

Weather

Variably cloudy and windy today with highs reaching into the mid-50s and lows near 30. Mostly sunny and breezy Saturday with highs in the upper 40s.

The Daily Tar Heel

Serving the students and the University community since 1893

Human Rights

A four-day forum titled "Human Rights — Human Wrongs, Focus on Critical Issues" begins Monday. See story, p. 3.

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Honoring heroes

James Winley (left), Pam Kloss and Scott Kinsey participate in the flag-lowering ceremony during Veteran's Day ceremonies in front of South Building. U.S. Navy Captain Eugene "Red" McDaniel was the featured speaker at the ceremonies sponsored by the Naval and Air Force ROTC units. McDaniel spoke to 150 people, most of whom belonged to one of the ROTC units.

DTH/Charles Ledford

Syria fires missiles at four U.S. F-14s

The Associated Press

BEIRUT, Lebanon — U.S. jets came under attack for the first time in Lebanon Thursday when Syrian gunners fired missiles at the carrier-based planes. At Beirut airport, small-arms fire hit Marine positions.

Pressure mounted on Yasser Arafat to leave the northern city of Tripoli and end the fighting between Palestinian factions that has killed at least 1,000 people. The PLO chief said he might return to Tunis.

Syria said its missile batteries in central Lebanon drove off four U.S. F-14 Tomcats. No hits were reported. Lebanese radio stations reported that the Syrian firing began in the early morning when the jets scrambled from the carrier Dwight D. Eisenhower on reconnaissance sorties.

Assistant White House press secretary Anson Franklin, with President Reagan in Tokyo, said the jets were on a "routine" mission when they came under fire from an unidentified ground site in central Lebanon. He did not specify the type of fire, but Beirut radios said surface-to-air missiles were used.

In addition to the Tomcats, five U.S. helicopters — four in tight formation and a fifth flying "shotgun" at a slight distance — were seen flying sorties along the coast of Beirut's Moslem and Christian sectors, then returning to ships.

American Marines came under small-arms fire in the afternoon along the eastern perimeter of their base at Beirut airport. The Marines returned fire and the shooting ended in about 2½ minutes with no casualties, said Marine spokesman Capt. Wayne Jones.

The shooting heightened tension that has been rising since suicide bombings killed 239 American and 58 French troops in Beirut Oct. 23, and 28 Israelis and 32 Lebanese prisoners in Tyre Nov. 4. The U.S., French and Israeli governments blame Moslem fanatics operating behind Syrian lines in Lebanon.

Italy ordered Thursday that two helicopter-equipped warships stand by in Lebanese waters for a possible evacuation of Arafat from Tripoli, where a cease-fire collapsed less than 24 hours after it was arranged by oil-rich Arab nations.

Rockets and artillery fire poured on residential neighborhoods of the port 50 miles north of Beirut. Pashid Karami, a former prime minister and a prominent Sunni Moslem politician from Tripoli, said Arafat "should be out of Tripoli at this crucial time so that he can work with his brothers on confronting the dangers threatening the revolution."

Karami, currently in Damascus and unable to return to his home because of the fighting, said the Palestine Liberation Organization leader "must leave Tripoli." He added that he reached this conclusion after talks with "parties concerned in the fighting."

Arafat has repeatedly said he would leave if the people of Tripoli ask me to leave. I am a guest here."

Asked where he would go if he did leave, the PLO chairman said he would return to Tunis, where he set up headquarters after the evacuation of guerrillas from Israeli-ringed Beirut in 1982.

Libyan leader Col. Mommar Khadafi urged Arafat to flee Lebanon for Libya. He said he would "guarantee his safety, protection and right in defending himself before any Palestinian or Arab questioning and thus end the bloody struggle," Libya's JANA news agency said.

A group of political leaders from Tripoli met with rebel guerrilla leaders Ahmed Jibril and Saeed Mousa in the north Lebanese mountains of Akkar Thursday in an effort to halt the fighting.

Sources close to the group said Mousa demanded that heavy weapons with Arafat's loyalists be moved away from the city in return for a pledge to halt attacks on Tripoli.

Arafat's departure from Tripoli has been a condition for an end to the hostilities by the rebels and their Syrian backers.

At least 1,000 people have been reported killed since the fighting erupted Nov. 3. Most of the casualties were in the refugee camps of Baddawi and Nahr el-Bared. Arafat loyalists abandoned Nahr el-Bared, six miles north of Baddawi, on Sunday under fire from tanks and artillery.

SAC builder said to be accountable for flaws

By KATE COOPER
Staff Writer

The subcontractor who made allegations concerning construction flaws in the Student Activities Center is being held responsible for those flaws by the Paul N. Howard Company of Greensboro, general contractor of the center, James F. Kirkpatrick, head of the building division of the Howard Company, said.

"We will expect the subcontractor to pay the cost of the investigation and any cost of repair work," he said Thursday. Former subcontractor Sterling Jones, president of Jones Steel Erectors of Rowland, wrote a letter to President William C. Friday in October charging that steel reinforcements were inadequate in three places.

A spokesman for Jones, Charles H. Canipe, a construction specialist for the Fayetteville Minority Business Development Center, said the letter to Friday came after many attempts to work out the problems with Howard Construction Company.

Canipe became involved in the matter at the request of Jones, a Lumbee Indian who had previously used the services of the center for other matters.

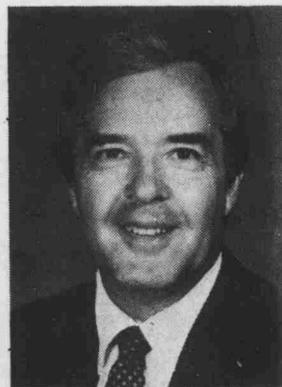
At a news conference held November 3, University and contract engineers partially confirmed one of the allegations that some of the steel ties were missing from the structure. Farris Womack, vice chancellor of business and finance, said it was impossible to completely verify the allegation without doing severe damage to the structure. The engineers dismissed the other two allegations.

Canipe said the letter to Friday was preceded by a letter to the Howard Company in August. In the letter, Jones outlined eight problems, including inadequate coordination of work requirements, lack of safety and quality control, the uncoordinated delivery of supplies and the low availability of crane facilities.

Larry Eldridge, project superintendent for the Howard Company, is in charge of handling complaints and problems on the site. "Quite frankly, I never had a whole lot of complaints from Jones," he said.

Eldridge said he thought Jones' job was a difficult one and because of this, he said the company hired a man to help Jones coordinate his work.

Because of the controversy, an independent structural analysis of the SAC



Farris Womack

began Friday, Nov. 4, said Ray DeBruhl, director of the Division of State Construction of the N.C. Department of Administration.

"We are conducting this analysis for the University and the state to ensure a safe structure," he said.

The analysis is being conducted by Professor Paul Zia, head of the Civil Engineering Department at N.C. State University. "The completion of this analysis is contingent upon the receipt of information from the design team and a meeting with Sterling Jones," DeBruhl said. He said he expected the analysis to be completed some time next week.

DeBruhl said Dr. Zia would only be investigating the three allegations made by Jones. "Anything else would have to be communicated to me in writing," he said.

At the news conference Nov. 3, Womack said the SAC was safe but outlined a precautionary measure to be implemented after the analysis is completed by Zia.

"The measure will consist of drilling holes through the wall, which will receive post tension bolts. Plates at the exterior of the wall under the bolt heads will provide the confinement that the ties shown on the original documents were meant to provide," Womack said.

Kirkpatrick said the controversy over the structure has not stopped construction. The SAC is scheduled to be completed by February 1985.

Area universities not worried by computer crime

By WAYNE THOMPSON
Staff Writer

A teenager has been charged with illegally tapping into a computer system at North Carolina State University, but officials at UNC, N.C. State and Duke University say computer crime is not a widespread problem.

A Wake County grand jury Monday indicted Allan B. Clegg, 17, who graduated from high school this year. Clegg was arrested in August, and police said that he had gained access to N.C. State's computer system by using the password and account number of another student. Clegg used about \$50 worth of computer time in leaving messages referring to the movie *War Games*, police said.

There's no "War Games-type" tampering at UNC said James O. Kitchen, acting director of the Computation Center. The academic systems used by computer science students do not contain Defense Department programs, but computer security problems still exist.

"We've had some improper usage of computer codes and we have apprehended some people," Kitchen said, but he is not aware of any prosecutions. Students can look over the shoulders of their classmates or get the codes out of the printouts in the trash can, Kitchen said. "All an instructor has to do to catch cheating is to

compare printouts or search through the computer, Kitchen said.

Gaining access to student grades is another matter, however. The University's Administrative Data Processing Center is where student grades are stored. The Computation Center and the Department of Computer Science use another system.

"You could try all day and you'd still get nothing," Kitchen said.

Computers at UNC, N.C. State and Duke are connected by telephone lines in a system called TUC—Triangle University Computer centers. At State, where Clegg allegedly left the *War Games* message, the director of the Department of Computer Science called the student's computer games annoying.

"In academic systems there's not much they can do," said Don Martin. "Mostly they send dirty messages to other people in the middle of their programs," he said.

Martin said N.C. State, like UNC, had problems with cheating. "With the new software, it's as easy as swiping a floppy disk."

At Duke University, the problem is different. Instead of cheating on assignments, several students have used the account codes of fellow students to inflate expenses on financial accounts.

"It's like stealing a VISA," said Neil Paris, director of

user services at the Duke computation center. "Your roommate has a user I.D., you get it and go to a terminal. You might have contracted with somebody to do something...then you put all your time on the computer on his account code. At the end of the semester, your roommate gets a surprise." But Paris said this happens only "once every few years" and most offenders get caught.

Grades and accounting at Duke also are kept in a different computer system than the one used by the computation center.

"There is no dial access, Paris said. "You can't sit at home and change your grades."

While the system at UNC isn't completely fool-proof, additional security might defeat the purpose of having computers, Kitchen said.

"The real question is the service versus the security. If we wanted military security, we'd spend hundreds of thousands of dollars. As soon as Joe at Cobb Dormitory refuses to identify himself in five minutes, there would be an instant display at the main computer center. A University Police officer would be sent here."

"But we don't want military security here—that's overkill," he said. Tighter security and passwords that

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A 'DTH' interview

Undergraduate admissions director explains selection policy

By AMY TANNER
Assistant Managing Editor

Editor's note: Richard G. Cashwell is the director of Undergraduate Admissions at UNC. Recently, the DTH interviewed Cashwell to find out how and why students are admitted to the University.

DTH: Does UNC give a considerable amount of weight to a student's extra-curricular high school activities when considering him for admission, and if so, why?

Cashwell: The prime consideration in making an admissions decision is a student's past academic performance in two senses. One, the kind of courses you took in high school. You have got to do that judging in context because if you come from a little high school, they don't have calculus and French five. So, if you had a choice, did you choose to challenge yourself academically. Once we have established you are a serious student because you accepted the challenge and you have done well, then the other things become more of the decision makers. SAT scores, extra-curricular activities, recommendations, and maybe the writing sample will then become important in making the decision among students who essentially have the same kind of high school performance level and course selection. What an extra-curricular activity or a community activity or a church activity does is give us some idea of what kind of person we're dealing with. What you do with your time is a reflection of your character or how you think about things in general, and that can be very important in the process. It won't overshadow a poor academic performance in high school.

DTH: Do you think out-of-state children of alumni and athletes should be considered in the in-state quota?

Cashwell: I think it's clear that a state university has its first obligation to the

students who come from the state. You want to have some out-of-state students in your population. Among those out-of-state students, you are going to have children of alumni, athletes, musicians, artists, Morehead Scholars and ROTC scholarship students, and there is always going to be a push-pull. You will have some facets that will say we need a larger

out-of-state quota or that a wide variety of people should not be in that quota because they are recruited by us, whether they be Moreheads or whether you're talking about athletes. You get the other side that says as long as you turn down the first qualified youngster from the state of North Carolina you should not take any out-of-state students. So, there is always that push-pull confrontation to try to decide what is a correct quota that will give the institution the leavening that it needs by out-of-state students, but at the same time you've got to consider what your mission is first and foremost, and that is to deal with the N.C. youngster. I think 15 percent is a reasonable quota from out-of-state but there probably should be some exceptions to it — in instances when there is an association with the University, like the son or daughter of an alumnus, or maybe a brother or sister. A lot of times there is more interest to follow a brother or sister than there is to follow a mother or father and possibly an exception for students

who are recruited by the institution which would include students that we give scholarships to. That would be Moreheads, ROTC students, athletes, Johnstons, a wide variety of people whom we award scholarships as a device to encourage them to enroll. I think there is some logic to that. Where you say you stop is difficult.

DTH: Do you think it's a possibility that the number of out-of-state alumni's children will multiply so fast that at some point all out-of-state students will be people with special considerations?

Cashwell: I think that possibility is real if you look at the number of students who graduated 18 years ago and make some assumption about how many children they will have and how many children will be interested in UNC. At some point, the entire 15 percent will be children of alumni, if we treat the children of alumni in an admissions context the same way we do in-state students. If you make it a little more competitive or if you make out-of-state children of alumni compete for a certain number of spaces, which is what we will do this year, then you can control that, and if you do that it will become increasingly more difficult for an out-of-state son or daughter of an alumnus to be admitted here. This year we will maintain a level number so that while we will treat children of alumni separately and differently, the competition will be almost the same as it will for a



Richard G. Cashwell

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