

See section on local music scene inside

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## Many sides of the poli sci department

*Editors' Note: This is the first story in an extensive series focusing on University academic departments.*

By ANJETTA McQUEEN  
Staff Writer

The UNC political science department, as large as it is diverse, has maintained its excellent reputation despite internal problems, according to interviews with faculty members and students.

"Our reputation can be seen in course reviews and the number of teaching awards," said Joel Schwartz, associate chairman of the department.

Faculty members have won about 15 awards for teaching excellence, and the staff includes three Bowman Gray professors, department Chairman Richard J. Richardson said.

The department is one of the five largest at UNC. About 600 students declare political science majors each year. And many other UNC departments and schools require state government courses for their majors.

In addition to teaching, much of the political science faculty is engaged as consultants and researchers in the political field, said Professor James Prothro, a former department chairman. Faculty members advise federal, state and local governments on a consultation basis and participate in teaching and speaking outside of the University, he said.

### Faculty ideology in the classroom

Both students and professors agreed that the personal

politics of a political science professor could play an important role in the classroom, and they said most tended to have liberal biases.

Karen Rindge, a senior political science major from Tryon, said the professors tended to be liberal thinkers and were very persuasive in their logic.

Andrew Scott, an international relations and American foreign policy professor, agreed, saying that the political science profession as a whole tended to be liberal.

Political scientists — like other social scientists — tend to be more liberal because the profession is not directly related to money-making, such as business or engineering, Prothro said.

"This is not to say all engineers are conservatives or all political scientists are liberal," he said.

John Kennedy, a senior political science and economics major from Fayetteville, said he felt knowing the professor's beliefs could enhance the classroom experience. "I think this would bring about more dialogue between the professors and the student," he said.

Students also agreed that professors' personal biases did not affect the quality of teaching in the department.

"While professors have strong ideologies, they do not distort their teaching with them," said David Marcotte, a senior political science major from Fayetteville.

Dawn Peters, a senior political science major from High Point, said having an instructor whose opinions differed from her own reinforced her beliefs instead of changing them.

Peters said a teacher had made comments about her political preferences that she more or less had taken in jest. But, she said, the comments of the teacher and other students

challenged her to develop and defend her beliefs.

"At the end of the class, I made an A on a paper I wrote on the rise of conservatism," she said.

Rindge agreed. "I don't think they put anyone on the defensive," she said. "Professors have said, 'You can disagree with me as long as it is a good argument.'"

The same holds true for students who hold beliefs similar to those of their professors, said Ray Jones, a junior journalism and political science major from Bues Creek.

"I had a professor with a Democratic point of view," Jones said. "He did not let you say something liberal without having a basis for what you were saying. You can't have a good discussion when someone can say what they want and others have to qualify what they say."

Professor Richard Richardson said he felt that all professors were biased. There is a constant struggle against letting one's ideas set the tone for a class, he said.

Professor Scott said professors could not be completely impartial.

"Impartiality would suggest no core of thinking," he said. "Most students get to know my views pretty quickly."

Scott said his views were not attached to a particular political party or stance.

"I can be critical of the Reagan administration," he said. "However, I can be critical of the Democrats as well."

Scott said he went out of his way to make clear that other views were open for discussion.

"Especially on examinations, I avoid asking questions where a student may feel he has to agree with me," he said. "I am there to acquaint them with the facts."

A political science professor at N.C. State announces his

political preferences at the beginning of each course, Prothro said. "His point is legitimate and understandable," he said. "However, a good professor can encourage students to profess their opinions with out revealing his own so as not to intimidate the students."

### Faculty research emphasized

In addition to teaching, the political science department stresses and encourages faculty research, Prothro said.

Faculty members have done extensive research on American voting, public opinion and world politics, Richardson said, and department research on international relations has been used by the U.S. government.

"We have had professors testify before Congress on public policy and other American systems," he said.

Thad Beyle, director of graduate placement for the department, is active as a political consultant for organizations ranging from the National Governor's Association to local and national media. He said his consultant work flowed naturally out of positions in state government that he had held before coming to UNC.

"I've been asked my opinions of state government issues as well as to conduct research for various state governments," Beyle said.

Despite the department's success in research, major underlying differences of methodological approach to research have also prevailed, said David Garrow, a former UNC associate professor who was denied tenure in

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DTH/Larry Childress

### Fatal plane crash

Workers hose down the remains of an airplane that crashed a few miles northwest of Chapel Hill on Tuesday afternoon. Two unidentified men were killed. An investigation into the cause of the crash is under way.

## DWI offenders pay price for drinking, driving

By DORA McALPIN  
Staff Writer

Leaving your favorite bar, you stumble a little. Getting into your car, you bump your head. And driving down Franklin Street, you find that your hands are a little unsteady on the wheel.

But you've only had a few beers, and you've driven home in worse shape than this plenty of times. No problem, right?

Wrong. If you get caught operating any vehicle while impaired, you may face a fine, imprisonment and the loss of your license.

Under the DWI law, someone riding a bicycle or moped could be charged with driving while impaired just as if he were driving a car or truck.

From July 1, 1984, through June 30, 1985, the Chapel Hill police arrested 326 people on DWI charges, said police planner Keith Lohmann.

Police will become suspicious when a driver makes errors such as weaving within the lane, stopping at a green light or forgetting to turn on headlights at night, Lohmann said.

"Speeding . . . normally shows that someone is impaired," he said. "But it doesn't mean that he's grossly impaired. If a person is grossly impaired — falling-down drunk — he usually drives very slowly."

"You look for patterns. If they do two of the things, this might indicate drunkenness," he said. An officer may stop a vehicle if he has "reasonable suspicion" that the driver has been drinking, he said.

Signs of impairment may include slurred speech, lack of coordination or an odor of alcohol, he said. "If there is an odor of alcohol, the officer administers the field sobriety test." This test can mean asking the driver to touch his nose, walk a straight line or recite the alphabet.

At the police station, a person arrested for DWI will be given the opportunity to take the breathalyzer test, which measures the percentage of alcohol in the blood. A reading of .10 blood-alcohol content is considered legally intoxicated, Lohmann said.

"At the police station, we have to observe you for 20 minutes before we give the breathalyzer test," Lohmann said, explaining a N.C. law mandate.

"If you refuse . . . (the breathalyzer test), you go to the magistrate," Lohmann said. The magistrate's office is located at the police station.

"If probable cause is found, the magistrate sets bond," he said, adding that the type and amount of bond are determined by the magistrate.

If the magistrate finds probable cause for the arrest, the driver automatically loses his license for 10 days. An appearance in district court will follow, usually a few weeks after the arrest, he said.

"A conviction for DWI should be based exclusively on the driver's behavior while driving," he said. "That's what it all comes down to. The field sobriety test and the breathalyzer are just supporting evidence."

If a driver is found guilty of a DWI offense, the judge sets the punishment, basing his decision on the driver's past record, his driving behavior just prior to the arrest and other factors, said Calvin Ashley of the magistrate's office.

Under the Safe Roads Act of 1983, or the DWI law, there are five levels of punishment for a DWI offense.

A driver convicted for the first time may face a fine of up to \$100, imprisonment for 24 hours, 24 hours of community service, loss of his license for 30 days or any combination of these. He may also be required to attend an Alcohol and Drug Education Traffic School.

A driver with past convictions may expect a fine of up to \$2,000, imprisonment for up to two years and loss of his license for at least one year.

Penalties will be more strict for a person found guilty after refusing to take the breathalyzer test, Lohmann said. This is because he will automatically lose his license for a year in addition to any other punishment.

Ashley said that a driver under 18 who is convicted of a DWI will automatically lose his license for 45 days or until his 18th birthday, whichever is longer.

From July 1, 1983, through June 30, 1984, the Chapel Hill police made 427 DWI arrests. During the preceding year, there were 503 arrests for driving under the influence of alcohol.

Lohmann said the reason for the decline last year was that from September 1982 through September 1984, the department had a state and federal grant to aid in traffic enforcement, which allowed police to devote more man hours to traffic patrol.

Statistics compiled during the time of the grant showed that 10 to 15 percent of those arrested for driving while impaired were UNC students. Lohmann said that while no more recent statistics exist, the figure was probably still accurate.

Lt. Manley Dawson of the Chapel Hill police said that during the school year, the population of Chapel Hill was 60,000, compared with 39,000 during the summer.

Ned Comar, crime prevention officer for UNC police, said the reason the large student percentage of Chapel Hill's population was not reflected in the number of DWI arrests was because of the students' attitudes toward the law.

"Students here . . . have more respect for the law than an average person does," he said.

## Selections made for Harris trial

By MIKE GUNZENHAUSER  
Staff Writer

Jury selection began in Hillsborough Tuesday for the trial of Alton Eugene Harris Jr., charged with first-degree murder and attempted rape in the March 16 stabbing death of UNC sophomore Freshteh Golkho.

Five jurors were chosen and selection of the other seven should be completed Wednesday, said public defender Kirk Osborn, Harris' attorney.

About 300 people were summoned to jury duty for the trial because seating a jury is especially difficult for a first-degree murder trial, Osborn said. He and District Attorney Carl Fox, who is prosecuting the case, reviewed 52 prospective jurors Tuesday.

Many people have preconceived

ideas about the case or would not consider the death penalty if the defendant were found guilty, Osborn said.

Police found Golkho dead in her Royal Park apartment after a neighbor, Keith Bowles II, heard screams coming from Golkho's apartment.

Harris, 20, of 801 Estes Drive, was arrested March 17 after police found Harris' wallet near Golkho's body. Police also found Harris' fingerprints on the apartment window and blood of Golkho's blood type on Harris' shoes and clothing.

Harris had been dating one of Golkho's roommates at the time of Golkho's death.

Denied bond, Harris has been in Orange County Jail in Hillsborough since his arrest.

## Anti-apartheid rally stresses student input

By LORRY WILLIAMS  
Staff Writer

Their T-shirts told the story: Anti-Apartheid, Divest Now.

As each speaker addressed the crowd in the Pit Tuesday, their message also was clear: UNC students need to educate themselves about apartheid, and they need to become active in anti-apartheid activities.

"There is a necessity for some kind of education," said Jimmy Ellis, a graduate student in sociology from South Africa. "People need to be informed about what apartheid really is."

Apartheid is not an issue of racial violence where white people are opposing black people, as many people perceive it to be, he said.

The real issue is there are white people within the South African government who are skillfully manipulating the differences between the South African people so whites can hold on to their power, he said.

"The perpetrators of violence in South Africa are not black," he said.

Over the years, blacks have continuously asked to be involved in South African society, he said. Government, decision-making processes and social activities are all areas in which blacks have wanted to become involved, he said. Their efforts, however, have always been met with violence.

When South African blacks do initiate the violence, he said, it is usually a result of violence that already has been thrown at them.

The issue is not racial violence but institutional violence that is a product of apartheid, he said.

One way students can become actively involved in the anti-apartheid movement is to join the call for the University's divestment from companies that operate in South Africa, he said.

The UNC Anti-Apartheid Support Group, which sponsored the rally, will try to get a student referendum on the

divestment issue placed on the ballot during campus elections, said Dale McKinley, a member of the support group's executive board.

"The group's specific aim is to encourage the University to divest," McKinley, a second-year graduate student in international relations from Gweru, Zimbabwe, said.

The group also is working with some members of the Campus Governing Council to get a resolution on the divestment issue passed, McKinley said, adding that the group wants to confront the UNC Board of Trustees with specific issues about divestment.

"The investment policies followed (by the University) are not in accordance with what this university was founded on," he said.

Sibby Anderson, president of the Black Student Movement, agreed. "UNC, by continuing to invest, is supporting racial segregation," Anderson said. "Yet it's a university dedicated to equal opportunities."

Some universities across the country already have divested, and, in 1984, pressure from Student Government and the BSM made UNC-CH one of the leaders in the divestment movement, she said.

Since then, however, the BOT has said it deplors the policy of apartheid but has not divested, Anderson said.

The days of constructive engagement, a policy in which American companies actively assist the South African government in persuading the whites to change their policies and which is advocated by President Reagan, are over, McKinley said.

"Obviously, if you look at what's gone on in the last 60 years, or the last two years, constructive engagement has failed," he said. "We have people like Jerry Falwell telling us we need to invest. Jerry Falwell doesn't know any more about South Africa than a 2-year-

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It's Sharkey's day today — Laurie Anderson