

CULTURE
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talist terrorists do not."

But he added, "I do not think the vast majority of Christians, Muslims or Jews subscribe to these radical interpretations of faith."

Roger Owen, a professor of Middle Eastern history at Harvard University, said U.S. culture, not religious differences, played a primary role in the development of tensions.

Owen said the United States initially was welcomed by Middle Eastern countries because it opposed European colonization. But he said that welcome was worn out when U.S. cultural products began to creep into the Middle East and the rest of the Islamic world. He said, "(Muslims) don't like Hollywood, they don't like drugs, they don't like the things dumped on them from the West."

Power Politics

While some feel the tensions are related to culture, others claim they are more politically based.

"I don't think the Crusades then led to the crusades now," said Bruce Lawrence,

a Duke University professor of religious studies and author of a book on Islamic fundamentalist violence. "The underlying causes (of tension) have to do with economic and political changes."

"I think the history of the last 50 years tells me ... that the Muslim world is part of the global economy. ... Most of what is called the Muslim world has not fared well in the global economy."

Lawrence said the failure of Middle Eastern countries in the global economy results from the fact that most of them have a system of dependent capitalism—they have had to rely on foreign governments for most of their national incomes, which come primarily from oil exports to Western nations like the United States.

Still others feel the tension is a direct result of past U.S. foreign policy.

"(The Muslims) don't like the way we behave," said Sarah Shields, a UNC history professor who teaches a course on the history of Islam. "It's not a culture clash. This is about particular power relationships and particular policies."

Shields said the U.S. government's past support of leaders with poor human rights records, including the shah of Iran and Saddam Hussein, has created confusion and resentment toward Americans.

"Right now the Saudi government is doing horrible things, and the American government is supporting them," she said.

Ibrahim Hooper, a spokesman for the Council on American-Islamic Relations, said two causes of Islamic anger toward the United States are well known: American support of Israel and sanctions on Iraq. "Those two things have caused a lot of tension in the Muslim world," Hooper said. "But it doesn't give you the right to fly a plane into a building."

Historically, U.S. military and financial backing of Israel has irritated the leadership of many Muslim nations.

But Hooper said while opinions between the United States and Muslim countries differ, the notion of a cultural clash between the two is unfounded. "It's a bit of a myth because you are better able to be a Muslim in this country than you are in many parts of the world," he said. "In many so-called Muslim countries, there are restrictions on what you can do. If you live and travel in the Muslim world, you'll find most people love Americans."

Peace, Love and Capitalism

Theories about how to resolve tensions between the Middle East and the United States are as varied as the theories of what causes the tension.

Shields said both sides should re-examine some of their policies. "Perhaps if we change some of our policies and they change some of their policies, we won't necessarily have to be in conflict."

Shields said American foreign policy should always be supportive of human rights and not support leaders—like the shah in Iran—who do not necessarily

have strong human rights records. "If we're fighting for freedom, we need to make sure our foreign policy reflects that."

Hooper agreed changes are needed on both fronts to improve the relationship between the United States and Islamic countries. He said the United States should reverse some of its policies toward the Middle East, including its support of Israel and its trade sanctions on Iraq.

Muslims, he said, should not make unfounded judgments. "There's a lot of rhetoric that flies around in the (Muslim) world that's anti-American," he said. "And we need to cut that out."

But Dodd offered a different opinion, saying the United States should maintain its current foreign policy, especially its support of Israel. "I think the policies we've done are the best thing," he said.

Similarly, Lawrence said the cure for tension between the two factions might be more U.S. intervention in the Middle East. "I don't think we're doing enough," he said. "Since the Iranian revolution, (Islam) has been made out to be a religion of fanaticism and violence. I think most Muslims want peace and capitalism throughout the world."

To that end, Lawrence said the United States should help Muslim states gain independent economic systems, which would require democratic governments. "Most of the governments now don't support the capitalist system," Lawrence said. "We should be supporting more moderate capitalist Muslims in order to avoid having future Osama bin Ladens."

The State & National Editor can be reached at stntdesk@unc.edu.

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country and there's a ... battlefield inside this country," he said.

On a day of rapidly unfolding events, Potter said the Postal Service had stopped cleaning its machinery with blowers, a procedure that could have caused lethal anthrax spores to spread through the air.

He also said equipment was being

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threat to health or safety.

Dianne Hill, program assistant in the College of Arts and Sciences, said the packages she received Wednesday had no zip codes, no return addresses and had labels that appeared to be from a typewriter. "It was suspicious enough for me not to open them," she said.

Maura Partrick, an office assistant for the medical school, called DPS on Wednesday after she discovered the two suspicious packages while routinely opening mail. "The packages didn't appear to be from anybody, and the label was from a typewriter," Partrick said.

Partrick said she didn't think the packages posed a serious threat but that she wanted to be on the safe side. "I know we'll never be a target, and nothing will happen here," she said.

McCracken also said the University's chances of getting targeted are minimal. "If you look at the people targeted, it's mostly upper-level media people and upper-level government representatives," he said. "We don't fall into the profile."

The University Editor can be reached at udesk@unc.edu.

purchased that "can eradicate and sanitize the mail."

And Mitchell Cohen of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention confessed that investigators did not understand how victims had inhaled anthrax because the letter to Daschle was taped shut.

"This phenomena ... is an evolution," he said, "... How it's actually occurring isn't clear, and that's part of the investigation."

Despite a heightened sense of alarm, hospital officials in suburban Maryland said one of the two men who died had originally been sent home from the emergency room, only to return a little more than 24 hours later and succumb quickly to his disease.

Dr. Venkat Mani, a spokesman at the Southern Maryland Medical Center in Clinton, said the cause of death of the 47-year-old man had been listed as preliminary pulmonary anthrax and septic shock.

In Washington, the Environmental Protection Agency said it would use money from the federal Superfund program to help decontaminate the American Media Inc. headquarters building in Boca Raton, Fla.

One employee of the tabloid publishing firm died of the inhalation form of the disease more than two weeks ago, and a co-worker is hospitalized undergoing treatment.

In New Jersey, the FBI sought the source of at least three anthrax-tainted letters that went through a mail facility in the Trenton area.

The three included the letter delivered to Daschle's office, as well one sent to NBC News anchorman Tom Brokaw and another that turned up at The New York Post.

No mail has been delivered to any congressional office since the letter to Daschle was opened a week ago.

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of his death.

OxyContin is a narcotic used by individuals suffering from long-term moderate to severe pain from cancer or other illnesses, according to the OxyContin Infocenter Web site.

The site also states that mixing alcoholic beverages with OxyContin can lead to serious injury or death.

OxyContin also can be lethal if chewed, crushed, snorted or dissolved in water and injected intravenously, according to the site.

The site also states that the drug has been linked to more than 120 deaths nationwide.

There is a time mechanism in the drug that releases oxycodone into the body during a 12-hour time period.

If the drug is crushed, the time mechanism is destroyed, and the entire dose of oxycodone is released.

The City Editor can be reached at citydesk@unc.edu.

Campus Calendar

Today

5:30 p.m. — **The Kenan-Flagler Business School** will hold a "Women in Business Forum" in Koury Auditorium at McColl Building, Kenan-Flagler Business School.

7 p.m. — **Delta Sigma Theta sorority Inc.** and the Yes, I'm Saved College ministry of Orange Grove are sponsoring Bible Study in McIver first-floor lounge discussing "The Power of Money."

8 p.m. — **The Carolina Union Activities Board** is sponsoring Killer Condom, a dark German comedy to be shown in the Union Cabaret. Erotic food and prizes will be provided and a discussion will follow.

For the Record

The Oct. 22 article "Officials' Views Differ on Admissions Cap" inaccurately stated that an admissions cap on UNC campuses is based on a N.C. General Assembly statute. The General Assembly delegated the power to set admissions caps to the Board of Governors. The Daily Tar Heel regrets the error.

The Daily Tar Heel

P.O. Box 3257, Chapel Hill, NC 27515
Katie Hunter, Editor, 962-4086
Advertising & Business, 962-1163
News, Features, Sports, 962-0245
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CHANGES

Bracelets available at Kenan Stadium, Gate 5, October 23-25

- Tuesday 5pm-7pm, Wednesday 8am-5pm
- You must have your OneCard to get a bracelet
- OneCards will be scanned

- You must have a bracelet in order to have a chance at basketball tickets
- Look for the "magic" number on Friday (October 26) — it will be drawn in the Pit
- Line up: You must be there by 6am Saturday morning (October 27) or you will NOT be able to get tickets
- Games: Hampton, Davidson, and Indiana
- Please visit www.unc.edu/caa if you have any questions




SAVE on holiday gifts.

Found Objects Warehouse Sale.

Saturday October 27 9 - 2 pm


Found Objects, recently featured in the N&O, is having a warehouse sale. Find more information and directions to Found Objects on our Web site or call 919-245-1060.

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4 p.m. Thursday, Nov. 1, Memorial Hall, UNC-CH

LESLEY STAHL

Lesley Stahl, 60 Minutes co-editor and CBS News correspondent, will speak at 4 p.m. Thursday, Nov. 1, in Memorial Hall.

This free, public lecture is sponsored by the UNC School of Journalism and Mass Communication as part of the Earl Wynn Distinguished Lecture Series.

