

Around Town

Newsletter, class recognized

Carolina Family, a newsletter for parents of UNC—Chapel Hill undergraduate students, and the UNC Class of 1985 gift project both received gold medals from the 1985 Council for the Advancement and Support of Education (CASE) annual recognition program.

In choosing *Carolina Family*, judges reviewed the newsletter's objectives and success, as well as all-around excellence in the publishing of newsletters, content, editing, writing, photography and printing.

The Class of 1985 received its medal on the basis of student involvement making a significant contribution to an advancement activity.

Funds raised for merger study

Nearly \$6000 has been raised for the Carrboro-Chapel Hill Merger Study. The goal is \$15,000, but no single contributor can give more than \$500. Orville Campbell, editor and publisher of *The Chapel Hill Newspaper*, says that when \$10,000 is raised, they would begin taking bids from consulting groups to carry out the study. This will be the first time that an in-depth study has been made on the merging of Chapel Hill and Carrboro.

Evening College: registration

Applications for UNC—CH's

Evening College will be accepted through July 22. Registration will be Aug. 19-21 in Room 205 of the Student Union and classes will begin on Aug. 22.

Twenty-eight undergraduate courses will be offered in the program, which serves non-degree students who take courses for personal enrichment and also those considering degree programs. Academic credit is received for all courses.

For more information, write Evening College, 214 Abernethy Hall 002A, UNC—CH, Chapel Hill, N.C., 27514 or call 962-1134.

Dairy Board sponsors research

Two researchers from UNC—CH will study the correlation of calcium intake activity and bone density in college-age women through a research project sponsored by the National Dairy Promotion and Research Board. The two are Dr. John J.B. Anderson, professor of nutrition, and Dr. Roy V. Talmadge, professor emeritus of surgery and pharmacology. The study will involve 1,000 women between the ages of 18 and 21 at UNC—CH, Duke and North Carolina Central, and should give a lead on decreasing the risk of osteoporosis, an often crippling disease that leaves bones brittle, common among American women.

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Sullivan Principles.

"Students are out of session, so reaction was very quiet," admits UC spokeswoman Valeria Sullivan, but she denies the June meeting was scheduled to avoid student confrontation.

About 50 protesters attended the meeting anyway, she noted, and "when the regents voted against full divestiture, (the protesters) got up screaming 'We'll be back in the fall'."

Sixteen protesters were arrested for disrupting the meeting at which Illinois' trustees rejected total divestiture.

Delaying the meeting until June "didn't affect the nature of student interest," says Illinois regents' spokesperson Earl Porter. "And when the Student Government association shows official response, we take it seriously."

Minnesota's regents postponed discussing divestment until a June meeting in Minneapolis "so we could have the discussion on the main campus," explains regents' Secretary Duane Wilson.

"Our policy is not to invest in a company unless it adheres to the Sullivan Principles, or unless no

alternative is available that will yield the same results," he continues.

At their between-semester meeting, Princeton's trustees restated a "deeply felt opposition to all forms of racism, including apartheid," but rejected total divestiture as "not effective or appropriate."

Observers expect Cornell, Stanford, Florida and Oklahoma administrators will simply reaffirm existing investment policies at upcoming summer meetings.

"The Cornell trustees decided against a student resolution for a full moratorium on South Africa-related investment," reports Cornell Student Government leader Bern Weintraub.

"Now they won't deal seriously with the issue until fall," he predicts.

But the spring protests have forced some administrators to weigh the Sullivan Principles more heavily.

Oklahoma's regents endorse the Sullivan principles, but may now make them part of the Universities' official investment policy now, Student Government President Blaine Wesner says.

And some of the major spring demonstrations have resulted in big stock sales.

Iowa officials say they'll sell \$2.25 million in South Africa-related stock in IBM, Texaco, General Motors, and General Electric.

New Mexico's divestiture may amount to as much as \$1.23 million,

protestors say, but a regents' spokesperson says budget officers don't know how much is invested, how long it will take to divest or which stock will be sold first.

Other administrators say they favor divestment, but fear selling the stocks could cost their schools' money.

As fiscal officers, they are obligated legally to manage their stock portfolios as profitably as possible. If they don't, they can be sued personally.

"Georgetown University has \$15.5 million invested in companies in South Africa," reports Georgetown spokesperson Janet Lane. "Of that, \$2.3 million is in non-Sullivan companies. The University investment committee is willing to divest it, but only over a reasonable period of time" to avoid losses.

"Full divestiture could cost about \$100 million." Cal's Sullivan estimates. "The board didn't speak to that directly when they voted against total divestment, but they have a fiduciary responsibility to retirement and endowment fund investments."

Iowa's Grinnell University has sold some South Africa-related stock "in the course of the normal sale of securities," says Treasurer Robert Anderson. "We're making no conscious effort to divest. We're just buying and selling securities."

The Tar Heel

New drinking age to alter Carolina social scene

By Joy Thompson
Staff Writer

Eager freshmen who plan to test the new drinking laws when they arrive at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill this fall may become very discouraged. According to Attorney Dave Kirkman, Chapel Hill, once dubbed "The Drinking Capital of the World," is one of the most strict enforcers of drinking laws in the state.

"In other areas (of the state), the police may not be so tough on underage drinking," Kirkman said. "But they're extremely tough here."

Since the state law raising the drinking age for beer and unfortified wine to 19 went into effect last fall, the University has become tougher on underage drinking, too.

Tripp Doepner, orientation commissioner at the University, said there will be no alcohol served at freshmen orientation functions this year.

"The orientation counselors are not working with bars," Doepner said. And this fall fraternities are instituting a dry rush program, he added.

"We're not telling them (the freshmen) not to drink," Doepner said. The counselors are just following University policy of a completely dry orientation. No alcohol is allowed at any University function during orientation week in the fall.

"There are a lot of freshmen who think they can get away with it," said Kirkman, who works with the University's Student Legal Services. "But if you are 18 and you're caught purchasing beer, the courts can take away your license."

Kirkman said a lot of students he knows have been caught and have been surprised at how harsh the penalties are.

"Just having beer in your possession can result in a pretty steep fine," Kirkman added.

If a 19-year-old lends his driver's license to his 18-year-old roommate so he can purchase beer, both of the

students will lose their licenses, Kirkman said.

"Bar owners and police are really good at catching fake i.d.'s around here," Kirkman said. Police have also been coming down hard on businesses in the area he said.

Undercover police from the state have even come into local bars and restaurants to check identifications, he said. The police have also been known to set bar owners up with students who look like they are 22-years-old or older Kirkman said.

"The courts can fine waiters or waitresses who serve alcohol to underage people and can also punish the owners of the bar," Kirkman said. The state Alcoholic Beverage Commission can even go as far as to revoke the business' beer or alcohol license, he added.

"If a bar owner serves alcohol to an underage person and that person goes out and has a wreck, the bar can be sued," Kirkman said.

Regardless of the steep penalties involved with underage drinking, he does not think the new drinking age will have much affect on drinking, Kirkman said.

"Over the past 10 years it's been more and more popular to drink beer and less and less popular to smoke marijuana," Kirkman said.

Drinking is part of the college culture, Kirkman said. Myra Carpenter, who works at the Center for Alcohol Studies at the University agreed.

"Generally your fraternity (and sorority) members are heavier drinkers than non-fraternity members," Carpenter said. "And generally the preferred beverage is beer."

According to a study made by the Center for Alcohol Studies "the average Greek drinks the equivalent of 40 beers per month." It was also discovered that there are more male heavy drinkers than female, and that as the students' class increases so do the number of heavy drinkers.

Freshmen, the study reported, tended to drink more at dormitory socials.

Most women are characterized as light drinkers, and men were found to be more likely to drink and drive. Males knew more about the effects of alcohol on the body than females.

Males were also found to have more positive attitudes toward drinking than females. Greeks also had more positive attitudes toward drinking than non-Greeks.

"A significant number of students have drinking problems," Carpenter said. "One thing to keep in mind, though, is that a drinking problem with respect to college students is different from that of a middle-age adult."

According to the study, student drinking problems include hangovers, nausea, drinking while driving, missing classes because of hangovers, passing out after having too much to drink, fighting after drinking and not remembering what happened while drinking.

The findings of the study are used by the center to help develop effective programs to inform students in general and to help those students who do have problems with alcohol.

"There are students who have the disease, alcoholism," Carpenter said, "but that would be a small percentage of the college population."

There are a number of reasons why students drink as much beer as they do, Carpenter said.

"One major factor is it's availability with regard to the drinking age," Carpenter said. Students don't have to go to an ABC store to purchase beer, she said; they just have to go to the grocery store.

"And beer is cheap," Kirkman added.

Kirkman and Carpenter agreed that another factor is peer pressure.

"(Drinking) is a means for socializing," Carpenter said. It brings students together, especially in fraternities, she said.

Carpenter and Kirkman also agreed that the freedom of being a college student was a factor. For most students reaching the legal drinking age coincides with going to college, Carpenter said.

"For a lot of (freshmen), college is the first time they're away from their parents," Kirkman said. "They can keep beer in their refrigerator, and they can go out to a bar, and they don't have to worry about coming home to mom and dad with alcohol on their breath."

Although the age limit might not have a big effect on student drinking habits, it has caused some concern among local bars, according to Kirkman.

"A number of bars in Chapel Hill have closed down (as a result of the new drinking age)," Kirkman said. These bars include Linda's Bar, The Upper Deck, Back Street and Harrison's he said.

Some of the other bar owners have said they've been slightly affected by the age 19 drinking age rise but are more concerned about the rise to 21, according to an article in the *Daily Tar Heel* earlier this year.

A new law raising the drinking age to 21 recently passed the General Assembly and will go into effect this fall. Currently, people 19 years of age are permitted purchase beer and unfortified wine. When the new law goes into effect, no one under the age of 21 will be allowed to purchase beer or unfortified wine.

"It's going to be a mess (when the new law goes into effect)," Kirkman said, "because most undergraduates are under 21, and I think they are going to be very resourceful when trying to get beer or wine."

Popular 21 and 22-year-olds will start purchasing more beer for minors, students will make even more fake identifications, and others will even ride down to South Carolina and come back with a trunkload of beer, he said.

"I'm sure it (the new age limit) will

have a definite impact on students," Carpenter said, "because it will limit a vast number of undergraduates from becoming legal drinkers. "Some students (abstainers) could care less," Carpenter said. "Then there would be some that will resent it."

However, there is nothing the students could do about it, because "the drinking age is not set by the University," Carpenter said.

"Not much can be done about it other than on the public policy level," she said. Even there, she added, little can be done because, all states are being encouraged to raise the drinking age by the federal government.

The federal government, through the Safe Roads Act, has threatened to cut funds for states to build highways if the states do not increase their drinking age limits to 21 by October, 1986.

The Safe Roads Act was encouraged into adoption by research done on the drinking age's affect on highway accidents, according to Linda Rudissill, who works in the Highway Safety Office at the University.

"We did see in other states that accidents and fatalities increased when the age limit was lowered," Rudissill said. "As the age limit increases, accidents and fatalities decrease."

Kirkman said the age limit increase might reduce the number of people driving while under the influence, because students will not be going to bars; they will be drinking in their rooms.

"But on that same token," Carpenter added, "there will be people out on the roads (attending) parties."

"The good thing about having bars down town is that you can walk home," Carpenter said. "If people go to apartment complexes and get smashed, they'll be out on the roads."