

# The Daily Tar Heel

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## Warm shower

Partly cloudy today with a 30 percent chance of afternoon and evening showers. Highs in the mid-80s and lows in the mid-50s.

## Serious comics

The Carolina Comic Book Club, a group for true comic book fans, provides a forum for discussion. See story on page 4.

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## Singin' in the Sun

Early days of fall hold sunny moments despite occasional bursts of nippy weather. Scott Simono of Charlotte and Anne Hickman of Asheville take advantage of one of these opportunities to stay outdoors. Simono serenades Hickman on McIver beach, as he helps her with her guitar-playing.

DTH/Charles Ledford

## Reagan proposes arms reductions

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Reagan proposed Tuesday that the Soviet Union and the United States each destroy at least 5 percent of their strategic nuclear warheads every year. "We want to reduce the weapons of war, pure and simple," Reagan declared.

The president, outlining a new U.S. bargaining position in the deadlocked strategic arms talks, said that "everything is on the table." He specifically offered, also, to negotiate limits on long-range bombers and air-launched cruise missiles. The United States holds an edge in bombers of 410 to 343, and also is ahead in the cruises they carry.

Earlier, Reagan sought to require substantial cutbacks in heavy missiles, which account for about two-thirds of the Soviets' strategic strength, while promising to take up bombers at a later stage.

"We have removed the dividing line between the two phases of our original proposal," Reagan said.

But he accused the Soviets of "stone-walling," and Rep Les Aspin, D-Wis., who played a key role in White House consultations with Congress, predicted "a very cold reaction" from Moscow.

Reagan and other U.S. officials did not spell out how many years Soviet and American strategic warhead totals would be sliced by 5 percent if the president's proposal were adopted.

However, the administration is known to be aiming at a treaty that would run for about eight years. A 5 percent annual reduction in the 7,900 warheads now in the Soviet arsenal would reduce the total to slightly less than 5,000 in eight years.

Setting a ceiling of 5,000 on U.S. and Soviet strategic warheads remains a central American goal. The United States now has about 7,200 warheads.

Sen. Larry Pressler, R-S.D., chairman of the Senate arms control subcommittee, called the plan "an excellent proposal" and added, "I have often said that the president wants an arms control agreement in his first term of office. I hope the Soviets accept this agreement because it will probably be his last offer to the Soviets in his first term."

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., said the proposal was the third put forward by the administration in a little over a

year in connection with the strategic arms reduction, or START, talks.

"Each one has been better than the one before — but none of them has been good enough," Kennedy said. "I hope that a worthwhile U.S.-Soviet agreement can be achieved — but in three attempts so far, START has been little more than a false start."

The Soviets have proposed limiting each side to 1,800 missiles and bombers combined. Currently, the United States has at 1,600 missiles compared to 2,340 for the Soviet Union.

The president met for 45 minutes with a group from the House and Senate before announcing the revised U.S. position.

"Let me emphasize," he said, "that the United States has gone the extra mile."

At Reagan's side was Edward Rowny, who will open a fifth round of talks with the Soviets on Thursday in Geneva, Switzerland.

"There will have to be trade-offs, and the United States is prepared to make them," Reagan said as he outlined Rowny's instructions to reporters.

Asked whether he had specific numbers of weapons in mind, the president replied: "Not that I would mention in advance."

Reagan adopted the proposal for a guaranteed "build-down" in U.S. and Soviet long-range nuclear weapons at the prompting of Aspin and other members of Congress. It was backed by 45 senators. The president's endorsement could smooth the way for congressional approval of his MX missile program.

If the Soviets accept Reagan's proposed build-down, it could scuttle at least part of the plan to deploy 100 new land-based missiles with 10 warheads each at Warren Air Force Base in Wyoming.

Apart from the guaranteed cutback of 5 percent a year in warheads, the proposal also would require both sides to destroy more old nuclear weapons for each new one they add to their arsenals. For example, a senior official said, two intercontinental ballistic missiles might be retired for each new one, while submarine missiles were updated on a build-two, destroy-three basis.

He called this "an illustration" of how build-down might work. A working group will be proposed by the United States to deal with the issue.

## Ban of mopeds on campus sidewalks recommended

By KATE COOPER  
Staff Writer

If the director of Security Services has his way, mopeds soon may be prohibited from campus sidewalks.

Robert Sherman, director of security services, has made a recommendation to prohibit mopeds on campus sidewalks. The recommendation is the result of increased complaints from students, faculty and staff, he said.

"There have been many, many complaints from pedestrians involving near-accidents with students on campus," said Ben Callahan, assistant director of security and traffic.

Maj. Charles Maurer of the University police said he has had four complaints filed in the past three months about mopeds.

Sherman researched and examined the problem and presented the recommendation two weeks ago to

Charles Antle, vice chancellor of business, and Susan Ehringhaus, assistant to the chancellor. They, along with others, will study the information and determine whether it merits presentation to the UNC Board of Trustees for a vote. If approved, the recommendation would become part of the campus Traffic and Parking Ordinance.

"We're looking at questions like 'Do we really have a problem?' 'How big is it?' and 'What kind of restrictions can we make?'" Antle said. He said it would be several weeks before any action would be taken.

"More and more universities are making specific guidelines for moped usage," including North Carolina State University, Sherman said. "Engines are becoming more powerful and safety is being jeopardized."

Tommy Shealy, Student Government town relations and transportation committee chairman, said he had not been informed about the recommendation. He said Student Government had not received any com-

plaints about mopeds on campus.

"We're going to study the issue individually and work with Bill Sherman on the issue," he said. "If we step up student awareness so that they see there is a problem, we may not need the legislation."

Sherman said if the recommendation became part of the ordinance, penalties for a violation would be established. For a moped violation, Sherman said mopeds may be handled as a motor vehicle and be subject to the same penalties. Motorcycles and cars are prohibited on campus.

Also included in the recommendation is a provision that bikes be locked only at bike racks. "People have been chaining their bicycles wherever they step off of them," damaging trees and light posts, he said. Part of the problem may stem from an increased number of bicycles on campus, Sherman added.

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## He builds custom-made dulcimers

By TONI CARTER  
Staff Writer

In Germany, they are known as hackbretts. In Eastern Europe, they're called cymbaloms. In Chapel Hill, they're called dulcimers, and a man on Henderson Street makes them.

R. Michael Mann, who owns and operates Briar Bridge Hammered Dulcimers, is a self-taught luthier.

"A few hundred years ago (a luthier) was someone who made lutes," Mann said. "Now, it has come to mean someone who makes stringed instruments."

Mann, 25, a Chapel Hill native, said he got interested in dulcimers through a friend in town who plays them. He wanted to learn to play so he decided to build his own dulcimer and teach himself to play it.

He collected plans and drawings from the Smithsonian Institute and combined the best aspects of all to build his first dulcimer. That was in January of 1980. A month after he built it he sold the dulcimer to a Chapel Hill woman. That is how his business got started.

Mann's custom-made dulcimers are arched-top. He also sells kits for flat-top dulcimers.

"The flat-top weighs two to three times more than the arched-top," Mann said. "The arched-top gives a purer tone." Mann's custom models weigh about 14 pounds each.

The word dulcimer comes from the Latin/Greek roots dulce and melos — meaning sweet tune. The dulcimer has been traced back 5,000 years to the Middle East, where it is today called a santir. It came to America in the early 17th century.

The original dulcimer is today called a hammered dulcimer and is usually associated with the folk music of the Appalachian Mountains.



DTH/Jamie Francis

R. Michael Mann, a Chapel Hill native, carves a part for a dulcimer he is building. He taught himself to make and play the instrument.

Mann said he plays the hammered dulcimer, guitar and mandolin mainly, adding that he also plays the autoharp, banjo, fretted dulcimer, piano and pennywhistle (a six-holed Irish flute). And, he "dabbles in other instruments." His wife, Kathy, plays the guitar, autoharp and flute.

The two made a record, released this past June, called *The Wood Between the Worlds*. It contains southern Appalachian gospel songs, traditional Irish songs and three songs written by Mann. The Manns play all the instruments and do all the vocals.

Mann said the record is selling well. The Manns have also been on television shows from Georgia to Maryland. They were invited by the North Carolina Arts Council to do a demonstration/exhibit of dulcimers in the North Carolina pavilion of the 1982 World's Fair in Knoxville, Tenn. This year they plan to do shows at about 40 craft fairs.

Building a hammered dulcimer takes

about 3½ weeks, Mann said. Now, he is building seven at once, and that takes longer.

"Each one I build is evolving toward what I hope is a better dulcimer," he said.

Mann carves the soundboard (the top) of the dulcimer from California redwood. On the soundboard he inlays rosettes, which he carves from mahogany. Around the rosettes he carves his trademark of intertwined briar vines and leaves.

He puts his dulcimers together with no screws, just glue and fitted joints.

He makes the strings from piano wire. "There's over a ton of string pressure pulling in on the dulcimer," he said. "It sort of holds itself together."

The hammers are double-sided. The wood side is for a brassy tone on jigs and reels, he said. The felt-covered side gives a quieter tone for slower music.

Mann charges \$750 for an arched-top dulcimer with a three-year guarantee, an

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## Wayne Kuncl...a DTH interview

By HEIDI OWEN  
Staff Writer

*Editor's note: Racial segregation in on-campus housing has prompted discussion recently among students and in the pages of the DTH. The DTH interviewed Wayne Kuncl, who took over as director of University housing this summer, to find out how University housing is tackling the issue. The following is an edited transcript of that interview.*

**DTH:** As you know, there has been a great deal of controversy concerning the integration of North and South campus housing. What is your opinion on the issue?

Kuncl: I don't know how much controversy you could say there is, because no one has presented the issue to me as a controversy. I'm certainly aware of the history in regard to the concentration of blacks on South campus and whites on North campus.

**DTH:** Has the issue been discussed in the housing department recently?

Kuncl: It has been much discussed, especially with (Associate Director of Contracts and Assignments) Collin Rustin, and students have come to me concerned with the integration issue.

**DTH:** Are any efforts being made to end the segregation between blacks on South campus and whites on North campus?

Kuncl: That's a catch-22 question. The institution has been concerned with the aspects of the evidence about this, but we've been attempting to recruit minority resident assistants as well as update the contract procedure for incoming students. The contract procedure has been on a first-come first-serve basis, where students have three dates to turn in their housing applications. This worked to a disadvantage for some. We're refining the system to two periods in which students must turn in their applications and eventually working up to only one time where the applications will not be based on the date they're received. Housing will be on a random basis.

**DTH:** What do you think about the suggestion of replacing the current housing assignment procedure for freshmen with random assignments?

Kuncl: A randomized process will be in effect in two years time. Everyone will be given a random number, as I mentioned previously. I agree with S.L. Price's end goal of achieving integration. (Price wrote a column for the DTH advocating a random housing assignment process). I don't know how realistic it is. It's difficult to make an intelligent assessment, and it would be difficult to implement. Students have been used to requesting where they want to live, and it would be difficult to change this over time.

**DTH:** Although you weren't here at the time of South campus construction, you've probably heard comments concerning the reasons South campus was built. A lot of people say that it was to provide a place to put minority students. Is this true?

Kuncl: I really can't answer that question. I realize that there is a gap between North and South campus. A lot of it has to do with the availability of all-women housing. This is a dramatic concern of many. It also has to do with tradition — many alumni lived in the old buildings, and they want their children to live there also. I've often said if I could build another "old" building I would, but it takes time to establish tradition.

**DTH:** In the past, the abundance of black students on South campus has been related to financial aid. It has been said that many of these

students are receiving aid and don't receive their checks until after North campus has been filled. Are you making any efforts in conjunction with the financial aid office to speed up the process and give these minority students an equal chance?

Kuncl: This may have been true in the past, but now anyone receiving financial aid can get a waiver card saying that they are going to receive aid. Now that applications are not going to be given consideration by date, it won't be a problem.

**DTH:** What do you think of the proposal to increase recruitment of minority RAs and to distribute them throughout campus?

Kuncl: For the past two years there has been an active effort to increase minority RAs and the number has dramatically increased. We've also attempted to consistently distribute them according to where they're needed.

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