

Today will be partly cloudy with a high in the 80s and a low in the 70s, with a 50 percent chance of thundershowers.

# The Daily Tar Heel

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Chapel Hill Police will plant plainclothes officers in crowds

## Police crack down Partying brings complaints

By TERRI HUNT  
Staff Writer

Amid growing complaints from town merchants and observations from police on the rowdiness of downtown carousers, the Chapel Hill Police Department has decided to harshen its treatment of partiers.

Starting Friday a special police unit will work the downtown area stretching from Henderson Street to Carrboro and from Rosemary Street to Cameron Avenue. The policemen will be on the lookout for any law breakers, Ben Callahan, police administrative assistant, said.

"In this area, which contains a majority of the town's bars, the policemen will be in both plain clothes and uniforms, he said. "They will mainly be going into the bars and checking IDs. They may even stop people and check IDs on the street. But they will be in and out of uniform."

Callahan said the police will be making arrests for public consumption of alcohol, minors drinking such beverages, littering, simple assaults, drunk and disorderly conduct, vandalism, destruction of public and private property and fights.

"All of these actions are breaking the law, and we have the jurisdiction to make arrests in these situations. But it's not always the students," Callahan said. "Sometimes, the students are the victims and sometimes they are the doers. Either way it's going to be stopped. We're not picking on the students."

Callahan said, the police have received a number of complaints from students whose cars have been vandalized and from citizens and merchants.

"The complaints have been coming in to us for some time, but they've really gotten heavy in the last couple of weeks," Callahan said. "We've been debating on how to handle the situation for quite a while, but the increase in complaints could be because of the students returning to school."

Lee Burgess, director of the town sanitation department which keeps the sidewalks and streets clean, said he has seen a definite difference since the students have returned.

"It turned around like night and day when the students got here," he said. "We can tell a big difference on the sidewalks where we clean up. Glass is being broken on the streets and sidewalks. It isn't that the partying is bothering anyone, it's the trash that bothers us."

Littering is a major gripe of the merchants, but University Methodist Church members, whose wall on Franklin Street is a meeting place for parties do not see it as a big problem. Associate Minister Ned Hill says people in the church like the idea that the wall in front of the building is so popular. He admitted that litter is a problem, but the church doesn't object to students being there.

"The complaints to us have been minor," Joe Augustine, executive director of the Chamber of Commerce, said. "There have been complaints from individuals of some littering, people being spit at and derogatory comments being made at people as they walk down Franklin Street."

A big concern, Augustine said, has been with the private parking lots on West Franklin Street. There have been problems with large groups of people gathering in the Belk-Leggett parking lot and the parking lots at Granville Towers and University Square.

"A lot of this is brought on by the consumption of alcohol," Callahan said. "It magnifies the situation. Get a lot of people drinking a lot of beer and it causes problems, and then it seems people break the law. These are the ones we want to keep from bothering the people who are trying to have a good time."

### Registration up

## Voters attracted by liquor issue

By PAM KELLEY  
and STEVE HUETTEL  
Staff Writers

Despite a low-key campaign by both wet and dry forces, voters apparently are taking an avid interest in the upcoming Sept. 12 mixed-drink referendum in Orange County.

An estimated 2,000 new voters have registered since the May Democratic primary, said Joe Nassif, chairperson of the Orange County Board of Elections.

"The increase in registration is due to people who feel strongly about the issue, one way or another the other," said the Rev. Jack Mansfield of Carrboro, a leader of the local Christian Action League.

"There is definitely a connection between the registration increase and the vote," Mansfield said.

"Since the last primary we've had very heavy registration and that's

unusual for this time of year," said Hugh Wilson, chairperson of the Orange County Democratic Party.

Orange County Democrats have taken no stand on the issue, and Wilson said he has instructed party regulars to remain neutral because it is a civic issue, not a political one.

Democratic party leaders are saying privately the issue already is decided in favor of the wets. Chapel Hill and Carrboro led the way in 1973 when Orange County passed the liquor-by-the-drink referendum by a 3,000 vote margin.

Both Wilson and Lucius Chesire, chairperson of the conservative Orange County Committee, said the liquor vote in Mecklenburg County on Sept. 8 will have little effect on the Orange County vote four days later.

"I think Orange County voters are pretty independent—they don't care how people vote in Mecklenburg," Chesire said.

Dry leader Mansfield disagrees, saying rejection of mixed drinks by Mecklenburg voters could change the complexion of the Orange County race. The liquor lobby would campaign intensively in Orange County if Mecklenburg voters, who overwhelmingly passed the referendum in 1973, turned it down, he said.

"Two losses in a row would be traumatic for the liquor forces," Mansfield said.

He said his group is against liquor-by-the-drink partly because the N.C. General Assembly made no provisions for enforcement of laws concerning mixed-drink sales.

"The people of Orange County are being asked to vote on something not yet controlled. We don't feel that's good politics," Mansfield said.

The UNC College Republicans have taken a stand in favor of mixed



Rev. Jack Mansfield

drinks, said Jody Boyce, chairperson of the organization:

"We feel it is an important issue because it will bring increased tax revenues into the state and possibly lower citizen's taxes," she said.

Roy Cooper, president of the UNC Young Democrats Club, said the student vote will decide the liquor-by-the-drink referendum in Orange County.

## ERA passage dependent upon activist approach

By MELANIE SILL  
Staff Writer

July 9, 1978 was a big day for proponents of the Equal Rights Amendment.

More than 100,000 demonstrators, including several hundred from North Carolina, marched on the Capitol in Washington, D.C. that day, demanding that Congress extend the deadline for ratification of the ERA.

Several weeks later, the U.S. House voted to extend the deadline from March 22, 1979, to June 30, 1982. Pro-ERA forces had scored a major victory.

"I didn't rain in D.C. July 9. But it did rain in Chapel Hill Tuesday night. So 'What's next for the ERA?'" a symposium sponsored by the Young Socialist Alliance and the Socialist Workers Party, turned into an informal talk session for the few persons who attended.

"The ERA and the question of what's going to happen to it has been on everyone's mind since July 9," said symposium speaker Rebecca Finch. Finch is the SWP candidate in the November U.S. Senate race, opposing Republican Jesse Helms and Democrat John Ingram. She also is active in the

National Organization for Women and the anti-nuclear Kudzu Alliance.

Finch said she supports an activist approach to pushing ERA to final passage.

"We have to continue the type of activity begun on July 9—more demonstrations, rallies, picket lines—activities that will unite all the different groups supporting ERA," she said.

After the July 9 demonstration, many new factions joined forces with the pro-ERA coalition. According to Finch, most of the new backers are labor unions or minority-rights groups. ERA advocates now must work to combine the different factions into a powerful whole, Finch said.

"In order to continue to build the ERA struggle, we need visible activities that will bring together all of those movements and contingents...the whole thing actually could be modeled on the Vietnam War demonstrations," Finch said.

Finch said the most important pursuit for ERA supporters is to build and support a strong women's movement such as NOW.

"From there we can build a mass movement which involves not just women but women's allies in other movements," she said.

### Forfeit UNC-TV?

## Friday afraid of manipulation

By RACHAEL BROWN  
Staff Writer

Turning over the WUNC-TV network to an independent television commission could subject the network to political manipulation, UNC President William C. Friday said this week.

The N.C. Task Force on Public Telecommunications, appointed by Gov. Jim Hunt last spring to review all state agencies providing services through communications agencies, heard debate recently over keeping control of the educational television network within the University system or giving it to a separate agency.

Friday said his major argument for maintaining University control is that UNC holds a license from the Federal Communication Commission to operate the network.

"The University also raised all the money to get the station (Channel 4) on the air," Friday said. "No one has complained to me about anything that has been alleged to be wrong with the operation of the network."

George Bair, director of the University educational television network, said \$2 million in funds and services was raised to get Channel 4 on the air in Chapel Hill in 1954. The network has grown to be statewide in the past two decades.

Bair said that "many people fear that as broadcasting gets closer and closer to (direct) federal or state funding, it gets more and more liable to political domination."

Proponents of putting the network under the control of a separate state agency argue WUNC-TV would receive more state

funds whereas under the University system, it must compete with many other projects.

An opponent of continued University control, Duke University professor Joel Fleishman, said an independent public television commission probably would do a better job of running the network.

"The main argument in favor of state authority is that the management and board of that authority would have no responsibility except television," Bair said.

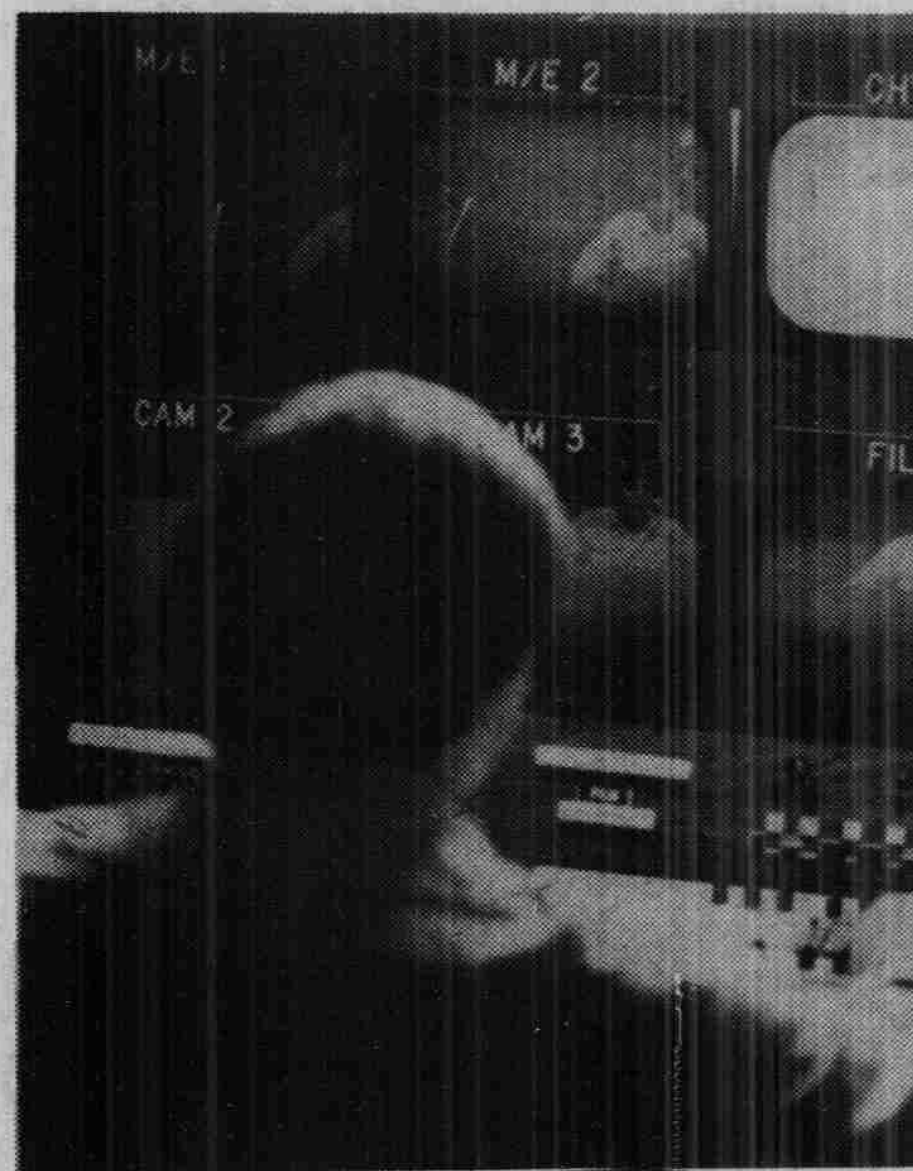
"In other words," Bair said, "the state agency would go directly to the governor and the N.C. Advisory Budget Commission to request funding." The commission studies budget requests from state agencies and makes recommendations on funding to the N.C. General Assembly.

Friday said the problem in comparing the UNC network to public educational television operations in other states is that "other stations have funding as much as four or five times better."

While the UNC network was awarded \$2.9 million in state funds for this year, the Nebraska legislature appropriated \$4 million, Pennsylvania \$6.5 million and South Carolina \$9 million.

Friday said the possibility exists that the UNC network would receive more funds if it was competing separately from the rest of the University system. But the chances of political domination resulting from the change would be a big problem, he said.

Bair said that the task force will report its findings and recommendations to the governor and the General Assembly in January.



UNC-TV master control board in Swain Hall

## Lobby: Meetings haven't been open

WASHINGTON (AP)—Less than 40 percent of the meetings of 47 federal agencies covered by the Sunshine Act were fully open to the public in the act's first year of operation, according to a Common Cause study released Wednesday.

"Government agencies are thumbing their noses at the American taxpayer," said David Cohen, president of Common Cause, a citizens' lobby. "They are often closing their doors to the public even when open discussion of the subject matter is clearly in the public interest."

The Sunshine Act, passed in March 1977, is designed to reduce the number of government meetings closed to public scrutiny. It permits meetings to be closed under certain exemptions, such as when they concern national security, trade secrets and financial information obtained from a person confidentially, or when a case is being decided before the agency.

Common Cause issued a list of what it called the "Secret Seven" agencies which it said had the most consistent records of secrecy. At the same time, Cohen said a few of them engage heavily in law enforcement and litigation and this might justify closed meetings.

"But these agencies have established records of secrecy that appear to go beyond a mere good faith use of legitimate exemptions under the act," Cohen said.

The list included the Export-Import Bank, the National Labor Relations Board, the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, the U.S. Parole Commission, the Federal Reserve Board, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

See SUNSHINE on page 4

## Rape prevention: A humanistic approach to defuse a violent act

By SUSAN LADD  
Staff Writer

"This society instills fear in women. When you instill fear in people, you kill them with ignorance. So I haven't come here to scare you, but to give you a program of hope."

With these words, Frederic Storaska began the program at UNC Tuesday night that he has researched and developed for 15 years—"How To Say No To A Rapist... And Survive" from his book by the same name.

When Storaska was a senior psychology major at NCSU, he witnessed and broke up the gang rape of an 11-year-old girl. He then began a crusade of research on rape, rapists, rape victims and rape prevention.

Storaska believes that the competitive nature of a society that says everything is there for the taking coupled with male dominance, actually manufactures rapists and rape victims.

"Studies show that societies dictate whether or not there will be rape, and even who will be raped," Storaska said. "In female dominated societies, men are the rape victims."

The problem stems largely from male and female roles in society, Storaska said, and the peer group pressure exerted on men in American society forces them into aggression.

"We teach little boys to take and little girls to be taken,"

Storaska said. "We will have rape until we have total equality."

Storaska attacked the idea that women provoke or really want to be raped.

"You could crawl around campus in a cardboard box and provoke some men," Storaska said. "Nothing justifies rape. Nothing you ever do or don't do takes away your human right to say no."

"Nobody has a secret desire to be raped—abused, degraded, violated. Having dreams about being manhandled by Paul Newman isn't a secret desire to be raped. That's called hope."

Although his speech was laced with humor, Storaska was extremely serious about rape and problems connected with conventional methods of dealing with it.

"They tell you to scream 'fire,'" he said. "So you're in your apartment and a rapist breaks in. You yell 'Fire!! Fire!!' and where does everyone go? Outside. And you're left there with the rapist. You'd do better to yell 'Orgy!' or 'Free Beer!'"

"To fight the rapist you have to understand him," Storaska said. "Rape is a crime of hate and violence rather than sex. You've got to diffuse the violence and get it to a manageable level."

Storaska listed three important characteristics of the rapist

vital to understanding and dealing with him. First, Storaska said, the rapist has an idealized vision of women and perceives them as being on a pedestal looking down on him. He has an inferiority complex and feels rejected.

Second, the rapist is emotionally unstable. He is unable to adjust to high anxiety situations, and has trouble with male-female relationships.

Third, and most important, Storaska said, is that the rapist doesn't rape human beings. He rapes a surrogate, a symbol, an object—but not a human being.

The key for the victim is to get him to see her as a human being. Storaska believes that the best way to do this is to treat him like a person too.

This is the primary reason Storaska doesn't advocate struggling.

"Most of the time it will make him as mad as hell or excite him even more. If you scream and struggle, you force him into a decision—let you go or shut you up. You need more than the flip of a coin."

"Eight hundred modes of behavior will work in some situations, but there's no way of predicting what will work in any situation. You must ask yourself two questions during an assault: If this method doesn't work, will he know that I've tried it? And if

he knows I've tried it, will he be antagonized? You must consider which ones, if they don't work, will have the least chance of harming you."

Storaska recommends going along with what the attacker wants until an opportunity to react presents itself. Talk to him, fondle him, but above all, treat him like a human being.

"You're only limited by your imagination. Say anything that you think will work in a given situation. Do something weird," Storaska said. "Vomit on him. Pretend epilepsy."

"Telling the rapist that you're three months pregnant is good because most women aren't showing at three months. Cancer, particularly leukemia, seems to work well."

"If the things you say don't work, you always have the option to try something else," Storaska said. "This program maximizes your options and minimizes your risks."

For gang rape, Storaska recommended that the victim try to get the leader alone and use the same techniques.

Although Storaska's program has prevented at least 350 reported rape attempts, he stressed that a woman has to make her own decision on what she will do.

"If you're in a rape situation, and you want to do one of the things I've shot down here tonight, do it. If you feel it's what will work, do it. If it's right for you at the time, it's right."