advocate who could give them a realistic view of the news instead of a simple recitation of the facts, he said.

"I want this community to be a better place to live because of *The Landmark*."

"When I say I'm the people's advocate, I take the job seriously," he said.

At present, Windsor covers Chatham, Orange, southern Durham, and southwest Alamance counties, and hopes to expand his audience in the future.

"Bob Windsor is doing with *The Landmark* what is difficult for larger newspapers to do," said Orville Campbell, editor of *The Chapel Hill Newspaper*.

"He has the advantage of saying what other papers might be sued for libel for saying," he said.

Windsor prides himself in presently doing and saying exactly what he feels concerns one issue in particular.

He is not only involved in his battle to fight "justice for all" in the community, but also a personal struggle with the University.

Windsor said he was denied press credentials to cover football games by Rick Brewer, UNC Sports Information director, on the grounds that it is a long-standing rule that only daily papers are given credentials.

Windsor argued that there are more than 117 weekly, biweekly and monthly papers that are denied access to the press box, as well as four counties which do not have a daily paper.

But Brewer said in an interview that there were instances where daily papers were denied credentials because of a lack of room in the press box.

"Windsor therefore is no exception to the rule," Brewer said.

According to Windsor, "Their (the University's) policy doesn't have anything to do with me personally."

See WINDSOR on page 2



Bob Windsor refuses tickets to game...he covers games from outside of Stadium

Modern wonder: arthroscopy key to joints' success

By TRACY YOUNG
Staff Writer

• First of two parts

"I think that in your lifetime you're going to see every joint in the body scoped. The thing about some joints is there isn't enough room. But sooner or later they'll have something small enough. It may not be a scope. It may mimic a scope."

Skip Hunter, UNC athletic trainer

Thirty years ago, few had heard the term arthroscopic surgery. Today it is widely known. If you have not had arthroscopic surgery, chances are you know someone who has. The delicate procedure involves removing torn or damaged cartilage, usually from the knee.

Arthroscopy is becoming increasingly popular, especially among athletes. UNC's starting quarterback, tailback and kicking specialist have all had the surgery within the past year. So have soccer players, women basketball players, and a number of recreational athletes and non-athletes alike at the University.

"It's (arthroscopy) used predominantly in the knee largely because it's the easiest joint to do it in," said Dr. Timothy Taft, orthopedic surgeon for the UNC athletic teams. "The problems of the joint lend themselves to this investigation."

But the arthroscopy, the instrument used to see into the joint during arthroscopic surgery, was not always as technically advanced as it is today. As all surgical procedures have improved during the 20th century, so has arthroscopy.

The first arthroscopes were designed in Japan in the early 1900s, but only in the past 30 years has the instrument become highly functional.

In the late 1950s, the first functioning arthroscopy was designed by a man named Watanabe. The arthroscopy consisted of a pencil-thin lens with an incandescent light scope at one end. It was not very good, as the light bulbs tended to explode in the middle of the surgery.

"The arthroscopy was used mainly as a diagnostic tool (to determine if major surgery was needed) until the early 1970s when the engineering people came up with fiber optic cables," Taft said.

Fiber optic cables allow light to be generated in a source away from the patient. The light then

travels through a cable and is emitted through the arthroscope. Taft said this was probably the major advancement that allowed arthroscopic surgery to become a widespread tool.

The first arthroscopic meniscectomy (removal of part of the knee's meniscus) was performed in 1976. It was not until about two years later, though, that arthroscopy became a fairly routine procedure.

During surgery, a series of puncture wounds are made into the cavity of the joint, usually the knee. The joint is then distended with fluid to give the surgeons a better look at the damage. At this point, the arthroscopy, still the size of a pencil, is placed in the cavity and doctors can see firsthand the extent of the damage.

In order to let a team of surgeons collectively participate in the surgery, the doctors view the inside of the knee on a television screen. If the patient is only locally anesthetized, he too can watch the surgery. The television camera attached to the arthroscope that allows the doctors to do this weighs from three to six ounces and was developed about two years ago.

One major advantage of arthroscopic surgery

over the old procedure, where the knee was opened and the entire meniscus removed, is that only the damaged section of the meniscus is taken out with the new procedure. Tiny instruments, as small as the arthroscopy, are used in the removal of the cartilage.

Hunter said that in the old procedure the doctors could not see clearly inside the knee as they can now during an arthroscopy. To some extent, they "blindly" took out the area of the cartilage they felt was injured. The entire meniscus usually ended up being removed to make certain all of the damaged area was eliminated.

"With arthroscopic surgery, we're generally taking out less than we do with the normal procedure," Taft said. "There's probably a higher level (chance) of reinjury with what's left in. But that's due to a change in philosophy, not a change in technique. The view is we should leave as much cartilage in as possible."

"The gain is the more cartilage you can leave in place, the better the knee is going to be down the road. The bias now is to remove as little as we can for the long-term gain," he said, adding that he is less reluctant to reoperate on someone arthro-

scopically than with the standard procedure.

But it should not be assumed that, because arthroscopy is not as involved a procedure as the standard surgery, doctors haphazardly perform it on anyone with a joint problem.

An X-ray study, called an arthrogram, is now used as the diagnostic tool to determine whether arthroscopic surgery is needed. An arthrogram involves injecting dye and air into the afflicted area to coat the surface of the tissue and then photographing the damage. Taft said that this procedure is 85-95 percent accurate, depending on the problem.

Arthroscopic surgery has advanced at a phenomenally fast pace over the last few years. Recently, the procedure has moved beyond the knee joint to the elbow, shoulder and ankle joints. Soon it may even be used on the wrist and other joints. Yet with all the wonders arthroscopy has done for amending cartilage damage, the procedure has yet to be effective with ligament damage and probably never will.

"Certainly not every surgery around the knee can be done with an arthroscopy," Taft said. "We See ARTHROSCOPY on page 2"