

One more time
Variable cloudiness today
with a 30 percent chance of
thunderstorms. High in the
mid 80s.

The Daily Tar Heel

Accent on alumni

Read about some UNC
graduates who can't bring
themselves to leave the Hill
in Accent, the new features
page.

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DTNAI Steele

Staff Sgt. Klenowski indoctrinates cadets in proper manner of wearing uniforms
...the cadets serve their country in exchange for various educational benefits

ROTC

Programs offer students opportunities

By DOUG LEWIS
Staff Writer

"Navy — it's not just a job, it's an adventure." "Air Force — a great way of life." These familiar commercial jingles aren't just that for the 250 midshipment and cadets of the NROTC and AFROTC units here at UNC — they are reality.

The ROTC units at the University are made up of students with many different backgrounds and areas of interest. NROTC Midshipman Steve Moore, a senior history major from Eden, is a Resident Advisor in Ehringhaus Residence Hall and a fraternity brother in addition to his duties as executive officer of the midshipment battalion. "It is sort of like any other organization on campus except that ROTC will give me a job when I graduate," he said.

AFROTC Cadet Genevieve Coombs, a sophomore business major from Dayton, Ohio, said that AFROTC gives back as much as one puts into it. "I feel it has developed my responsibility and leadership qualities," she said.

Many of the midshipment and cadets echoed Coombs' thoughts, agreeing that one of the major benefits of ROTC training was the opportunity to learn leadership and management skills. These skills are not only beneficial while they are in the military but also if they decide to enter the civilian job market after their initial tour of duty.

Although the introduction of women into the military academies is fairly recent, about one-fourth of the ROTC units on campus are women — with 40 percent of the AFROTC and about 10 percent of the NROTC being female.

Women are fully integrated into the units and have an equal share of the responsibilities. "We are treated exactly like the men," Coombs said. "There aren't any differences other than job selection, and that is because women are limited to non-combat roles. On campus I don't feel I'm received any differently than the guys are. "Sometimes when we wear our uniforms on campus I'll get a comment or a whistle, but I think the reason is more that I'm in the ROTC rather than because I'm a woman in the ROTC."

The subject of women and the ROTC raises another question: do men and women join for the same reasons? "I feel that the motivations behind a woman joining the

ROTC, or the military for that matter, are the same as those for a man," said NROTC Midshipman Debbie Facello. "I think that they are the same motivations that anyone has for choosing any particular vocation: they enjoy it and they feel secure about it's opportunities."

The cadets and midshipment have a positive attitude about the ROTC program and many students on campus seem to share that feeling.

"ROTC introduces an element of patriotism into campus and adds more diversity," said Tracy Turnbull, a senior public health major from Chapel Hill who is not an ROTC member. "You really only notice them when they wear their uniforms on campus and when they do the flag ceremonies at the basketball games."

Although some people may object to a military presence on campus, Randy Gettys, a senior industrial relations major from Spencer, said that ROTC was a good program for those in the program as well as everyone else. "I've been around and I think from what I've seen this nation needs a competent military."

Both ROTC units appeared on the University campus during the 1940s. The NROTC unit started as a pre-flight school during World War II, attended by both former president Gerald Ford and baseball great Ted Williams. The AFROTC unit began shortly after the war was over.

"The mission of the NROTC is to provide an academic background for a tour of duty in the Navy," said Capt. A.L. Koster USN, the commanding officer of the NROTC unit. "We try to develop the individuality and ingenuity of each midshipman." Col. Paul Grimmig USAF, commanding officer of the AFROTC unit agreed. "We try to educate and commission officer candidates in response to Air Force requirements," he said.

Although the ROTC units have many similarities and are often lumped together as one by students, they also have many differences.

The major difference between the two programs is their summer training programs. AFROTC cadets attend a training "boot camp" between their sophomore and junior years and then, before their senior year they have the opportunity to be selected for pilot or navigator training with an Air Force squadron.

"I got to go on several missions as a crewman and actually see the air crews in action," said AFROTC Cadet Mark Knights, a senior chemistry major from Goldsboro. "It was great, because that is what I'll be doing a

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Students attend forum on use of appliances

By PAM DUNCAN
Assistant University Editor

"I brought my hot plate this semester and I'm going to use it until next semester, and then I'll take it home and try to find another option," said UNC sophomore Wanda McArn. "As long as you say I can use it, I'll use it." McArn was one of about 18 students who showed up for the Residence Housing Association's cooking policy forums held Tuesday night.

About 15 students gathered in the Hinton James Residence Hall recreation room for a question-and-answer session with representatives from the UNC administration and student groups. The response from South Campus students was slightly greater than that of Olde Campus students. Only about three students attended the Olde Campus forum in the Carolina Union.

"When I first got the letter concerning the cooking policy changes, I thought the administration should be thinking that some students can't afford not to cook in their rooms," said senior Gregory Hobbs during the Union forum. "I felt kind of like they were forcing us to either eat out or eat in the Pine Room."

"We want to be able to maintain some type of cooking in the room because there are a limited number of options for eating on campus," Jody Harpster, acting director of University housing, told Hobbs.

"The bottom line is safety," Harpster said. "I really don't care about cooking in the rooms. What I care about is people's lives. What am I going to say to your parents if you're dead because of a fire in your residence hall?"

"I just don't see how some of these fires start," sophomore Karan Chavis said at the Hinton James forum. "If you're going to cook, be awake. But it's too late to warn other students to be more careful."

Many South Campus residents said they felt they had less of a choice than North Campus residents because they live so far away from the Pine Room, now the only cafeteria open on campus.

"Consider we have 20,000 people at one school and only one place to get a good meal and then you say don't use high-heat appliances in your rooms," McArn said.

Harpster said Chase Cafeteria would be closed for at least two years. "Why isn't anyone saying, 'reopen Chase'?" he said.

"The big question everyone has asked me since we got back to school is 'why did you make the policy changes after we left?' There wasn't anything we could do in terms of including all of the

students in the decision," Harpster said. Bureaucracy held up the paperwork on the issue until after students had left for the summer, he added.

Many students wanted to know what plans were being made for renovating or adding to existing cooking facilities in dormitories.

"It's pretty frustrating to sit in the kitchen with a stove with four burners and six people waiting to use them," said Chavis, who also serves as the social lieutenant governor for Hinton James dormitory.

"What are you going to do second semester — go Gestapo-style and search the rooms for appliances?" she asked housing officials.

"We're not going to search a room unless we have a good reason to," Harpster answered. "Next semester will be the trial period. If it fails, we'll probably have to cut out all cooking in the rooms."

RHA officials defended the new policy. "The point is, we're trying to keep cooking in the rooms, but in a safe manner," said Ann Giattina, RHA executive assistant.

Giattina said students needed to start working on ideas for alternatives to cooking in the rooms now, adding that RHA was looking for student opinion.

"It presents an impossible enforcement situation," Harpster said. "What we want to do is to promote ways of cooking other than with high heat."

In response to students' questions about what to do in the meantime, he said, "If your floor wants to use their enhancement money to buy a microwave oven tomorrow, they can do it."

Harpster said discussion of the cooking policy would be continued throughout the fall.

"One of the real problems is that we have limited amounts of money to spend," he added. "We are trying to keep your rents as low as we can."

Harpster said University housing was open to all proposals concerning the cooking policy. "Recommendations from the different (residence) areas are going to be high priority."

A fire safety official emphasized the potential fire hazards associated with high-heat appliances. "You can't take one room and expect to have a bedroom, living room and kitchen — makeshift kitchen — and still expect to have a safe environment," said Steve Flury, fire and safety officer for UNC.

"That's what it really comes down to," Harpster added. "What if somebody dies?"

BSM works out problems; drops plans to impeach Watson

By KYLE MARSHALL
Staff Writer

Disagreements between the Black Student Movement Central Committee and the organization's choir were resolved at the BSM General Body meeting Monday night in Upendo Lounge.

The choir agreed to accept reorganization requests made by the Central Committee, but will retain the name "BSM Gospel Choir." The choir also will have authority over upcoming auditions.

And an effort to begin impeachment proceedings against Chairperson Wende Watson has subsided.

Fletcher Gamble, choir president, said the reorganization changes still were in effect so as to refrain from any religious trappings that might prevent funding from the Campus Governing Council.

Watson said the choir had the option of keeping the term "gospel" in its name and changing the repertoire of music to include secular music, or of coming up with a new name. "They decided to keep 'gospel' and expand their music," she said. "And because they conceded other points in the change to the Central Committee, they are in charge of auditions."

The other reorganizational changes agreed to by the choir were: refraining from the use of religious symbols and from prayers, refraining from addressing

spiritual needs at rehearsals; and giving priority to performances requested by the Central Committee.

Some choir members had circulated a memo last week calling for BSM members to begin an impeachment drive against Watson. The choir is no longer seeking impeachment, Gamble said.

"Judging from the response of the meeting and from the turnout, everything is pretty much worked out between the choir and the Central Committee," he said. "It's a productive and efficient organization, and we have the desire to make it work."

"No one person is responsible for the memo, but it reflects the sentiments of a majority of choir members," he said. "It was read to the choir, and most of them agreed with it. We can document the facts that appeared in the memo."

"The purpose of the memo was to inform the BSM and the black population in general of the facts. It was for pointing out things the general body did not understand."

Gamble said the memo served its purpose of informing. "This was evident last night at the meeting because of the large turnout."

Watson did not comment on the memo or the impeachment effort earlier this week, labeling the memo as a "propaganda sheet."

"We're expecting the choir as well as other BSM subgroups to continue to assist the Central Committee in helping the organization to be more organized and unified," Watson said. "The committee has had a productive year planned ever since the retreats in the summer, and we don't expect anything to be different now."

In other business, the BSM scheduled two meetings for changes to be made in the organization's constitution. Parliamentarian John Robinson said the meetings would be held Sept. 1 and Sept. 8 at 8 p.m. in the BSM office.

"We're trying to follow procedure," Robinson said. "The constitution will be discussed section by section, and this will be a great opportunity for members to give their input on a new constitution." Robinson said copies of the proposed constitution are available now in the BSM office.

Watson said that although the meeting was coordinated by the Constitution Committee, any dues-paying member could attend the meetings and insert recommendations and amendments. "All legitimate amendments will be included by the committee in the final draft of the constitution and will be presented for a vote at the General Body meeting on Sept. 14," she said.

Reagan's tax bill caught in judicial 'red tape'

By SCOTT WHARTON
Staff Writer

With the controversial constitutional amendment to require a balanced federal budget presently stalled in the House Judiciary Committee after its Senate passage, two schools of thought have emerged concerning the issue.

North Carolina's top three political leaders, Gov. Jim Hunt, and senators Jesse Helms and John East, support the amendment. They have said they believed government spending is out of control and that the amendment — though not solving all of the nation's economic problems — would be a step in the right direction toward fiscal responsibility.

Opposition and concern over the amendment's possible effects have come from three UNC economic professors, the American Council on Education in Washington, D.C., and two other national educational groups, the National Education Association and the American Federation of Teachers. They argue that supporters of the amendment are the ones proposing and voting for the record deficits, and that it is, as one UNC political science professor noted, hypocritical and "a political charade" for them to support it. They also question whether the Constitution is the proper

place for economic policy to be determined.

The amendment would require a 3/5 majority of both houses of Congress to enact an unbalanced budget if they felt it was necessary. According to a spokesperson for Sen. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah (the bill's chief sponsor), the amendment would go into effect two fiscal years following ratification by the states. If the bill passes the House, it would then have to be ratified by 3/4 of the states to become law.

The Senate passed the amendment on Aug. 4, following a White House-organized rally which took place on the Capitol steps in late July. President Reagan spoke to an invited group of about 5,000, including national Republican party officials, Congressional conservatives and members of the Moral Majority. The president did not refer to his own budget, which this year contains more than \$100 billion in deficits — the largest ever. Instead, he urged passage of the amendment as part of his economic recovery program, which he said was not a "short-term quick fix" but a long-term solution.

Opposition to the amendment's passage was reflected by William Keech, associate chairman of the UNC political science department. Keech said he questioned the logic of President Reagan's support for the amendment. "If he's really for it, why

doesn't he do something now? Why doesn't he propose a budget in balance?" Keech said. He added the amendment could only be followed by enacting tax increases and larger cuts in spending.

Possibilities of more spending cuts have educational leaders worried. The American Council of Education recently issued a statement, concerning the amendment's possible effects, with attached names of 170 noted economists who oppose the amendment. J.W. Peterson, president of the council, said in the statement, "All federal education programs — including financial assistance to college and university students — would face severe cutbacks, and many valuable programs could be eliminated, if the proposed amendment becomes law."

James C. Ingram, a UNC economics professor who opposes the provision, said the amendment is "a false solution to a very real problem." Requiring a balanced budget every year, he said, would create "an economic kind of rigidity" which would make the economic system less effective. He said deficits were not always bad, citing the Depression as an example of when government spending was used to pump money into the economy.

However, he said that in 1971, when the country had close to full employment along with low infla-

tion, a balanced budget would have been appropriate. Agreeing with Keech, he said, "If they (Congress) have the will to have a balanced budget, then they ought to vote it through."

Another UNC economist, Arthur Benavie, also said he opposed the amendment. In an April 1982 paper entitled "The Dangerous Myth of the Deficit," Benavie said, "Economic theory demonstrates that the deficit is not a barometer of the health of the economy; and that attempting to balance the budget of the federal government will damage you and me."

North Carolina Gov. Jim Hunt, a Democrat, is one of the amendment's supporters. Following the Senate's passage of the amendment, Hunt said in a press release, "An amendment of this kind is not easy medicine to take, but I do not believe we can solve the economic problems confronting this nation as long as the federal government continues to run up huge deficits." In a recent telephone interview, Brent Hackney, a Hunt press spokesman, said, "The governor wasn't necessarily in favor of all the amendment's provisions" but basically supported it.

Hunt has been actively supporting educational programs, yet unlike most educational groups, he favors the balanced-budget movement. "I don't ac-

cept the notion that any particular program would suffer," said Hackney. Hackney also said the National Governor's Conference, of which Hunt is a member, had recently voted 26 to 10 in favor of the amendment. The conference must have a 3/4 majority to take an official stand on the issue, Hackney said, "so they are not officially on the record for the amendment."

Sen. John East's press spokesman, Jerry Woodruff, said last week, that East was a co-sponsor of the bill. "Sen. East thinks the role of the Constitution should be to provide certain restraints on government," Woodruff said.

He said President Reagan's failure to balance the budget "is a perfect argument for the constitutional amendment. His opposition makes it impossible to balance the budget. By putting a constitutional amendment in effect, it mandates the budget be balanced," Woodruff said.

Woodruff said it was only natural for Republicans to push for the amendment now that they have a Senate majority, and that the amendment is not a political ploy. He said cuts in entitlement programs and in rates of growth for certain programs would probably be necessary for the amendment to work. "The amendment doesn't dictate the form of economic policy," he said.