

Football. Sports Editor Frank Kennedy gives us the lowdown on what to expect from this fall's squad. See page B1.



Drinking. Will raising the legal age to 21 make our highways safer? Stories below and in Perspective.



The Rat System For Virginia Military Institute students, college life is hardly like that in *Animal House*. See page 6.

The Daily Tar Heel

Serving the students and the University community since 1893

Drawing a blank?

Draw for *The Daily Tar Heel* instead. Jeff MacNelly did; so can you. See page 6C for more exciting details.

But it's not vacation
Sunny, with highs in the upper 80s. Lows in the 60s. Winds south to southwest, making for breezy sunbathing weather.

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Fans, foes expect 21 drinking age

Congress puts the heat on states

By WAYNE THOMPSON
Staff Writer

Both friends and enemies of a Congressional plan to force states to adopt a minimum drinking age of 21 expect that North Carolina will give in to federal pressure.

The 21 national drinking age bill adopted by Congress in June gives states without a 21 law until Oct. 1, 1986 to adopt one and until 1987 before the federal government begins to pull the plug on millions of dollars in federal highway funds currently targeted to states.

"It's inevitable," said T. Jerry Williams, executive vice president of the N.C. Restaurant Association, a group that fought unsuccessfully to keep the drinking age from being raised to 19 for beer and wine under the N.C. Safe Roads Act.

"If you ask me what the General Assembly is going to do," he said, "No. 1, they're going to adopt it unless there's a constitutional challenge from someone old enough to vote but not to drink under the 21 law."

"But it'll probably pass because North Carolina doesn't have the guts to fight for state's rights," Williams added.

House speaker Liston Ramsey agreed that the federal linkage to state highway funds makes a change in North Carolina law certain. "We'll put it off for awhile," he said, "but the cutoff of federal highway funds leaves us no choice."

North Carolina's share of the funds is \$291 million. Refusal to hike the age to 21 could mean the loss of about \$15 million to \$30 million under federal penalties for non-compliance — a 5 percent cutoff for states that hold out until 1987 and a 10 percent cut in funds for states holding out to '88.

"I-40 from Hillsborough to the Research Triangle Park is scheduled to be completed in 1987 or early 1988 and the project is budgeted at \$100 million," said James Cansler, UNC associate vice chancellor for student affairs. "The pressure is there and the idea is across the nation."

Nationwide opinion polls peg support for a national drinking age at 77 percent, and Congressional observers say they look for the influence of Mothers Against Drunk Driving to grow. Largely credited with the passage of the national drinking age bill, MADD President Candy Lightner, whose 13-year-old daughter was killed by a drunk driver, says local chapters will lobby hard against foot-dragging legislators.

Momentum could also be a factor as state legislatures begin to join states already with a 21 drinking age. Said Idaho State Rep. Linden Bateman before the bill became law: "If the federal legislation passes, the law will also pass in Idaho."

So far, 21 is the legal limit for all alcoholic beverages in 21 states: Washington, Oregon, Nevada, California, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, North Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mis-

Raising drinking age will lower alcohol market

By VANCE TREFETHEN
Business Editor

The passage of a bill in Congress to cut federal highway funds to states with drinking ages below 21 has many in the alcoholic beverage industry worried about declining sales.

"I'm sure it would hurt some," said Kim Scott, manager of Linda's, a Columbia Street bar. "It might hurt a lot. It depends on how many businesses go out and how many are left."

Some see the adoption of a higher drinking age having a dramatic effect on a college town like Chapel Hill.

"It's going to change the face of Chapel Hill," said Richard Wrazen, executive vice president and general manager of Harris Distributors. Some bars may become private clubs in order to survive under the new law, he said.

Another raise in the drinking age would probably affect the large distributors minimally, as it did last October when the drinking age was raised, said Wrazen. When the age was raised to 19, Harris Distributors experienced a slowdown in business, but did not have to lay off any employees.

News Analysis

souri, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Alaska. For six states it's 19: Alabama, Georgia, Florida, West Virginia, Tennessee, and Texas. Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut let you drink at 20 while Vermont, Louisiana and Hawaii let 18-year-olds drink.

Where does that leave North Carolina? With seven other states that have a 21 age for mixed drinks and a lower age for beer and some wine: Colorado, South Dakota, Kansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia and Ohio.

Once approved by the General Assembly, Student Body President Paul Parker says he sees big changes in campus life. "I'm sure alcohol will have to be banned on campus," says Parker, who is opposed to the 21 drinking age. "I think there's going to be more drunken driving with the law."

Cansler thinks the 21 age will have some positive effects. "I think the matter of under-age drinking will become less difficult," he said. "The statistical data on the relationship between drinking and driving is as compelling as any data can be."

While opponents to the national drinking age argue that the majority of responsible teen-age drivers are being discriminated against and that the passage of a 21 law would mean further federal intrusion into their affairs, statistics could be the nail in the coffin for reasonable arguments younger age drinkers can make.

North Carolina Division of Motor Vehicles' 1983 DUI arrest report showed more DUI arrests in the under 21 age group than any other. A national study by the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety of accident patterns in nine states that raised the drinking age to 21, showed an average 28 percent drop in fatal nighttime crashes involving under 21 age groups. Teen-agers from 16 to 19 also make up just 7 percent of licensed drivers but are involved in nearly 15 percent of the fatal crashes in which alcohol is a factor.

According to Cansler, the problem on this campus is the University's party-hearty image. "In the '40s, Chapel Hill was known as Whiskey Hill," Cansler said. "With that kind of reputation, it makes an alcohol education program hard to pull off."

For the drinking age pendulum to swing back from 21, responsible teen-age drivers will have to work harder promoting responsibility among those they know have problems with alcohol. That, at least, will improve the statistics. But observers say the key to convincing legislators to roll back the age could be three words — Give me the keys.

"We evaluated the situation and determined that there would be no terminations. It just put us in a position where we took a look at the total market and saw we would be hurt to a certain degree," Wrazen said.

Per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages would not be changed significantly if the drinking age were raised, Wrazen said.

"There's no real difference (in per capita consumption) in states that have an 18 minimum and states that have 19, 20 or 21 minimums."

But whatever the overall outcome, it seems clear that Chapel Hill bar and restaurant owners will be facing a different market.

"That (higher drinking age) would mean that 90 percent of the people in residence halls can't drink legally," said James Cansler, vice chancellor for student affairs. "Seniors will be the only people permitted under law to drink."

"If you raise the drinking age to 21, only 3,400 people on campus will be able to drink," said Student Body President Paul Parker. "That's not enough to keep them in business."



DTH/Charles Ledford

Sorority zoo

About 1,000 UNC women began sorority rush this weekend. In an effort to prevent rush from interfering with academics, the Panhellenic Council opted to hold rush earlier in the year and on only two weekends. Here, the sisters of Chi Omega sing a greeting to rushees Sunday.

Economy expected to continue growth

By VANCE TREFETHEN
Business Editor

The U.S. economy showed excellent performance during the first half of 1984, said two private economic reports released recently, and both agree that strong economic growth will continue through the rest of 1984 and probably into 1985.

"The United States economy is strong and should continue to be strong at least through the first half of 1985, although the growth rate will slow and inflation will rise during the next 12 months," said G.B. Carrier Jr., funds manager for First Union National Bank, in a prepared statement.

The rapidly growing economy has led to a large reduction in the number of

people out of work.

"Since the recovery began at the end of 1982, our economy has created 6.75 million new jobs, which is a strong performance. Actually, it is the biggest increase in the number of jobs in any recovery since 1950," Carrier said.

But what may be most surprising about the growth in economic activity and the number of jobs available is that they have occurred without an increase in the inflation rate.

"The other piece of good news is in the inflation picture. During the first quarter, inflation was a little less than 4.5 percent and in the second quarter only a little over 3 percent. That is also an unusually good performance, particularly in the face of such a strong economic up trend," said

Carrier.

Another important indicator of economic performance is the Gross National Product, or the sum total of all goods and services produced in the U.S. economy over a period of time.

"Real Gross National Product grew at the exceptional annual rate of 10.1 percent in the first quarter (of 1984)," said Richard Roberts, group vice president for the Funds Management Group at Wachovia Bank and Trust Co. in a prepared statement. "In the second quarter the rate slowed to 7.5 percent."

Working Americans are finding themselves with more disposable income these days — another factor which should help continue the economic recovery.

"Personal income rose through the first

two quarters, and consumers' ability to make further purchases of goods and services and sustain the expansion is strong," said Roberts. Looking to the future, experts predict that the first part of 1985 should see a continuation of the economic trends of this year, although a recession could occur again later in the year.

"The economy has enough momentum at this stage of the game to carry us well into 1985 without a recession," said Carrier. "As we move into 1985, I think we will see inflation heating up again, bringing on still higher interest rates than we are seeing now. And then at some point mid-to-late 1985, or even on into 1986, the economy probably will tip over into a recession again."

Ticket fraud

Illegal air fare discounts trouble for buyers, sellers

By JANET OLSON
Staff Writer

Beware of someone who may try to sell you a discount airline ticket. It may indeed be too good to be true.

Law enforcement authorities are conducting a nationwide search for people illegally selling discount airline tickets, and buyers of the tickets may end up behind bars as well.

As authorities have found many offenders undertaking illegal ticket sales on college campuses, students should beware

of anyone offering special discounts on tickets, said a Piedmont Airlines corporate security representative.

Although the idea of purchasing an airline ticket at a reduced price may seem tempting, Ned Comar, crime prevention officer for UNC police, said a person can be arrested on a federal charge for presenting an illegally purchased ticket at an airport.

Bob Prince, Piedmont corporate security representative at Smith-Reynolds Airport in Winston-Salem, said the

problem stemmed from the airlines' practice of selling tickets through the mail. The offenders order tickets through the mail and never pay the accompanying bill.

Many of the offenders are college students, Prince said, because they can easily avoid collection agencies.

"By the time we can get a collection agency after the student or take him to court, he has usually graduated and moved," Prince said.

Once a few students succeed at this practice, the problem spreads as more

people hear about it, he added.

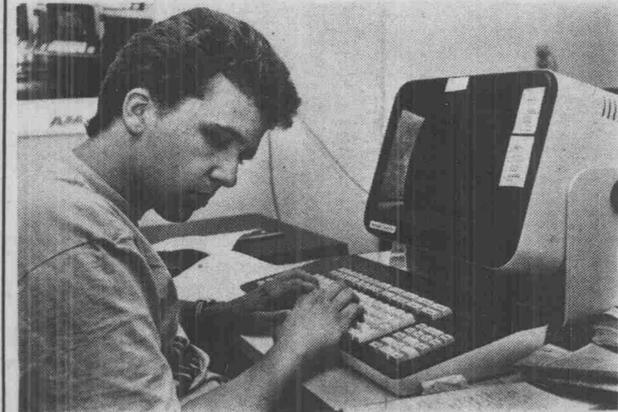
"There's always someone looking to make an easy buck," Prince said, "So when such a person hears of this, he's bound to try selling tickets to other people."

Comar said the problem has not been reported at UNC or at other campuses in the area, but added that students should use caution and should never purchase airline tickets from someone who

See TICKET on page 3

'DTH' enters computer age with \$95,000 system

By JEFF HIDAY
Editor



Staff writer Jim Zook types a story into new video display terminal.

Following a trend among college newspapers across the country, *The Daily Tar Heel* has purchased a \$95,000 computer system that will allow student reporters to write and edit stories on video display terminals.

Today's paper is the first regular edition of the *DTH* produced with the new computers.

The computer system has revolutionized the *DTH*, pointing it toward financial independence and almost eliminating the need for the manual typewriters the staff depended upon for so many years.

Until late June, when the computers were installed, the University Department of Printing and Duplicating typeset and positioned all *DTH* stories and advertisements. The *DTH* paid UPD about \$60,000 a year for the service.

Now, students both typeset the stories and place the copy on the pages, with the assistance of two full-time, paid

production coordinators hired by the *DTH*.

Also, students assume greater responsibility in that they become entirely responsible for seeing to it that the paper makes it to press each night. As usual, the paper must be ready by 12:30 a.m. each night for delivery to Hinton Press, in Mebane.

For the *DTH*, the switch has been a somewhat painful realization of the maxim "in with the new and out with the old."

It spells doom for Horace and Mildred, the beloved Associated Press Model 20 teletype machines who have been serving the paper faithfully for decades. In their stead, via telephone lines, news dispatches will feed directly into the computer.

Besides general mourning for Horace and Mildred, a few complaints have accompanied installation of the computers.

Several *DTH* writers and reporters

See COMPUTERS on page 4

A school should not be a preparation for life. A school should be life. — Elbert Hubbard