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Weather

Cloudy today with a 60 percent chance of rain. Highs reaching into the lower 60s and lows in the upper 40s.

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Task force created for a campus-wide alcohol policy

By CHARLES F. WALLINGTON
Staff Writer

The severity of the Driving While Impaired law, which went into effect on October 1, has prompted several University administrators and students to inform people about the possible consequences that could result if they are convicted of DWI. The law, which was a part of the Safe Roads Act of 1983, made it illegal for anyone under the age of 19 to purchase or consume beer and wine. Fred W. Shroeder, director of the department of student life at UNC, said about one-fourth of all UNC students and about one-half of the on-campus population were affected by the new law. As a result of these figures, a task force was created to develop a campus-wide alcohol policy. In addition to Shroeder who serves as chairman of the committee, other members include Student Body President Kevin Monroe, Interfraternity Council President Brian Hunnicutt, Panhellenic

Council President Burnette Carlisle, Residence Hall Association President Mark Dalton, Black Student Movement President Sherrod Banks, and a representative from the Union Activities Board and the Graduate Professional Student Federation. "The committee will explore what the law means to the University and how the University should deal with it," Shroeder said. More specifically, Shroeder said the committee would discuss whether the University should be allowed to fund, with all students' money, activities such as wine and cheese parties that automatically would exclude a large portion of the student population. Guidelines also have been established to monitor drinking in dorm-related functions. Wayne Kuncl, director of university housing, said the RHA adopted a specific set of rules to prevent underage students from drinking. The overall philosophy from the Department of University Housing and

RHA is that "residence hall officers should take all reasonable steps to ensure that alcohol is not served to persons under the legal drinking age or to persons who are obviously intoxicated." Furthermore, the guidelines state that "it is the responsibility of any individual student for any personal actions that violate the new DWI law." "I've not had any problems with students disobeying the law," said Zollie Stevenson, area director for Morrison Dorm. Stevenson said that Morrison's dorm government had decided not to fund alcohol-related activities, but it had been left up to the individual floor representatives to decide if they wanted to use their allotted money for alcohol-related parties. Ted Koinis, a resident assistant in Morrison Dorm, said he believed students who were under 19 had found a way to get around fully obeying the new law. "But we (RAs) are not an extension of the law,

so it's not really up to us to confiscate it if we see it," he said. "The area governments are conscious of the law, which takes a lot of the burden off of the staff." For residents of North Campus, one of the first times the new law was tested was at the "Connor Champagne Semi-Formal." For the function, Connor RA Allen Ashcraft said students' hands were stamped to make sure that no one under 19 consumed the alcohol. Another preventive measure taken by the Connor staff was to put the bar downstairs and have the dancing upstairs in the dorm. "This way, students aren't as tempted to drink as they might otherwise be if the liquor was always in front of them," Ashcraft explained. Ashcraft said if he caught someone under 19 with alcohol, he encouraged them to be discreet about it. "People gripe about it, but they don't want to get caught because there is a staff fine involved," he said.

Still another important part of campus life has been altered greatly by the new law — that of campus mixers. Brian Hunnicutt, president of the Interfraternity Council, said he encouraged all fraternity presidents to make a conscious effort to card people who attended their parties. "If the fraternities are smart, they'll stop the problem before it happens," Hunnicutt said. "One major incident could have major repercussions across the entire campus." Hunnicutt said he had several meetings with fraternity members to make sure they were aware of the law. "We want to let them know that a police officer can come into their mixers and ask to see identification if they suspect that someone who is underage is drinking," he said. Members of the Panhellenic Council have taken similar measures to educate their sorority members about the new law.

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Col. Paul Grimmig, chairman of the UNC Air Force ROTC program, speaks in a panel discussion about the nuclear arms race. The discussion in the Carolina Union was sponsored by the Peace, War and Defense curriculum.

Local experts on arms race discuss U.S.-Soviet relations

By DIANA BOSNIACK
Staff Writer

Three local experts on the nuclear arms race gave their views on nuclear weapons and on the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union in a panel discussion Wednesday night. Col. Paul L. Grimmig, chairman of the UNC Air Force ROTC program at UNC; Gregg Bogosian of the Federation of American Scientists; and Dr. N. Arthur Coulter Jr. of the Physicians for Social Responsibility spoke before about 25 people in the Carolina Union. James R. Leutze, chairman of the UNC Peace, War and Defense Curriculum, moderated the discussion, which was titled, "The New Arms Race, or New Ways of Thinking?" "Arms race" is not an appropriate term for the buildup of nuclear weapons, Bogosian said. An arms race implies a finish line and a winner, Bogosian said. A more appropriate term to describe the nuclear weapons buildup would be a "nuclear

arms follow-the-leader." "The one (country) is the driver, and the other is the driven," he said. After every new U.S. weapon invention such as the ICBM and the hydrogen bomb, the Soviet Union has followed suit and developed the same type of weapons to keep up with the United States. The United States plans to build 12,000 strategic weapons within the next five years, Bogosian said. "The U.S.S.R. will undoubtedly, as they have always in the past, follow our lead. "We need the nuclear freeze," Bogosian said. And one way to help achieve this freeze is to vote for candidates who support it, he said. As the United States puts more money into anti-satellite weapons and laser beam technology, the Soviet Union is sure to follow, Bogosian said, so that the trillions of dollars spent on our defense systems will be wasted as our weapons become obsolete. "I think a better approach is to work for the freeze." Coulter, a professor in the UNC Biomedical Engineering Program, said he

respected the military, their defense policies, and their ethical obligations. But he said, "We (doctors) have our own professional and ethical responsibilities." "A nuclear holocaust is the greatest menace to human health," Coulter said. "There is no adequate medical response to a nuclear war." The only solution is prevention of a nuclear exchange, he said, adding that "promoting Soviet survival will help our own." Coulter promoted the idea of synergy, in which the property of a system promotes two values or goals and impedes none of the goals. Coulter said that combining synergy with empathy for the Soviets and a clear communication with them would result in an all-win situation for everyone. "Make your proposals consistent with their (Soviet) values," he said. Grimmig, the chairman of aerospace studies at the University, said, "We have to reach a way to live with the Russians." Even if nuclear weapons did not ex-

ist, Grimmig said, we would still have to deter the Soviets' immense conventional forces. Since 1945, the USSR has pursued a very expansionist policy all over the world, especially in the past 5 years, he said. "Defense spending has been going down," adding that the percentage of the U.S. Gross National Product devoted to defense was 17.2 in the 1940s and 6 percent in the 1970s. He also said the U.S. weapons stockpile is at the lowest level it has been in 20 years. Speaking on the Air Force policy, Grimmig said, "We do not advocate a nuclear war. We are against the arms race and support the reduction of nuclear weapons on both sides." The United States has not added any new bombers or ballistic missiles to its arsenals and is now dismantling the Titan missiles, he said. The panel discussion was part of a national convocation on peace issues and the nuclear arms race being held on more than 700 college campuses in the United States from Nov. 5 to 12.

Students active in state, national campaigns

By FRANK PROCTOR
Staff Writer

The political primaries in North Carolina are six months away, but several UNC students are already taking active roles in national and state campaigns. Student groups have organized in support of presidential candidates Alan Cranston and Gary Hart and gubernatorial candidates Rufus Edmisten, Tom Gilmore and Eddie Knox—all Democrats. William Browning, a sophomore from Culpepper, Va., is an organizer of the Alan Cranston for President Student Committee. Browning said his group's main goal was to build a base of support for Cranston in Chapel Hill and pave the way for a visit from the California senator. The organization has five core members, about 15 students show up for each meeting, he said. Informational meetings are held for students to find out more about Cranston. "When people are provided with information on Cranston, they vote for him," Browning said. Browning is optimistic about Cranston's chances to win both the N.C. Democratic Primary and the presidential nomination. He said Cranston's strong showing

in straw polls has revealed good campaign organization on the state level. Since national polls only measure name recognition, Browning said, the Cranston campaign is in good shape because name recognition can be built. Campaigning has restricted Browning's study time, but he said, "I'm not organizing just to have something to do—I believe in Alan Cranston." Jamie Fox, vice president and treasurer of Students for Gary Hart also is optimistic about his candidate's chances, although Hart, a U.S. senator from Colorado, has not done as well in the straw polls. "If Hart's luck improves in the coming weeks, the two-man race (between Walter Mondale and John Glenn) will start to become a three-man race," said Fox, a sophomore from Richmond, Ky. The president of Students for Hart, Lindsey Taylor, a law student from Durham, agreed that Hart had a chance to win. "(Hart) ought to be attractive to all voters because he's got new solutions to old problems," Taylor said. Taylor's organization got its start soon after Hart's speech on the UNC campus last spring. About 15 students expressed interest then, Fox said. The main goal of the organization is to increase Hart's

name recognition. One way Fox hoped to accomplish this was to have a table in the Pit every ten days or so for the rest of the semester. "Next semester will be a little more active," he said. In the race for North Carolina governor, the narrower focus of the race allows for more interaction between candidate and campus, campaigners have said. Kelly Keller, a sophomore from Sanford, is working on campus for N.C. Attorney General Rufus Edmisten. Keller first concentrated her efforts on a personal appearance by Edmisten—the Oct. 22 filming of a television commercial on the University campus. Although the UNC campaign has slackened slightly since then, Keller said, many more activities are planned for the spring. Carolina Students for Rufus has about 50 members, she said. The relatively large membership for a campus campaign has allowed Keller to delegate responsibility—allowing her ample time for her studies and other work. Through all the work, Keller is confident of Edmisten's ability to win the governor's race. "I don't like to support losers," she said.

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Palestinian groups arrange cease-fire

The Associated Press

TRIPOLI, Lebanon — Palestinian rebels backed by Syria rained hundreds of shells on PLO chairman Yasser Arafat's last Middle East stronghold Wednesday, but an Arafat spokesman said a truce was arranged later in the day.

We are skeptical the truce will hold, said the spokesman, who asked not to be identified.

A withering barrage cornered Arafat Wednesday in this northern port city. His spokesman said shelling diminished significantly after the truce agreement, but Arafat strongholds in the Baddawi refugee camp and Tripoli still were being hit.

There was no immediate confirmation of a cease-fire by the rebels, but sources said earlier that Arab nations had reached an agreement in principle on a truce.

The heavy shelling prevented Arafat from visiting loyalist holdouts at the Baddawi camp outside Tripoli. Black smoke from raging fires hung over the city of 500,000 people.

Arafat visited maimed supporters in hospitals. He roved the streets in a chauffeured jeep while shells from rebel positions in the north and east occasionally slammed into neighborhoods near his office.

"There's been no progress in talks anywhere," the PLO chief told a group of reporters who had followed him earlier Wednesday to the Islamic Hospital, where he popped into rooms to chat with patients and sign autographs.

"Abu Ammar! Abu Ammar!" yelled some of his supporters, repeating the name many Palestinians call him. It means father of the builder.

PLO mutineers supported by Syria have chased most of Arafat's estimated 8,000 loyalists into Tripoli, 50 miles north of Beirut, forcing them to abandon most positions outside the city. Tripoli is their last stronghold in the Middle East. More than 1,000 people have been killed since the fighting began Nov. 3, according to Lebanese police.

The rebels claim Arafat has betrayed the PLO's stated aim of wresting a homeland from Israel. Arafat claims the rebels have been deceived by Syria, which he says wants to dominate the PLO.

Syria denies involvement in the mutiny, but Syrian troops occupying north Lebanon have been openly supporting the mutineers with tanks and artillery.

Several reporters following Arafat asked him about an erroneous broadcast report Tuesday that he had fled the country. He shouted, "You have eyes!"

On Tuesday, Arafat abandoned his vow to fight to the death in Tripoli, saying he was responding to the pleas of municipal Moslem and Christian leaders to spare the city a bloodbath. He offered to stop fighting if the rebels did.

The mutineers responded by raining hundreds of shells and rockets on Arafat's remaining loyalist positions, intensifying the barrage early Wednesday.

In Damascus, official sources who spoke on condition they not be identified said mediators from three Arab nations worked with Syrian government officials and rebel PLO leaders to end the fighting. But the sources said rebels would not agree to a truce unless Arafat leaves Lebanon and never returns.

Arafat has not responded to the demands, the sources said.

In the central Lebanon town, Beit Meri, a Lebanese army officer told The Associated Press Wednesday that U.S. Marines in the multinational force patrolling Beirut surveyed the area nine miles east of their airport camp last week. The officer spoke on condition he not be named.

Marine officials have denied activities around Beit Meri. Asked about the situation, Marine spokesman Maj. Robert

Jordan said Wednesday that the Marines "were requested by the Lebanese government to do sight surveys for their artillery." He would not elaborate.

Elsewhere in Lebanon, fighting was reported Wednesday between Christian and Druse militias in the Kharroub region just north of the Israeli army's Awali River defense line in southern Lebanon, but details were sketchy.

State radio said Israeli jets flew reconnaissance missions over Beirut and surrounding hills at mid-morning. Later, the radio said three U.S. Navy F-14s from the carrier Eisenhower made reconnaissance flights along the coast.

In Israel, the military command began a scheduled practice mobilization to test how fast it could assemble reservists in wartime. The army announced last week that it would call up several thousand reservists in the drill.

Mobilization exercises are held every few years, and Israeli officials denied the latest had any political significance.

Nonetheless, Israel's announcement last week that it would conduct the drill was believed to have alarmed Syria into ordering its own mobilization Sunday, prompting Israeli officials to assure Syria it had no plans to attack.

The mobilization drill began at 4 p.m. with a military command announcement broadcast over Israel radio followed by a list of 14 code names.

Reserve soldiers were ordered to report to staging areas if their unit code names were broadcast. The drill included re-equipping privately owned vehicles.

Chief military spokesman, Brig. Gen. Yaacov Even, said on Israel radio that the drill would be short. "The great majority of soldiers will arrive, be registered and return home immediately," he said, adding that a few dozen may be kept on duty a little longer.

No information was given on the number of troops involved. Earlier announcements said several thousand troops would be mobilized. The announcements indicated that only a fraction of Israel's 370,000 reservists were being called up.

The number of reservists, along with an estimate of the size of the standing army at 170,000, appears in a new survey by Tel Aviv University's Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies.

In Washington, the Reagan administration called for an end to the fighting around Tripoli, declaring that the "radical and brutal behavior" of the Palestinian fighters and their supporters endangers innocent civilian lives.

The statement, read to reporters by State Department spokesman Alan Romberg, was significant because it marked the first time the administration has called for an end to the fighting among rival Palestinian factions.

Romberg also announced that the administration is contributing \$1 million to the International Committee for the Red Cross for relief activities in connection with the fighting around Tripoli. He also said it is consulting with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency on ways of assisting refugees from the fighting.

The administration has expressed virtually no sympathy for Arafat.

Administration officials privately hope the fall of Arafat will encourage moderate Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to support President Reagan's Mideast peace effort.

The Kremlin, sensitive to a possible shift of Reagan's policy in Lebanon, has expressed guarded concern over U.S. military modifications.

A Soviet official said Wednesday that "the threat of large-scale U.S. military intervention in the Middle East is growing," claiming the United States was amassing warships off the coast of Lebanon.