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American embassy worker in Sudan shot

Associated Press

WASHINGTON - The White House on Tuesday proclaimed U.S. air raids on Libya a success that "struck a blow against terrorism," but the attacks were followed by a new incident of violence against an American - the shooting of an employee in the U.S. embassy in Khartoum, Sudan.

The State Department said the Khartoum embassy victim, whose identity and occupation were not disclosed, was hospitalized in serious condition with a gunshot wound to the head.

A spokeswoman, Anita Stockman, said U.S. officials did not know who was responsible and no group claimed responsiblity. National Public radio said an administration source thought Libya was involved.

The Sudanese foreign ministry described the U.S. attack on Libya early Tuesday as a dangerous threat to the region and to world peace.

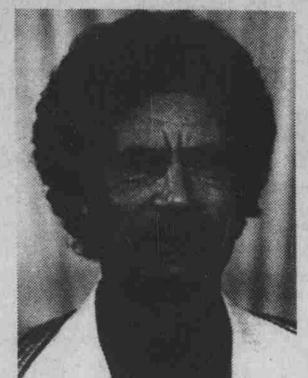
President Reagan, speaking before the Khartoum shooting, told some businessmen the United States won a single victory in the long battle against terrorism and pledged to continue with more strikes if necessary.

"We would prefer not to have to repeat the events of last night," he told a group of business executives. But he said that would be up to Libyan leader Moammar Khadafy, whom he labeled an arch-terrorist.

"What is required is for Libya to end its pursuit of terror for political goals," said Reagan. "The choice is theirs."

Earlier, Libya apparently retaliated by firing at a U.S. Coast Guard installation on a tiny Mediterranean island 175 miles off the Libyan coast.

Barely 15 hours after the bombing of targets in and around Tripoli and the western port city of Benghazi, Libya announced a retaliatory strike of its own



... If agression is being staged against us, we shall escalate the violence against American targets, civilian and non-civilian, all over the world.' - Moammar Khadafy, in

an earlier statement

against a U.S. telecommunications station on the tiny Mediterranean island of Lampedusa.

A U.S. Coast Guard spokesman said at least two missiles were fired from an unidentified ship or plane at a Coast Guard long-range navigation station on the Italian island north of the Libyan coast. A report indicated the missiles landed in the water just off the island, causing no damage or casualties, the spokesman said.

Presidential spokesman Larry Speakes said the United States was still assessing the situation and he could not

Events of the U.S. and Libyan conflict Europe FRANCE U.S. flight attack Monday Libya retaliates Tuesday; bombs miss U.S. communications on U.S. planes bomb Tripoli -Lampedusa Island and Benghazi Benghazi LIBYA

say what the response might be. He said there were 31 Coast Guard personnel at the long-range navigation site.

Speakes also confirmed that a truck laden with rocket launchers had exploded outside Yokota U.S. Air Force Base in Japan at 6:10 a.m. EST but said it was too early to say whether the incident was the result of a terrorist attack. He said there were no injuries.

An air and sea search was under way for an Air Force F-111 fighter-bomber and its two-man crew missing after the Monday night attack. The Pentagon identified the missing airmen as Capt. Fernando L. Ribas-Dominicci, 33, of Puerto Rico, the pilot; and Capt. Paul F. Lorence, 31, of San Francisco, the weapons system officer.

Pentagon spokesman Robert Sims said rescue planes continued to search over the water off Libya after dark Tuesday but had found "no evidence of survivors, no beepers, no strobes" to indicate where the lost plane went

Speakes said the search-and-rescue operation was not drawing fire and no other U.S. forces were in the area, despite Libyan reports of a renewed

In a related development the Soviet Union, responding to the bombing

raids, called off a planned meeting next month between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, casting doubt on plans for a second summit this year between the leaders of the two countries.

The White House called the Soviet decision "a mistake." Shultz and Shevardnadze were to have discussed arrangements for Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States to meet with Reagan, a trip the two leaders agreed on last November but for which no date has been set.

American military and diplomatic installations throughout the world are on full alert, and Speakes said Americans have been constantly advised "to be prudent and cautious when they're traveling."

Speakes declined to say whether the military operation against Libya was complete, but officials at both the White House and the Pentagon insisted numerous times Tuesday afternoon that no new U.S. action was under way despite reports of new episodes of antiaircraft fire in Tripoli.

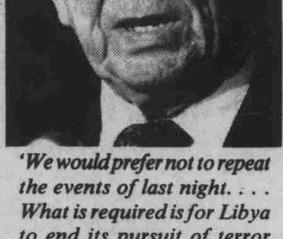
The spokesman refused to discuss damage to the French embassy and to several homes in an affluent residential neighborhood of the Libyan capital.

The planes struck Khadafy's headquarters, two military airfields and what were termed terrorist training facilities.

Khadafy has not been seen in public or heard on radio since the attacks, but Libyan officials told the Associated Press in Tripoli that he is "OK."

Doctors said Tuesday the raid killed the adopted 15-month-old daughter of Khadafy and seriously wounded two of his young sons.

Pentagon spokesman Sims said late Tuesday that efforts to assess the effectiveness of the raids had been hampered by cloud cover but that initial reports indicated several Soviet-built IL-76 transport planes and several MIG-23 fighters, as well as spare parts



to end its pursuit of terror for political goals. The choice is theirs.'

- Ronald Reagan

hangers servicing the MIGs, were destroyed.

The American pilots encountered heavy surface-to-air missile fire, particularly in the Benghazi area, Sims said. He said he had no information regarding damage to the French embassy but suggested it could have been caused by Libyan defenders, who he described as "confused as well as surprised" by the

A pilot who took part in the strikes against Libya suggested that some of the damage inflicted on the Tripoli area may have been from errant missiles fired by the Libyans themselves.

Another pilot said "They fired numerous missiles that went straight up and came straight down."

U.S. embassies in Poland and South Korea received bomb threats Tuesday and there were violent anti-American demonstrations in Britain, West Germany and Austria as America's foes and many friends condemned the air raids against Libya.

In Japan, a truck carrying a rocketlaunching device exploded in flames in a field about a mile from the U.S. Air Force base at Yokota, 21 miles from Tokyo. U.S. officials and police reported no injuries.

Paul Smith, a spokesman at the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, said the building was partially evacuated after a man telephoned to say a bomb had been planted there, but it was reopened when no explosives were found.

South Korea's Yonhap News Agency said a man speaking fluent English called the U.S. Embassy in Seoul and said six bombs had been placed in the compound.

An embassy official said the compound was evacuated during a search, but no bombs were found and normal operations resumed.

Left-wing militants rioted in West Berlin and Hamburg and orderly anti-American demonstrations were reported in Frankfurt, Bonn, Mannheim, Stuttgart and other West Ger-

Faculty, students differ on attack

By TOBY MOORE

The bombing raid on Libyan military targets will only escalate terrorism and could lead to terrorist attacks inside the continental United States, UNC professors said Tuesday.

"I'm not pleased, is my immediate reaction," said Dr. James R. Leutze, Chairman of the Curriculum of Peace, War, and Defense. "I would have preferred that we exhaust all non-military alternatives . . . (before turning to military strikes)."

"Military actions tend to be 'messy' . . . and a lot of people get hurt," he said.

Leutze said that other actions should have been tried before using military force. He mentioned using "quiet diplomacy," further economic sanctions or a naval blockade rather than a military offensive and desribed the U.S. action as "offensive."

"I'm worried that the attacks will make Khadafy more of a hero (inside Libya)," said Dr. Robert A. Rupen, a political science professor. "Politically, he has something to exploit. I doubt that this is a strictly Middle Eastern thing."

Rupen said Khadafy was not in a secure position as leader of Libya. The recent fall in oil prices had destablized the region, he said, and the Reagan administration "seems to be content on keeping it hot." "I don't think we've been restrained at all," he said. "I think we're trying to escalate this all we can." He

said the Reagan administration may be "picking" on Libya to indirectly challenge the Soviet Union. Both Rupen and Leutze agreed that the strikes could bring about more Libyan terrorism. "I anticipate that it (terrorism) will be extended to the continental United

States," Leutze said. Further attacks by the Libyans will continue to be "more terrorist-oriented," as opposed to military attacks such as the attack Wednesday on an American Coast Guard station in the Mediterranean, Leutze said.

Dr. Joel Schwartz, Bowman Gray professor of political science, said he doubted the attacks would seriously damage U.S.-Soviet relations. "I don't think it will have any significant effect

(although) there will be a lot of rhetoric . . . and posturing," he said. Schwartz said Soviet ships had been warned of the

action by the United States and had left Libyan ports before the bombing began. "If Khadafy makes good on his threats . . . Reagan

will send in more waves (of attacks)," he said. Student reaction to the bombing was more supportive of the military action. "I think President Reagan was totally justified," said Julia Groves, a junior from Charlotte. "We did everything we could to let them know we meant business."

Other students worried that any escalation could endanger friends or relatives. "As a Canadian, I'm concerned for my American roommates' safety," said Mike McGowan, a freshman from Canada. "I hope that their lives are not put in jeopardy."

"I think it was justified, but everyone has had a sobering reaction," said Elizabeth Motley, a senior from Burlington. Two Libyan students reached through the UNC

International Center declined comment. Commander J.W. Bailey, an instructor in the ROTC department, also declined comment, citing military regulations concerning personnel talking to the press

Bodybuilders flex for judges, fans

By JO FLEISCHER

Seven students posed and flexed their muscles Tuesday night hoping to convince the judges and the audience of 300 that they deserved the bragging

rights to the best physique on campus.

The winners of the UNC Bodybuilding Contest were Sue Skillman, a sophomore from Wilmington, who won the women's category, and Howard Feggins, a junior from South Hill, Virginia, who took first place for the

The event, sponsored by the intramural recreation department was judged by area gym owners and enthusiasts.

George Nevole, director of the championship, emphasized that although the competition was still in its infancy, it was a "damn good show." This is the second year of the

"All the competitors were students," Nevole said after the event. "We had good showmanship, music, lighting, and staging which brought out a great

crowd who really got into it." The judges were looking for overall muscularity, balance of development, density, definition, mass, shape and how the contestants presented themselves, the emcee said.

The two female entrants, Skillman, a business administration major and Wendy Tappen, a sophomore from Carthage, took the stage together in front of a raucous crowd. They went through their compulsory poses together, and then each took the stage seperately to perform with music.

Skillman said she got involved with the sport through weight training for gymnastics, and has been competing for three years. The two women, who train together, said they wished there had been more female competitors, but were glad for the opportunity to win the approval of the judges, since they both train hard at bodybuilding.

The five male contestants walked out together, greeted by a enthusiastic crowd cheering on their favorites. They went through their compulsory poses together, before exiting to prepare for their individual presentations.

The five contestants performed short freestyle presentations accompanied by music ranging from Pat Benatar to classical compositions.

They then took the stage for the final, "pose-off" where they jockeyed for positions in an attempt to show the judges and the crowd their best attributes, Nevole said. "It gives the judges a better idea of the whole package, whether it's symmetrical and in proportion," he said.

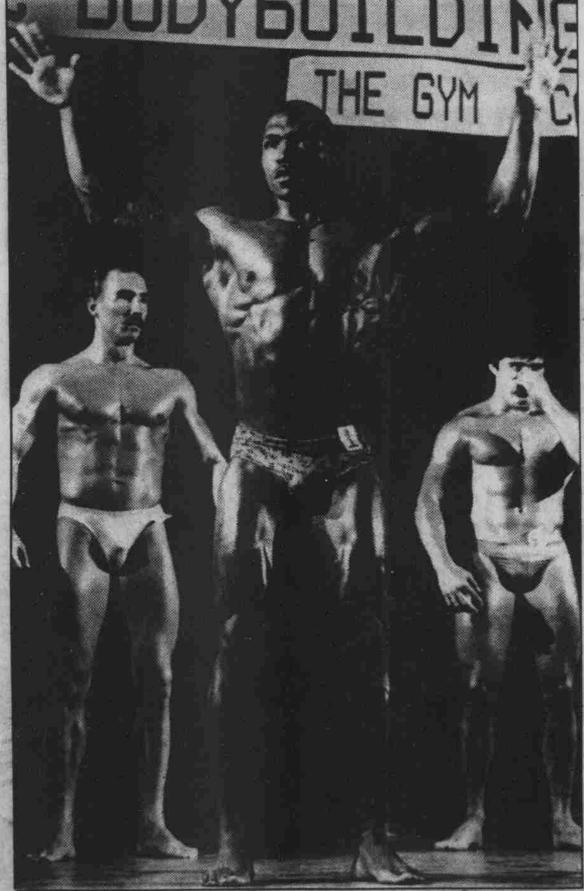
The involvement of the crowd plays a big role in the outcome of the competition, Nevole said.

Following the men's pose-off, the winners were announced for the ladies' and men's catagories. Sue Skillman won over her training partner, Wendy Tappen receiving a three-month membership at The Gym and the traditional Championship shirt.

Skillman said she considered it a victory for her and her training partner who had never been in competition before. Women face some adversity in pursuing body-building because it has always been in the domain of men, she said. "My family just came to realize that they approve of my involvement,"

Skillman said. The judges gave Kim Jones, a senior from Gates, third place in the men's competition. Jones also placed third in last year's contest.

Feggins, a 198-pound junior who placed second in last year's competition was declared the winner. He is a defensive linebacker on UNC's football team who competed, "to see how welldeveloped I really am." He made his presentation accompanied by Phil Collins' "In the Air Tonight." He was greeted by a substantial and loud rooting section sitting in one corner of the room, and the crowd seemed to gasp as he displayed his Marvin Hagler-like muscular definition in sync with the



Kim Jones (left), Howard Feggins and Jeff Peters show off their muscles

Speaker to relate his GE experiences

By LANE MITCHELL

Being tucked behind a desk as a research laboratory publicist with the General Electric Co. in Schenectady, N.Y., for three years didn't get Kurt Vonnegut down. He wrote a novel

And the novel, "Player Piano" (1952) became the first in a series of at least 12 critically acclaimed novels by the Indianapolis-born writer.

Tonight at 8 in Memorial Hall, Vonnegut, 44, will speak on how his GE job provided him with a perspective on technology that would repeatedly appear in his fiction. Tickets for his lecture, "How to Get

a Job Like Mine," presented by the Carolina Union Forum Committee are \$3 for students and \$5 for the general public.

"I will discuss my own work in a whimsical manner," Vonnegut wrote in a press release. His other novels include "Cat's Cradle," "Slaughterhouse-Five" and "Breakfast of Champions.""(I will) touch on current events and give the best advice I can to those who would like to become writers."

Born in Indianapolis, Ind., on Nov. 11, 1922, to a family of well-known architects, Vonnegut's midwestern family background left him in a cradle of American idealism. "I am the son and grandson of Indianapolis architects, who were also good painters," Vonnegut wrote. "So, it was natural that I should go into the arts."

But, following in the footsteps of his older brother, Bernard, Vonnegut majored in biochemistry at Cornell University, where his column "Well All Right" appeared regularly on the editorial page of the Cornell Sun.

"I was delighted to catch pneumonia

during my third year," Vonnegut wrote.

"And, upon recovery, to forget everything I ever knew about chemistry and to go to war." As a battalion scout, Vonnegut says the most interesting thing he saw was

the destruction of Dresden, the largest single massacre in European history. "I was a prisoner in a meat locker under a slaughterhouse when the worst of the firestorm was going on," he wrote. "After that I worked as a miner of corpses, breaking into cellars where over a hundred thousand Hansels and Gretels were baked like gingerbread

After the war, Vonnegut studied anthropology at the University of Chicago while also working as a police reporter for the Chicago City News Bureau.

His three-year stint at GE ended when he began selling short stories to the Saturday Evening Post and Collier's.

"I made what seemed like a lot of money," he wrote. "So I began a novel that mocked General Electric (Player Piano), quit my job, threw a party that was stopped by the police and moved to Cape Cod."

Democracy will never solve its problems at the end of a billy club. — Lyndon Johnson