

# The Daily Tar Heel

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Friday, February 15, 1985

Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Funny flick

And you thought the Carroll Hall Auditorium was just for lectures. Woody Allen's *Annie Hall* will be shown at 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. and at midnight in Carrol Hall. Call the campus Y for information.

**A sunny disposition**  
Look for sunny skies today and a high of 42. It will be cold tonight with lows dipping into the teens.

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Volume 92, Issue 127

News/Sports/Arts 962-0245  
Business/Advertising 962-1163

## What makes N.C.'s Senator Jesse Helms tick?

### The life of 'Senator No'

By JOHN CONWAY  
Special to the DTH

"Jesse! Jesse! Jesse!" chants an exuberant crowd of 2,000 people crammed into the ballroom of the Hilton in north Raleigh. It's Nov. 5, election night. Loyal supporters wave Helms placards, impatient for their hero to claim victory.

It's 7 p.m. and the TV anchormen have already proclaimed President Reagan the landslide winner over Walter Mondale.

Now many voters around the nation turn their attention to what *The Washington Post* has called the second most important contest in the country: the race for a seat in the U.S. Senate from North Carolina.

Will it be Jim Hunt, the two-term progressive Democratic governor, or Jesse Helms, the two-term ultraconservative Republican senator? The TV anchormen say the nation's most expensive Senate race in history is too close to call.

Finally, at 11:10 p.m., Helms strides confidently across the Hilton stage to the podium. All smiles, his 6-foot-2 frame erect, arms raised triumphantly. "The people of this state have sent a signal throughout the world that North Carolina is a God-fearing, conservative state," he says.

Helms, who has never lost an election, just won the meanest political brawl in the state's history. By 52 to 48 percent. It was his closest call.

Why does Helms, 63, keep battling for his beliefs? What motivates him to remain in a political arena that often damns his right-wing philosophy, where he is labeled a racist or "Senator No" or even "The Prince of Darkness"?

In short, who is this love-him-or-hate-him Jesse Helms? And what makes him tick?

To try to answer these questions, this reporter researched the published record and interviewed more than 20 people in North Carolina and Washington, D.C., over a period of more than two months. He talked with the senator's friends, foes, relatives and colleagues. Helms and his wife were interviewed separately in Raleigh. This reporter also spent a day in Helms' hometown.

To understand Jesse is to understand his upbringing, family, high school

buddies, the social and political climate of North Carolina in the 1930s and 1940s, and the people Helms admired in his early jobs. These are the people and places that molded him into one of America's most powerful politicians and one of its most discussed and cussed men.

### Becoming a man of principle

The story unfolds in 1921 in Monroe, a town with about 3,000 people in Union County, some 20 miles east of Charlotte. Jesse Alexander Helms Jr. was born on Oct. 18, the second son of Jesse Alexander Helms and Ethel Helms, a distant cousin. Jesse was five years younger than his brother Wriston, who is now 68 and a retired Woolworth's executive living in Mississippi. In 1929, the Helmses had their third

and last child, Mary Elizabeth, who is now 55 and a housewife in Monroe.

Today Helms, leaning back in a comfortable chair in his Raleigh office, recalls his parents. His father was a man of honesty, loyalty and morality — a man of his word, Helms says. At one time, the elder Helms was Monroe's police chief and fire chief.

Jesse takes after his father, who at 6-foot-3 was an inch taller than his son is today. But Helms, at 193 pounds, is lean for his height.

He's a carefully groomed man with his gray hair swooped back from his forehead. When he stares through his horn-rimmed glasses, the owl glare can be intimidating.

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Helms on a 1981 cover of 'Time'



DTH/Jamie Moncrief

### Kiss the bunny

Billy Warden, a sophomore RTVMP major from Raleigh, held his own Valentine's Day parade in front of PlayMakers Theatre yesterday. Warden said he vowed to himself since kindergarten to hold a Valentine's Day parade every year. His goal was to get 30 people to kiss his bunny, and John Blythe is one of that number.

## Boyle wants to improve Union image

By RANDY FARMER  
Staff Writer

Junior Walt Boyle has been chosen Union president for 1985-86.

Boyle has served as a committee member and chairman of the Union Activities Board and is the co-founder of Student Television. He was chosen from a field of five other candidates for the position.

Boyle said he hoped to generate greater student awareness and participation in the Union while placing emphasis on the image of the Union.

In contrast, Terry Bowman, the



Walt Boyle

current Union president, said his term concentrated on individual programs.

"I think Walt will do the Union image and the delegation of responsibility to the committees very well," Bowman said.

Boyle's plans for the Union are to have more co-sponsorship with other organizations, dedicate more programming to charity, utilize more student talent and put forth a more enthusiastic effort toward gaining student input.

The early selection of a Union president is to smooth the transition between the administrations.

"A lot of programs are being scheduled now for the next year," Bowman said. "The fall film schedule is being made now. You can't wait for the summer."

It is necessary that the president know

what is going on before he gets into office and that is why there was an early selection, Bowman said.

Applicants for president were interviewed by the Union Board of Trustees. Bowman said, "The interview process is a model of consensus decision making because the constituency of the board (of Trustees) is representative of the campus at large."

President-elect Boyle will be looking for students to serve in nine to 12 board positions available for the 1985-86 academic year.

"I am looking for people who can lead committees and delegate responsibility," Boyle said.

Applications for the board positions will be available in the Union after Spring Break.

### A 'catch 21'

## Drinking age may devastate bars

By MIKE GUNZENHAUSER  
Staff Writer

An increase in the legal drinking age to 21 would not only threaten social life in Chapel Hill, but many local merchants and tavern owners said they would face great decreases in profits.

"Some drinking establishments will be out of business," Jack Lamb, of Durham's Lamb Distributing, said yesterday, but he would not say which bars would close.

Rep. Daniel Lilley, of Kinston, introduced a bill to the N.C. General Assembly last week that, if passed, will raise the legal drinking age to 21 on July 1.

Richard Taylor, owner of Taylor's, on Franklin Street, said the new drinking age would be "a slam and a half" to his business. He said he expected a 40 to 50 percent reduction in sales if the bill passed.

As a possible solution to the problems his night club might face, Taylor said he would first try letting people under 21 into the club.

"It would depend on the students themselves, whether to continue allowing patrons under 21 into the club," Taylor said.

Roger Meyland of Troll's said his business would fall 30 to 50 percent,

but he said he didn't think the bar would close. The decrease in business however, would force beer prices to rise about 25 percent, he said.

At Molly Maguires, Joe Woodson said business would fall off initially but eventually build back up. He said that happened when the drinking age went up to 19 in October, 1983.

The staff at He's Not Here would not stamp underage people, according to bartender Claire Daugherty, because bartenders wouldn't be able to efficiently control who is stamped in a large crowd.

Stuart McAfee, of distributor Harris Inc., said the new drinking age would hurt grocery stores and convenient stores more than anything else.

William Derey at Talbert's Food Mart on Airport Road said their beer sales would be tremendously effected.

Lamb said he thought retail sales would increase because people who wanted beer would find some way to obtain it. Fewer people would be in the taverns but more would be drinking in their cars, at apartments and in dorms, he said.

Tax revenue from beer and wine sales would fall between 10 and 15 percent in Orange County, Lamb said, and

Orange County collects quite a bit in excise revenue.

Consequently, county officials who support the new drinking age need to consider the loss in tax revenue, he said.

The proposed new drinking age has "more ramifications than just the beer business," Lamb said, "including the video game business."

Larry Trollinger at Ken's Quickie Mart said their keg business would be cut back considerably. "I might have to live with it, but I don't have to like it," he said.

Trollinger said fraternities would probably have kegs anyway, and Meyland said he thought fraternities would draw greater crowds since the drinking age would be harder to enforce inside fraternity houses.

Meyland said Troll's had had a lot of problems with fake IDs, and police only prosecute one out of 20 they report.

Kim Scott of Linda's bar said they were looking for a new location after their lease expires March 31. The new drinking age will effect a new Linda's, she said, because they would need to serve more than beer to be profitable.

Scott said a drinking age of 21 would make nearly all bars unable to be profitable just selling beer.

## 35 percent of senior class pledges \$194,000, a United States record

By GUY LUCAS  
Staff Writer

The campaign to raise money for the senior class gift collected pledges totaling more than \$194,000 and shattered both the class goal and a U.S. record.

Thomas Kepley, gift committee chairman, said 1,213 seniors, about 35 percent of the class, pledged — breaking the record that was held by last year's senior class, who raised \$112,000.

Although the campaign was successful, Kepley stressed the need for seniors to send in the initial \$10 payment.

"We really need to have the \$10 to match those pledges . . . or else all this talking about these figures is just talk," he said, adding that class members should try to get the payment in before Spring Break if possible.

The success of the campaign attracted the notice of seniors at Arizona State University, who called Bill Massey of the Carolina Fund.

"They were overwhelmed by what this class was doing and wanted to do it" with their own class, he said. Massey

said that he recommended they start planning for next year rather than trying to start now because so much planning is needed.

Kepley credited the amount of student involvement in the campaign for its success. He said there were about 300 students involved in the various stages of the campaign.

Massey also credited the efforts of class officers and the compromise that made the class gift a combination of memorial markers and a sculpture, which he said was a better idea than the original proposal of memorial markers only.

"(The combination) brought together as many people in the class as possible," he said.

Massey said he hoped the overwhelming success of this senior class would not intimidate future classes.

"I would hope that no class ever feels they have to surpass this class just for the sake of passing it," he said. "I will never believe that what one class does is the best that can be done."

He said he would not be bothered

### Analysis

Small Business Administration, Legal Services Corporation, Amtrak subsidies, and Urban development grants. The budget would cut domestic outlays by \$40 billion, including \$5.5 billion in farm subsidies and \$4.1 billion in Medicare. Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole has stated that the Senate "probably" will consider a freeze on Social Security benefits, despite Reagan's campaign promises.

Proposed limits on subsidized loans and aid for college students could effect one million students, although the impact could be minimal.

"We're having to make a prediction on how many students would stop going to school," Akin said. "If you cut student loan programs, and all the students find money from somewhere else and end up going to school, then there really won't have been any cost to society," said Akin, adding that this view was not necessarily his own.

Also cut would be \$4.6 billion in revenue sharing by 1987, which would

affect 40,000 cities and counties, along with reductions in mass transit subsidies and housing funds.

Meanwhile, the budget would boost Pentagon spending by \$29 billion. The budget asks Congress to appropriate \$313.7 billion for the Defense Department in fiscal 1986 and another \$8.5 billion for other military-related activities. These increases would take place primarily in the Department of Energy, which develops and builds nuclear weapons.

Dr. James Leutze, chairman of UNC's Curriculum in Peace, War, and Defense, said the possibility of a large defense budget cut is slim.

"Democrats, including Tip O'Neill, are running scared of Reagan's success in the election. Everyone wants to be macho, so they won't even talk about cutting. Defense will get what defense wants," he said.

Leutze said the vast majority of the money in the defense budget is beyond reach. "Readiness" and "sustainability" — things like fuel for the new B-1 bombers, he said, are easy to cut. "It's easy to cut that money because nobody cares about it."

Treasury Secretary Donald Regan

has publically criticized the higher military budgets of recent years, claiming they could seriously harm the economy.

Some economists agree with that assessment.

"These huge deficits from the immense amount of spending in defense are going to cause serious problems for the whole economy," Akin said.

But Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has argued that every dollar is critical to match the ongoing buildup of Soviet forces, to repair the neglect caused by defense cuts in the '70s, and to demonstrate firm resolve as the United States heads for a new round of arms control talks.

"With arms talks going forward, strong defense got Russia to the table, so we shouldn't cut while they're there," said Leutze.

Included in the military budget are requests for production of 48 more MX missiles, 48 more nuclear-armed B-1 bombers, a new Trident missile submarine, and a new, more accurate Trident 2 missile. Research and development for new weapons, at \$39 billion, is the

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## Reagan defense budget may harm economy, analysts say

By JOAN CLIFFORD  
Staff Writer

President Reagan, amid concern about huge deficits, presented to Congress last week a \$973.7 billion budget that tries to sustain a military buildup while shrinking domestic social spending.

The budget contains significant cuts in many areas. Almost 82 percent, or \$38.8 billion of the cuts are in nonmilitary spending, affecting the elderly, college students, home buyers, farmers, federal workers, and the jobless.

The proposed military budget would raise defense spending to \$277.5 billion, an increase of 12.7 percent over last year, as Reagan continues to expand American forces and modernize equipment through his second term. That level of spending would devote 28.5 percent of the total budget to military programs.

But the proposed budget has become controversial because of the still large deficits and what many perceive to be an undue emphasis on military programs.

Two issues are at stake, said John Akin, a UNC professor of economics. "One, can we afford this level of

government spending — and we probably can't; and two, even if we could, is this the way we want to break it down, between defense and domestic areas?" he said.

Akin said the government has cut too much in the wrong areas. "The U.S. should look at how we're using the money and try to cut waste. I think we've overdone that in most other parts of the government. We've cut things that aren't waste, and we haven't even started cutting waste in the Pentagon, he said.

But supporters of the administration's budget point out that the President's proposed levels of military spending are not that high in comparison with other presidents. President Kennedy, for example, spent about 40 percent of the total budget for defense in the early '60s.

But the deficits planned in the proposed budget remain a serious problem. The budget projections fall short of Congress' goal to reduce the deficit to \$100 billion by 1988, compared to Reagan's proposed \$144.4 billion.

The President plans to eliminate more than 25 programs, such as the

The happy highways where I went and cannot come again — A. E. Houseman