

Weather

Today: Mostly cloudy and cooling with a 30 percent chance of rain. High 58. Low 38.
Friday: Mostly cloudy. High 65. Low 42.

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Chapel Hill, North Carolina

UNC professor discusses Waldheim's past See story page 2

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Khadafy comes out of hiding

Associated Press
TRIPOLI, Libya — Moammar Khadafy emerged from two days' seclusion late Wednesday, condemned the United States for its air attack on Libya and vowed that his people are ready to fight on and die.
But the Libyan leader, whose baby daughter was killed in the raid, told Americans, "We will not kill your children. We are not like you, we do not bombard cities."
Khadafy's appearance on Libyan television, during which he disclaimed responsibility for the anti-American terror attacks, dispelled speculation he had left the country or had been killed or seriously injured in the Tuesday morning raid, staged by waves of U.S. war planes that dumped one bomb just 10 yards from the Khadafy residence in his fortress headquarters here.
The Reagan administration on Wednesday received intelligence indicating that Khadafy had fled his Tripoli headquarters and gone into the Libyan desert, government sources said. They said Khadafy might have been wounded in Monday night's raid.
Speculation of a coup in Libya moved through Washington, and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said reports of gunfire in Tripoli could indicate that "there may well be some people... who are trying to take matters into their own hands."
For almost two full days after the damaging U.S. air bombardment of Tripoli, Khadafy had remained out of sight. Earlier Wednesday, he failed to appear for a promised meeting with journalists at his headquarters.

Then, at 11:15 p.m. (4:15 p.m. EST), the Libyan leader appeared on state television, dressed in a white army uniform and speaking in a studio with a map of Africa behind him.
"We are ready to die and we are ready to carry on fighting and defending our country," he declared, speaking in Arabic.
He said President Reagan "has issued orders to his armed forces to kill our children. We have not issued any orders to murder anybody."

100 Libyans killed

The attacks, which the United States said were targeted on five security and military installations in Tripoli and the eastern Libyan city of Benghazi, also severely damaged a civilian neighborhood in Tripoli. Western diplomats said at least 100 people, and probably many more, were killed in Tripoli alone.
Doctors said Khadafy's 15-month-old adopted daughter, Hana, was among the dead, and his two sons, aged 4 and 3 1/2, were seriously injured.
Khadafy said Reagan "should be put on trial as a war criminal and murderer of children."
Libya had not issued orders to murder anyone, Khadafy said, alluding to U.S. allegations that the Libyan government plotted the bombing of a Berlin nightclub April 5 in which a U.S. soldier was killed and 63 other Americans were injured.
"Even those who carried out operations in Europe are unknown persons," he said. "Who knows them?"

Perhaps the American intelligence carried out these operations. Possibly a Palestinian carried them out. Anyone else could have carried out these operations."
The Arab leader, identified as a financial and political supporter of many guerrilla groups worldwide, said he would not cease those activities.
"We will not abandon our incitement of popular revolution, whatever raids they carry out," he said.
Khadafy's long public absence after the American attack touched off a flood of rumors around the world — that he had left the country, had been wounded, or was dead. It could not be immediately determined whether his TV appearance was live or taped, but his discussion of the raid proved he had survived it.
After the 21-minute speech, demonstrations broke out in the streets of Tripoli and drivers honked their horns, apparently in joy over their leader's speech.

Gunfire over Tripoli

Earlier Wednesday night, anti-aircraft fire streaked the black skies over this seaside capital for a second day and gunfire ricocheted around the headquarters compound. Government officials denied the street gunfire signaled factional fighting among the Libyans.
Anti-aircraft crews first opened up in mid-afternoon Wednesday at what officials said was a high-flying U.S. reconnaissance jet. A Washington source acknowledged that reconnaissance planes had flown over this.

See LIBYA page 8

Events leading to U.S. attack

Associated Press
Here is a brief account of the events that led to the U.S. attack on Libya.

MARCH 22, 1986 — A three-carrier U.S. battle group begins exercises off Libya's coast in the Mediterranean Sea. It follows January exercises conducted in the wake of terrorist attacks Dec. 27 at Rome and Vienna airports.

MARCH 23 — U.S. planes extend their operations below the "line of death" drawn by Libyan leader Moammar Khadafy across the Gulf of Sidra. He claims those waters are Libyan, not international waters as claimed by the United States.

MARCH 24 — Libya fires surface-to-air missiles, missing U.S. aircraft. The United States retaliates, saying it hit two Libyan patrol boats and a missile battery at Sirte, Libya.

MARCH 25 — The United States renews its attack, hitting the missile site again and two more Libyan boats.

APRIL 2 — A bomb explodes in the passenger cabin of a TWA jetliner over Greece, killing four Americans. Arab terrorists are

suspected.

APRIL 5 — A bomb explodes in a West Berlin nightclub, killing an American soldier and a Turkish woman and injuring 230 others, including 63 Americans.

APRIL 7 — U.S. Ambassador to West Germany Richard Burt says there is "clear evidence that there is Libyan involvement" in the Berlin bombing.

APRIL 9 — President Reagan calls Khadafy "the mad dog of the Middle East," and says the United States is ready to respond if it has sufficient evidence that Libya is behind terrorist attacks on Americans.

APRIL 10 — Gen. Bernard Rugers, supreme allied commander in Europe, says there is indisputable evidence that the nightclub bombing can be linked to a worldwide network of terrorists set up by Khadafy.

APRIL 13 — The United States presses its campaign for European support for some action against Khadafy. U.S. Ambassador Vernon Walters meets with European leaders while U.S. air carriers stand by in the Mediterranean.

Vonnegut speaks to a full house

By RACHEL ORR Staff Writer

The mischief created by the human brain is the source of mankind's problems, a relaxed Kurt Vonnegut, Jr. told a full house in Memorial Hall Wednesday night during the Carolina Union Forum Committee's final lecture of the year.
"Whatever we've got to do to save ourselves," 64-year-old Vonnegut said, "is to become stupid the way we should be."
"We have this big computer (the brain)... It's telling people all over the world, 'why don't you kill yourself,' and people do it."
Vonnegut, who published his first novel in 1951, also linked many of today's problems to people's concepts of an ideal life.



Kurt Vonnegut Jr.

"I think I know what causes our high divorce rate," he said. "It's stories."
He said that people are accustomed to stories where the hero gets into trouble and then gets out again, and added that President Ronald Reagan was trying to enact this storyline for the American public.
"(Reagan)... thinks he's supposed to entertain us," Vonnegut said. "He thinks he's supposed to get us into trouble and get us out again."
"We have a president sent over by Central Casting because he looks like a president," he said.
The leaders of the Western world are "tragically hooked to the preparations for war," Vonnegut said. Their first priority will always be war preparations because of their compulsive addiction.
"We have trusted power to people who are sick," he said. "If Western civilization were a person," he said, "we should be directing him to the nearest War-Preparers Anonymous meeting."
The extent of our civilization's greatness is linked to meditation, and Western society meditates through books, he said. "If we casually give up this form of meditation, we lose the core of Western civilization."
Literary masterpieces do not follow an up-and-down pattern like stories such as "Cinderella," even though the "Cinderella curve" is our society's favorite storyline, he said.

"So many of us like that story because it is our religion," Vonnegut said. The Bible also follows the Cinderella curve, he said.
However this story line does not make a masterpiece, he said.
"We recognize 'Hamlet' as a masterpiece because Shakespeare tells us the truth about life," he said. In "Hamlet" we can't tell the good news from the bad news, which is the reality of life, Vonnegut said.
"You will be truly grown-up if you realize your life is supposed to be level," he said. "Only stories are supposed to be stories. Your lives are supposed to be dead level."
Vonnegut said most creative writers were not in the English departments of universities. "Creative writers very seldom come out of English departments because English majors have good taste."
"The purpose of English departments is to create a 'civilized human being,'" he said.
Most masterpieces are created by people with nothing, Vonnegut said. But these people have the passion to be writers.
"Whatever you look for in a would-be writer is the urgency to communicate something," he said.



DTH/Charlotte Cannon

Socc-air

Freshman Darren Royer (airborne), Christopher Mumford (left) and Michael Taylor (right) practice goal-tending techniques on Finley

Field Tuesday afternoon. All three are training for the soccer season which begins in the fall.

Lillie refused board reappointment

By SUZANNE JEFFRIES Staff Writer

The Student Congress voted 13-5-1 against Student Body President Bryan Hassel's appointment of Bruce Lillie to the position of Elections Board chairman for the 1986-87 academic year in its meeting Wednesday night.
Lillie was Elections Board chairman for 1985-86 and many congress members' concerns centered on his handling of the Feb. 4 election.
A primary concern of most of the representatives was the final Elections Board ruling in the controversial issue

of former Student Body President candidate David Brady and the T-shirts members of his fraternity had made to advertise his campaign.
Representative Dave Edquist (Dist. 1) asked Lillie how long he had known about the T-shirts, and how long it had taken him to talk with Brady about them.
"(The T-shirt controversy) basically dragged the whole elections process in the mud," Edquist said.
Lillie said there were approximately 48 hours between when he found out about the T-shirts and when he talked

with Brady.
"I had to find out if there was a legal basis or any proof about David knowing about the T-shirts," he said. "If I couldn't prove it, I couldn't kick him out of the election."
Lillie said he did his best to investigate the T-shirts. He said he talked to Brady, members of his fraternity and the people who raised the complaint.
Graduate student congress representatives' concerns centered on Lillie's handling of the elections.
"I was upset with Mr. Lillie's callous disregard for graduate students," Brad

Torgan (Dist. 4) said.
Edquist said that many students in Craige dormitory were unable to vote for Residence Hall Association president, and some voting booths had been closed too early.
Torgan moved to send the act for Lillie's appointment back to the Rules and Judiciary Committee for further consideration. "You don't reward incompetence," he said.
Lillie was the only name submitted to the Rules and Judiciary committee. See STUDENT CONGRESS page 8

Women are underrepresented in campus offices

By GUY LUCAS Staff Writer

Women comprise the majority of UNC's student body, yet men hold most elected offices and other high-visibility and leadership positions in student groups.
While women often make up most of a group's members, just under half of the organizations receiving Student Activities Fees funds are led by women. Women lead only about one-third of the largest groups and are more likely to try to get positions they have to apply for, rather than run for election.
Women comprise 56.7 percent of the general student body, outnumbering men 11,924 to 9,108, according to figures from the University Registrar's office. They are 59.5 percent of the undergraduate population and 54.8 percent of graduates, but only 14 of 49 candidates for offices in February's campus elections were women, not including write-in candidates, and only one woman ran for a campus-wide office.
Women who have held leadership positions on-campus said in interviews during the past week that this underrepresentation of women probably was because many women have been reluctant to step into positions traditionally held by men.
"Because in the past women have been excluded from leadership positions, many are reluctant to take on the responsibility of a

leadership role," said Student Congress Speaker Jaye Sitton (Dist. 11). As speaker of the congress, Sitton is vice president of the student body and the second-highest ranking member of Student Government. She is one of four women in the 23-member congress.
"A woman, I think, has to work harder to prove herself in a lot of positions," Sitton said. Pressure to perform comes from other people expecting a woman to do worse than men, she said, but there also is some imagined pressure that women put on themselves.
"There are still some people who have doubts about a female's ability to handle a leadership position with the same quality as a male," Sitton said. "But there are people to whom gender makes no difference."
Former Student Body President Patricia Wallace said she wasn't sure if traditional role-model blocks kept women from trying to get leadership positions, because she was raised to believe that gender didn't matter. Wallace was the first female student body president in UNC's history.
"A lot of women who put themselves in the visible positions on-campus have been raised in an environment where there aren't those (traditional) male-female differences," she said.
"In a number of (student) organizations, women are the trenchmen," Wallace said. "They're not interested in the glamorous jobs.

They're more interested in getting involved and doing the work."
Sibby Anderson said women were expected to serve submissive roles and support men in their positions but not achieve by themselves. Anderson was president of the Black Student Movement and currently is an executive assistant in Student Government.
"I often was confronted with non-supportive attitudes," she said. "On a campus where it is dominated by white males, it was difficult as a black female to be accepted as a leader."
Anderson said one of her first experiences with the entrenched dominance of males occurred last year when some of the BSM leaders were trying to think of people who could run for BSM president.
"The first thing that came to everybody's mind was what male would make a good candidate," she said. Only after no one could think of a male would anyone start thinking of female candidates, she said.
Former Student Attorney General Mary Evans said people often were surprised to find out at my office, people would ask to see the student attorney general, even though I was sitting there," she said.
Student Body President Bryan Hassel said the great majority of people working in the

executive branch of Student Government were women, but only eight of his 20 executive assistants were female. Not many people applied for the positions, he said, and the ratio of men to women is representative of all the applications he received.
Hassel said he thought traditional male dominance in society could be one reason why more women didn't apply for the executive assistant positions.
"If the campus reflects the same male-dominance bias our U.S. government does, that means our generation hasn't made that many strides in eliminating sexism," he said. "For a lot of people, sexism or feminism isn't an issue anymore. Now they say it isn't a problem anymore or say, 'Oh, that doesn't affect me.'"
Director of women's studies Jane DeHart-Mathews said the women's situation on campus was part of a larger pattern in society that was slow to change because it had been in place so long.
"I think it probably has to do with the fact that this is a co-ed institution, and in co-ed institutions men traditionally have held most elected positions," she said. "Women in the past have deferred to their male counterparts, sometimes consciously, sometimes unconsciously."
"Obviously, this is beginning to change, but I think you really have to look at this in a

historical context. Attitudes change very slowly," she said.
More women became involved in politics in the 1970s and ran for elected office, DeHart-Mathews said, and that pattern has continued.
"Women historically haven't been taught to compete," she said. "Part of the electoral process is competing and selling yourself... It has been difficult for women to articulate that (they think they are the best qualified candidates), to sell themselves in that way."
"It's not that women students think it's not appropriate to run for office, or other students don't think it's appropriate, but the process of campaigning involves selling oneself," DeHart-Mathews said.
Women are making gains, but they haven't yet reached parity with men—they are not holding positions proportional to their percentage of the population, she said.
Sitton said campus organizations could help speed parity by making an effort to recruit women and deal with women's issues.
"Women themselves need to take the initiative in assuming such (leadership) roles," she said. By getting involved, women can make it easier for other women to get into leadership roles, Sitton said.
"Just by running a credible race, (women)

See WOMEN page 3

Talent alone cannot make a writer. There must be a man behind the book. — Emerson