

Kitty Dukakis meets with students

By MATT BIVENS
Staff Writer

Students, on the way to Saturday's football game, braved the morning cold to meet Kitty Dukakis, wife of Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis, at a tailgate party in front of Kenan Stadium.

While students munched on apple slices and fig newtons, Dukakis discussed her husband's candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination.

This was Dukakis's second campaign visit to North Carolina, although she has visited the state at other times.

She said North Carolina and Massachusetts have a lot in common — both states are geographically similar, try to attract high technology industries, and place a high value on education.

Massachusetts's emphasis on education would be transferred to a Dukakis presidency, she said. During



Kitty Dukakis

Dukakis's term as governor, aid to education in Massachusetts has

increased 250 percent, and scholarships have been raised five times without raising tuition, she said.

Dukakis would increase available education funds by eliminating some exotic weapon systems and the Strategic Defense Initiative from the defense budget, she said.

"We need star schools, not Star Wars," Dukakis said.

Better enforcement of tax laws could also provide the government with more money, she said.

Calling for an end to "special interest government" under the Reagan administration, Dukakis said government needs to be used creatively.

"Michael has, through his leadership and competency, made a difference in Massachusetts," she said.

Dukakis also praised the intense scrutiny candidates have received from the press because it is in the public interest.

"I have very strong feelings about

the First Amendment," she said.

As first lady, Dukakis said she would have her own agenda of issues, including fighting adult illiteracy, aiding the homeless and Kampuchean refugees, and supporting the arts.

Dukakis, who is Jewish, sees great similarities between the Holocaust of World War II and the genocide under the Khmer Rouge in Kampuchea. This empathy has led her to lobby for less restrictive immigration laws for Kampuchean refugees.

Dukakis has supported the arts throughout her life. She taught dance for 30 years. Her father conducts for the Boston Symphony, and her son is an actor.

The United States is the only industrial nation that does not provide government support of the arts, she said.

"It's not just England," she said. "Even Eastern Europe (provides support of the arts)."

Officials recommend AIDS education

By LEE ANN NECESSARY
Staff Writer

Top school officials agreed that schools nationwide must take greater responsibility for providing AIDS education at last weekend's Council of Chief State School Officers convention.

The urgency of the AIDS epidemic prompted the CCSO, which included state school superintendents and commissioners from 45 states, to require educational policies and curriculum on the AIDS virus for all schools.

"We believe every youngster in school from kindergarten through 12th grade should be informed on the AIDS epidemic," said Jay Goldman, CCSO public information officer.

Schools should offer AIDS education that is scientifically accurate, age-appropriate and reflective of community values, Goldman said.

Goldman said even kindergarten students, although their education would be very basic, should be informed of the disease.

A final decision on a mandatory AIDS education curriculum in North

Carolina will be passed by the N.C. State Board of Education on Dec. 3, said Betty Wallace, deputy assistant state superintendent for instructional services.

"In North Carolina, we are already in the process of doing what the chiefs were proposing at the convention," Wallace said.

N.C. Department of Public Instruction instructional services drew up the curriculum, which the state board of education reviewed this month.

Wallace said feedback from the board indicated only minor changes would be made in the proposed curriculum.

The state curriculum will require educators to encourage students to abstain from sexual intercourse and intravenous drug use, Wallace said.

The 62-page curriculum includes a teacher's manual explaining how teachers should address AIDS and answer students' questions.

Written materials, videos, visual aids, guides to parental involvement in AIDS education and the U.S. Surgeon General's report on the virus

would also be included in the curriculum, Wallace said.

The department hopes that the AIDS curriculum, mandated by the N.C. General Assembly in July 1987, will be incorporated into schools' existing health or science curricula by spring 1988, Wallace said.

"For the spring, we will target the 7th- and 12th-graders, because we want to make sure the seniors get the education on the AIDS epidemic before they graduate," Wallace said.

Next year, grades seven through 12 will receive the educational lectures on the AIDS virus and preventive measures against the disease, she said.

Special features in the curriculum involve parental educational programs, Wallace said.

The parents' curriculum includes parent meetings for planning the students' AIDS education programs, instructional programs on how parents may include AIDS education in the home, and parental review of the students' AIDS programs.

"The parents will learn a lot themselves and be more supportive if they are a part of it (education),"

Wallace said.

Goldman said the North Carolina curriculum is a good starting point, but in the future the state should begin education earlier than seventh grade.

North Carolina's AIDS education efforts are considered average, Goldman said.

Several states have already adopted and mandated AIDS education in their schools, while others are slower in their response than North Carolina, he said.

North Carolina will be one of 40 states to receive assistance funds from CCSO, appropriated by a \$300,000 grant from the Center for Disease Control, Goldman said.

In January, three or four North Carolina delegates will attend a regional conference in Florida on the urgency of immediate AIDS education, funded by the \$300,000 grant.

"We are hoping these regional conferences will be important in spurring interest and action in these states to develop policies and programs on AIDS education," Goldman said.

Research shows decreased black enrollment in graduate schools

By WILLIAM TAGGART
Staff Writer

Black enrollment in many graduate and professional schools has dropped in recent years because of the declining number of applicants. This trend has influenced universities, including UNC and Duke, to use competitive recruiting methods to attract the most qualified candidates.

Black student enrollment in UNC's law school has decreased from 11 percent to 9 percent of the total enrollment over the past three years, said Elizabeth Furr, assistant dean for admissions and student affairs at UNC's School of Law. Law schools as a whole have reflected this trend, she said.

According to statistics from UNC's Department of Institutional Research, in the past two years the

percentage of black students in the law school has fallen from 9.1 percent to 8.7 percent. The number of black students enrolled remained at 59, while the total enrollment in the law school increased from 647 in 1986 to 676 students in 1987, forcing the percentage of black enrollment down.

Furr attributed the decline to the intense recruiting now going on among graduate and professional schools. The question is what school will offer the prospective student the most, she said.

This brings up ethical implications, Furr said. The student may not attend the most suitable school, but merely the most attractive in terms of what it offers, she said.

"The student gets lost in the recruiting game," she added.

Furr said UNC's law school has

several programs to help black law students, including a first-year educational support program and the Black Law Students Association. Scholarships and other financial aid also are available.

Kenneth Harris, a third-year law student from Fayetteville and president of the Black Law Students Association, gave a few reasons explaining the decreasing enrollment.

"Black students aren't aware of the opportunities at law schools," he said. "This is a result of the law schools themselves not making that information available."

He also said that many black students interested in law don't have any role models to follow.

Harris said he is encouraged by what UNC's law school is doing to recruit more blacks.

"At Carolina's law school, we have an awareness," he said. "We've been more aggressive in implementing a minority recruitment program."

Association members and faculty have gone to other colleges and universities with large black enrollments to inform students about the opportunities at UNC's law school, he said.

Other activities included a minority law day, in which students from other schools visited the law school, attended classes and met with faculty and association members. Harris said the association also is making an effort to contact black students on UNC's campus.

Henry Dearman, associate dean of the Graduate School, said black enrollment in graduate schools is down nationwide during the 1980s.

Baker denies asking Congress to hear Gorbachev's address

From Associated Press reports

WASHINGTON — White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker denied Sunday that he formally asked congressional leaders to allow Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to address a joint meeting of Congress next month.

House Speaker Jim Wright, D-Texas, had said earlier in the day that Baker had contacted him last week about a specific date and time for an appearance by the Soviet leader during the Dec. 7-10 summit in Washington.

White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater said Thursday a joint meeting was merely one of several options the White House had discussed with Congress to allow Gorbachev to outline his views on a treaty to ban intermediate-range nuclear weapons.

The idea virtually died Thursday when Rep. Robert Michel, R-Ill., the House Republican leader, joined 79 other congressmen in asking President Reagan to find a less formal setting for lawmakers to meet with Gorbachev.

Arms treaty 'virtually complete'

SHANNON, Ireland — Secretary of State George Shultz said Sunday the United States and the Soviet Union had agreed to station inspectors at each other's missile sites for 10 years after banned weapons are scrapped.

"The treaty is virtually complete," Shultz said. "All of the main things have been agreed to."

The treaty to ban U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range nuclear missiles is the designated centerpiece for President Reagan's summit beginning Dec. 7 with General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

The arms treaty would eliminate nearly 1,000 nuclear missiles with ranges of 300 to 3,000 miles.

Plan may cut deficit \$76 billion

WASHINGTON — House Speaker Jim Wright predicted Sunday that the \$76 billion deficit-reduction plan will win congress-

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sional approval, but only if President Reagan persuades members of his own party to back the negotiated pact.

Reagan announced Friday White House and congressional negotiators had worked out an agreement that cuts the deficit this fiscal year by about \$30 billion and in fiscal 1989 by \$46 billion through higher taxes, an increase in fees for many government services and sales of some public assets.

Later Friday, the president signed an order putting \$23 billion in automatic federal spending cuts under the Gramm-Rudman law into effect. But if the negotiated pact becomes law, the Gramm-Rudman cutbacks will be largely negated.

Cuban prisoners seize hostages

OAKDALE, La. — Cuban prisoners who rioted after they found out they might be sent back to Cuba held more than 20 hostages in a federal detention center Sunday and demanded that they not be deported, authorities said.

"They're still asking the same thing — they don't want to go back to Cuba, and they'd like not to be prosecuted for what they're doing," said Luenette Johnson, a spokeswoman for the center run by the Bureau of Prisons and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The Cubans seized 28 guards and staff members but released a few who complained of medical problems, said J.R. Johnson, warden of the complex built in 1985 as a minimum-security holding center for illegal aliens. Johnson did not say how many people were released.

"We have assurances that the workers are still safe and that there have been no fatalities," Johnson said, adding that released hostages said they were treated well.

UNC professor outlines peace efforts in Arab-Israeli conflict

By LAURIE DUNCAN
Assistant State and National Editor

A crowd of 400,000 Israelis, many of them army officers, gathered in Tel

Aviv in late June 1982 to protest Israel's month-long war with Lebanon.

Later that year, the demonstrators

formed Peace Now, an organization of Israelis that searches for peaceful ways to end the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"They (the protesters) provided a strong impetus in the conclusion of the Lebanese war (in July 1982)," said UNC professor Earl Siegel, a member of Chapel Hill Friends of Peace Now, which is sponsoring a discussion Nov. 24 between an Israeli parliament member and a Palestinian peace activist.

Hanna Sinniora, editor of the largest newspaper in Arab-occupied East Jerusalem, and Mordechai Virshubski, a 10-year member of the Israeli parliament, will discuss avenues toward peace in the Middle

East Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. in Hamilton Hall.

The conflict between Israelis and Palestinians is a century old and has triggered five wars since 1948, when Jewish settlers established Israel in what was then Palestine.

Peace Now has increased the desire among Israelis to achieve peace, Siegel said, and has introduced the possibility of providing a homeland for Palestinians.

"Israelis can't integrate them (Palestinians) into Israel because of the long tradition of enmity and hatred," Siegel said. "But a Palestinian state could be created in the West Bank," he said.

The West Bank is under Israeli control, and the country spends a great deal of resources maintaining it, Siegel said. Peace Now is trying to promote tolerance by educating Israelis, especially the youth, about the plight of Palestinians.

"There has been a substantial group of very active peace-seeking Israelis," Siegel said. "The impasse has been who to dance with, who to negotiate with. But more and more Palestinians have been interested in achieving peace," he said.

Although Palestinians have aligned themselves with Arab states against Israel, they have been neglected by those nations, Siegel said.

"Palestinians have been abused and abandoned by both Israel and all of the Arab states that put forth deep concern," Siegel said. "Libya, Algeria and Egypt don't provide shelter for these people."

Arabs fear Palestinians because they tend to be activists and better educated, which means they could wield power and influence in an Arab state, Siegel said.

In North America, Friends of Peace Now spreads topical information about Israeli-Arab relations to American Jewish organizations and Palestinians in the area, Siegel said. Chapel Hill's chapter has 125 members, he said.

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