

The Daily Tar Heel

Serving the students and the University community since 1893

Volume 92, Issue 126
Thursday, February 14, 1985
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Take me out...

...to sunny Florida, where the UNC baseball team plays its season opener today against Stetson University. See page 9 for all the news on this year's talented lineup.

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

'Sensational' Hale leads Heels over Terps, 60-54

By FRANK KENNEDY
Sports Editor

All season long, North Carolina coach Dean Smith has called Steve Hale his best defensive player. Hale often lived up to that label, forcing turnovers in the zone-trap defense and slapping the ball away from noted speedsters like Maryland's Adrian Branch.

Last night in Cole Field House, Hale added a new look to his game, as he pulled down a career-high 12 rebounds as the Tar Heels held off Maryland, 60-54, to take over second place in the ACC.

Hale, who also had 12 points, six assists and two steals, outclassed Branch, beating him through the lane, down the baseline and around the high post. He capped off his performance with a critical three-point play with 2:40 remaining to move the Tar Heels ahead, 58-54.

"Let me tell you, Steve played a sensational game," Coach Smith said. "Branch was having a hard time with his shot with Hale on him."

UNC is now 19-5 overall and 6-3 in the ACC, while Maryland falls to 19-8, 5-4 in the ACC.

Most of Hale's boards came near the high post on tap-outs from big men Brad Daugherty and Warren Martin, and UNC outrebounded the Terps, 41-26, for their best board effort of the season.

"I just felt like I had to penetrate," Hale said, noting that he and guard Kenny Smith had been concentrating more on snaring the long rebounds. "I didn't feel like I could get my jumper over Branch."

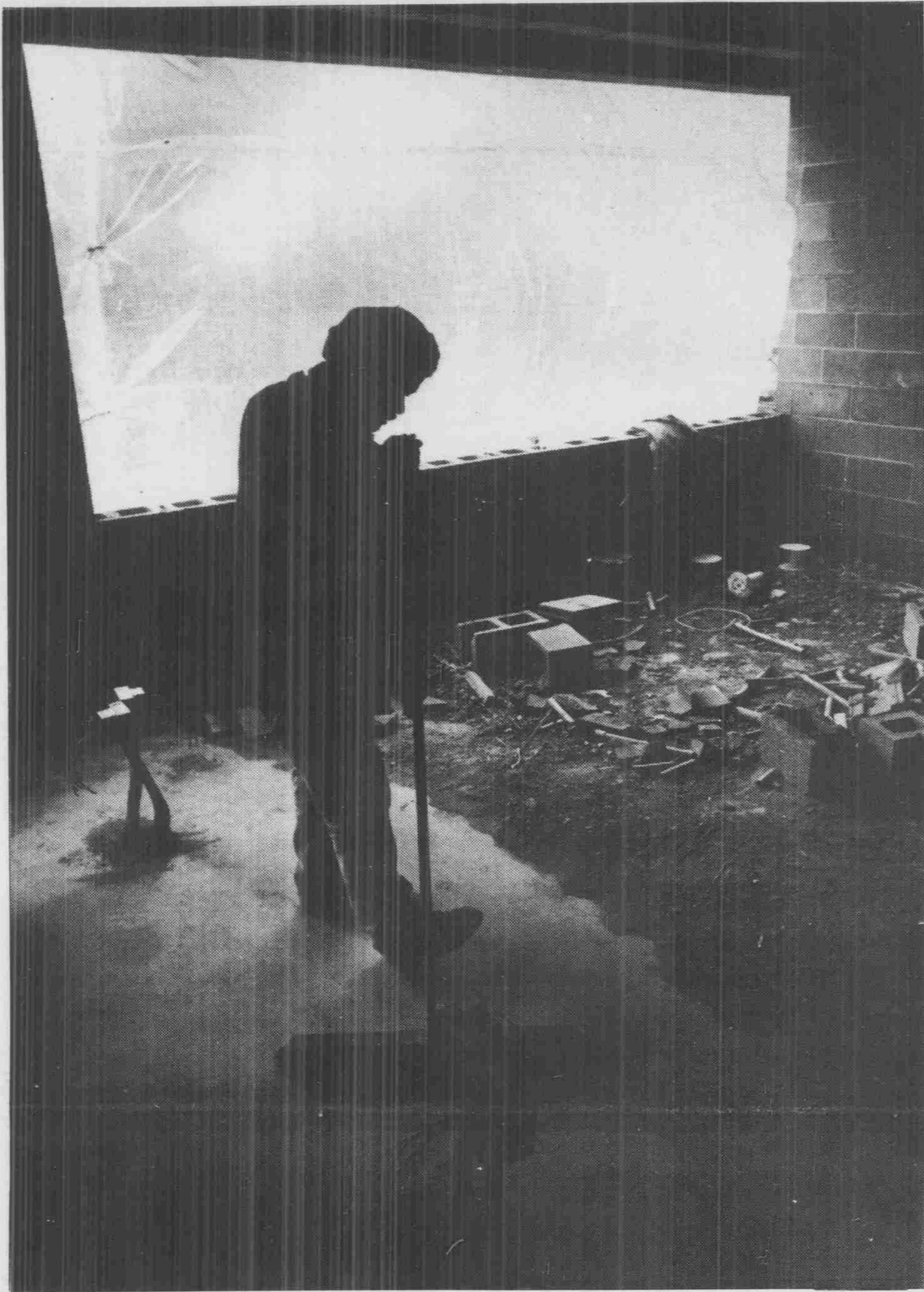
UNC's distinct height advantage was evident from the start. The Terps' tallest starter, 6-8 forward Len Bias, provided most of Maryland's early offense with difficult, in-your-face perimeter jumpers.

Daugherty was effective, scoring 21 points and six rebounds. "Brad was extremely dangerous," Coach Smith said. "He was extremely effective when he got the ball."

Much like their victory Sunday over LSU, the Tar Heels had to fight back from a 10-point first-half deficit. The Terps led 28-18 before UNC ran off a 17-4 streak and pulled ahead 35-32 at the half.

The Tar Heels extended their margin to seven early in the second half, then went cold from the field. Maryland pressed hard with a physical man-to-man defense and cut off the inside lanes

See MARYLAND page 7



Dorm debris

George Roberts, a bricklayer working on the new dormitory, sweeps away debris exceeding even the wildest of party litter that may grace its floor when it opens next year.

Posters stir controversy

Berger brings 'socialist' issue before Honor Court

By JANET OLSON
Staff Writer

Doug Berger filed a statement with the Honor Court yesterday, accusing a newly elected Campus Governing Council representative and another student of distributing negative campaign materials about him the night before Tuesday's runoff election.

Berger, unsuccessful in his bid for student body president, has accused Bill Peaslee, CGC representative for Granville Towers, and Rickey Peed of Grimes dormitory of violating the Student Code.

Berger said he had witnesses who said they saw Peaslee and Peed Monday night distributing posters that labeled him the socialist candidate.

"I have witnesses that will testify that Peaslee claimed he was working for me and seeking my election on the night before the runoff," Berger said. "Bill Peaslee was not authorized by me to work for my campaign. Peaslee is a

member of the College Republicans and has publicly stated opposition to my election."

Berger is accusing Peaslee of violating a section of the Student Code, which calls for a student's expulsion, suspension or lesser sanctions for the following:

- The knowing abuse of a position of trust or responsibility within the University community.

- The unauthorized use of the name of the University or the names of members or organizations in the University community.

Berger said he believed the offenses applied to Peaslee because he was a newly elected CGC representative for Granville, but he was unsure if they applied to Peed, who recently ran for CGC district 11 and lost. The witnesses will testify that they saw Peed helping Peaslee distribute the posters, Berger said.

Peaslee, contacted by phone yesterday, said he distributed some of the

posters that labeled Berger a socialist, but said he did not think his actions constituted an honor code violation.

"I think we had a lot of people who were in Student Government last year who lost this year and who are upset," Peaslee said. "But the election's over now, and it's time to start working for the campus. If Doug wants to go to the Honor Court, that's his decision."

By helping distribute the posters, Peaslee said he was within his First Amendment right to freedom of speech. "I really don't see anything wrong with what I did," he said.

Peed, who said he didn't know Peaslee, also said he'd done nothing wrong. "I'd just as soon not talk about it right now," he said.

But Berger said the two men's freedom of speech was not constitutionally protected because he did not have ample time to make a statement to disassociate himself from the posters.

Berger said he filed the complaint in

an attempt to discourage negative campaigning in future elections. "I seek these actions in order to deter future students from abusing the political process on this campus," he said.

Student Attorney General Keith Johnson said he could not comment on the case, but he said that in deciding if any case warranted the Honor Court's attention, he considered whether the case presented sufficient evidence and if it was under the Court's jurisdiction. The maximum time needed to complete an investigation is 10-14 days, Johnson said.

Berger said he also would consider filing a complaint against Peaslee and Peed in civil court.

According to the bylaws of the CGC, if Peaslee is convicted by the Honor Court, he will lose his seat on the CGC. The bylaws state, "Each member of the Council... shall not be on probation for violation of either the Honor Code of the Campus Code (or) under sentence of a student court."

Should UNC provide help for alcoholic students?

By GRANT PARSONS
Staff Writer

Does UNC need an on-campus alcohol treatment center?

According to Sue Gray, director of Student Health Education at Student Health Services: No. According to Fetzner Mills, who brought the question to students' attention in his recent campaign for student body president: Yes.

But while Carolina does not need an on-campus treatment center, Gray said, it should have a consolidated alcohol education and treatment-assessment program to determine if an individual really has an alcohol problem and what should be done about it.

"The University is not a rehabilitation facility," she said. "Serious rehabilitation efforts must remove the alcoholic from the University to get him away from his peer group, often the cause of student drinking, and Student Health

Services could not do that." Mills disagrees. "We've got 22,000 people here, and a social life that tends to revolve around drinking," he said. "The University is a community, and people expect the community to provide services such as this."

At present, students with serious drinking problems are referred to mental health facilities in the area, such as Alcoholics Anonymous, Orange-Person-Chatham Mental Health, local private physicians, or SHS Mental Health.

"Under the present system, the student can find help in dealing with an alcohol problem through the Student Health Services; it's just not a consolidated effort," Gray said.

Tin Slavin of Orange-Person-Chatham Mental Health, one of the facilities where alcoholic students are referred, said he saw seven to 10 new students per month, with half seeking

help on their own without campus referrals.

"That tells me that the present system does work," Gray said. "The people who want help are getting it."

Mills charges the present system is

lacking. His dissatisfaction stems from his personal experience with SHS.

When he first went to SHS for help, the tests he was given found no physical

See ALCOHOL page 9

Wallace says no added pressure as first female SBP

By GUY LUCAS
Staff Writer

Patricia Wallace made history Tuesday when she was elected the first woman student body president at UNC.

Wallace said she was aware before the campaign that no woman had ever been elected SBP, but "I felt that wasn't an issue, and we didn't make it an issue."

Her historic election has aroused some attention by people outside the University. Wallace said newspaper photographers showed up at her apartment just after she had gotten out of

the shower. She said a newspaper in Virginia, her home state, had also been trying to get in touch with her.

Although her election was a landmark on this campus, Wallace said she did not feel there would be any added pressure on her because of it.

"I don't feel that type of pressure really," she said. "I don't put a lot of weight in names or titles. I put a lot of weight in ideas."

She said she thought her election would probably encourage more women to run for SBP in the future.

Martin opposes drinking age rise

But N.C. likely to conform

By VANCE TREFETHEN
State and National Editor

Under pressure from the federal government, the N.C. General Assembly is considering proposals to raise the drinking age, and many expect the age to go up to 21 before long.

"Governor Martin predicts that the General Assembly will raise the drinking age," said David Balmer, Gov. Martin's deputy press secretary. "The U.S. House of Representatives has put them in a position where they will pretty much have to," he said.

Congress recently passed legislation denying portions of federal highway funds to states that do not raise their drinking ages to 21 by October 1986.

Balmer said the Governor opposed raising North Carolina's minimum age for beer and wine to 21 because such a move would penalize 19- and 20-year-olds who had good driving records.

"If you want to get drunks off the road, you pass legislation that controls drunk driving, not legislation that controls the drinking age," Balmer said.

But the potential loss of highway funding means the state needs to conform to the federal mandate, said state Rep. Daniel Lilley from Kinston, who introduced a bill in the House last week to raise North Carolina's drinking age for all beverages to 21.

"The primary reason was to prevent the loss of federal highway money," Lilley said.

In other states that raised their drinking age to 21, Lilley said, there was a substantial reduction in highway deaths among young adults.

Lilley's bill would take effect July 1, 1985, if passed. A similar proposal has been introduced by state Rep. John C. Hasty that would raise the age, but would set it at 20 for an interim period before finally raising it to 21.

The deadline set by the federal

government for the higher age is Oct. 1, 1986. After that date, a state loses five percent of its highway funds the first year and 10 percent during each succeeding year that it failed to pass a 21-year-old drinking age.

Loss of highway funds could seriously affect North Carolina's road system, said Cameron Lee, an administrative assistant at the N.C. Department of Transportation. The state would lose \$9.7 million during the first year and \$19 million a year in following years if the state did not pass the higher drinking age by the federal deadline, he said.

"We think five percent is a big deal. We also think 10 percent or \$19 million is a big deal. We have already more highway needs than we have funds for improvements," Lee said.

Lee said the proposed widening of U.S. 15-501 into a four-lane road might be delayed if those funds were lost. In addition, the completion of Interstate 40 could be slowed, although most of the stretches of I-40 in Durham and Orange Counties are scheduled for completion before the October 1986 deadline.

But the higher drinking age and probable reduction in retail sales of beer and wine have alcoholic beverage distributors upset.

"I think that it's a mistake," said John Saputo, president of Cary Wholesale Inc. in Raleigh. "The majority of the people between 18 and 21 are responsible. I think that that's a travesty against their maturity."

Saputo said the higher age would produce at least a 12 percent decrease in consumption. With a state tax of \$1.21 per case of beer, the state could actually lose more revenue from lower beer sales than it would save in federal highway funds, he said.

Resolution criticizes 'discriminatory' law

By GUY LUCAS
Staff Writer

The federal law requiring states to raise their minimum drinking age to 21 is discriminatory and violates Constitutional states' rights, according to a resolution passed Feb. 8 by the University of North Carolina Association of Student Governments.

Student Body President Paul Parker said the law amounted to blackmail.

"(The law) has allowed the federal government to blackmail states by tying up money," he said, adding that it set a dangerous precedent because the government would be able to take similar steps in the future with different issues.

"If this works once, they'll have no reason not to use it again," he said.

North Carolina would lose more by raising the drinking age than it would by leaving it at 19, Parker said. The state would lose \$9 million in tax revenue if the age were raised, and that plus the losses by businesses would exceed the \$19 million in highway funds the state stands to lose, he said.

The federal requirement discriminates against an age group but does not attack the problem of drunk driving, Parker said.

"It's not targeting the 35-year-old drinker. It's not targeting the 45-year-old drinker," he said. "It's a blanket bill... It affects both responsible and irresponsible drinkers."

The UNCASG resolution cited statistics from a report done for the U.S. Department of Commerce showing that 18-to-21-year-olds were less frequently involved in alcohol-related crashes than 21-to-27-year-olds and 45-to-54-year-olds. Crashes involving 18-to-21-year-olds were alcohol-related 6.7-8.7 percent of the time, those of 21-to-27-year-olds were alcohol-related 10.6 percent of the time, and alcohol was involved in those of 45-to-54-year-olds 18.9 percent of the time.

The resolution said an increase in the drinking age would cause an increase in drunken driving, accidents and deaths, Parker said this would apply even more in college towns such as

Chapel Hill because school administrations would have to make drinking on campus illegal.

"Students would go to apartments and condominiums, and they would have to leave campus to drink," thus causing more students to drive after drinking, he said.

There is no proof that raising the drinking age would lower the number of alcohol-related accidents, Parker said. The resolution cited a study done at Boston University that concluded an increase in the drinking age in many states had no effect on the number of traffic deaths. In fact, an increase in alcohol-related road deaths followed an increase in the drinking age in Maine, Montana, Florida and Minnesota, where traffic fatalities increased fourfold.

The resolution went on to say that statistics for 1980 to 1983 showed that four of the states with the best records for reducing traffic fatalities allowed 18- and 19-year-olds to drink.

Parker said the federal requirement was "taking away rights from a select group of adults" without proof that it would do any good.

"(The law) is illogical, and, number two, it's discriminatory," he said, explaining that people are considered adults at age 18 and the new law would not bar other adults from drinking.

The resolution likens the law to Prohibition, and Parker agreed. "I think obviously it will be on a much smaller scale," he said, but he said he thought the results would be similar.

"It breeds disregard for the law," he said. The state and the government will have a hard time justifying it if statistics do not back it up, he added.

Parker said that while the members of UNCASG agreed with the goals of groups like Mothers Against Drunk Driving, they did not agree with this federal law as a means to help the drunk driving problem.

The resolution called on the state to hold open hearings across the state, including on the 16 campuses of the UNC system, before enacting legislation that would raise the drinking age.

probably help her in her job as SBP.

"I have a greater understanding and can probably empathize better with minority students and just students in general who are discriminated against," she said.

She said also that her upbringing taught her to look at a person as a person first and not as a minority. She grew up color blind and sex blind, she said, and she found that when she came to UNC people tended to have a different view of minorities and women here.

Every child ought to be more intelligent than his parents — Clarence Darrow