

The Daily Tar Heel

Serving the students and the University community since 1893
Tuesday, August 30, 1977, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Beach music

The Raleigh Jaycees threw a beach party last Saturday. Among the participants were singing groups of past years — the Drifters and the Embers were two — and DTH contributor Dee Joyce. See page 4.

Please call us: 933-0245

Sunny, hot

Today will be mostly sunny with a high temperature in the upper-80s. The low tonight will be in the mid-60s, and the high tomorrow should be near 90. The chance of rain is 20 per cent through Wednesday.

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Town prohibited from towing on 41 streets off-limits to students

Temporary restraining order issued

By CHIP PEARSALL
Staff Writer

An Orange County Superior Court judge Monday issued a temporary restraining order prohibiting the town of Chapel Hill from ordering vehicles towed that violate a new parking ordinance.

Judge Henry A. McKinnon Jr. signed the restraining order requested by UNC law student Philip E. Williams in a suit filed against the town Monday morning. Williams, a second year student, charges in the suit that the parking ordinance, which allows only some residents of restricted streets to obtain special parking permits, is unconstitutional.

Town Attorney Emery Denny said Monday night that Chapel Hill would obey the order. Denny said he will advise Chapel Hill Police Chief Herman L. Stone not to order vehicles towed from streets restricted by the ordinance if they are parked illegally.

Stone said Monday night that he would confer with Denny and Police Attorney Jean Boyles Tuesday morning to decide how to deal with illegal parkers in the restricted areas.

Williams claimed in a proposed restraining order submitted with the suit that he and others are "immediately and irreparably" damaged by the ordinance.

Judge McKinnon ruled that towing constituted the major damage suffered

by the plaintiff, and has allowed the town the option of other enforcement methods while the suit is pending.

The order took effect with McKinnon's signature Monday at 4:35 p.m. It will continue until Sept. 12, when town lawyers can appear in court to show why it should be lifted.

Denny said the town will seek to have the order rescinded.

Parking on 41 streets (containing approximately 500 parking spaces) near campus is prohibited by the ordinance between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday. Violators face a \$27 traffic citation, or a \$1 parking ticket and towing costs.

Chapel Hill Mayor James C. Wallace said Monday night that he thought the Board of Aldermen, which enacted the ordinance July 11, would not react to the judge's order before its next meeting.

That meeting falls on Sept. 12, the same day as the court hearing on the restraining order.

"It's my guess that it is unlikely that

the board would consider the matter until after the hearing," Wallace said. "We would have nothing to consider until the court decision."

No action by the board on the restraining order before Sept. 12 is necessary, Denny said.

Since August 15, when the ordinance went into effect, Chapel Hill police have ordered 312 cars towed from parking spaces in Chapel Hill. Of those, police estimate that 95 per cent were parked in newly restricted areas.

Residents on the 41 streets can apply to the Board of Aldermen for free special parking permits if off-street parking is not available at their homes.

The aldermen added that provision so residents could park near their homes. But the suit filed by Williams claims that the Aldermen created a special class of persons with the ordinance.

The suit contends that the ordinance discriminates against those unable to get permits and denies citizens' rights to free use of public streets.

Bakke discrimination suit

Califano okays racial quota

WASHINGTON (UPI) — HEW Secretary Joseph Califano Jr. is endorsing the University of California's use of a racial quota aimed at assuring the entrance of more minority students.

An HEW spokesperson said Monday that Califano has recommended that the Justice Department support the University in its court fight against a charge of "reverse discrimination."

The case involves a challenge by Allan Bakke, a white, to a special admissions program for minority applicants at the University of California Medical School.

Bakke, who scored well on admissions tests, claimed he would have been accepted if the school had not set aside 16 of the 100 places in its freshmen class for "disadvantaged minorities."

President Carter at a July 28 news conference said it was appropriate for employers and universities to try to compensate "as well as possible" in hiring and admissions programs for past discrimination against minorities.

But Carter said the question was "not as easy one." The administration has not announced the position it will take in the case.

The Supreme Court plans to hear arguments in the case in the term beginning in October.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has entered the case on behalf of Bakke, arguing that "reverse discrimination such as that practiced in the Bakke case is the opposite of equal employment opportunity."

Members of the Chamber of Commerce are employers with a direct interest in the Constitutional issue presented by the case,

said Harold Coxson, director of the chamber's labor law section.

"It is the position of the chamber that employment practices and admission policies based on racial classifications, including the establishment of a racial numerical quota, is contrary to the fundamental principle of nondiscrimination," Coxson said.

Last day of Drop-Add

Today is the last day of the fall semester students may drop a course without receiving a "W" on their transcripts.

A "W" on a student's transcript means he withdrew from the course with a passing grade. Ina Darden, who works in the Office of Records and Registration, said after today all "W's" will be given at the discretion of individual professors and deans.

The Office of Records and Registration also will accept drop forms after the official drop period ends Sept. 22 if a student has the proper forms from his dean, Darden said. "We take them through the last day of classes," she said.

Darden outlined the procedure for dropping or adding a course:

"The student should start at his dean's office and get the drop form signed by someone in that office. Next he should go to the department for the class he wants to drop and get the orange drop card. Then he should bring both the card and the form to the basement of Hanes Hall. The procedure for adding a course is the same."

Sept. 22 is also the last day a student may declare a course pass-fail.



The Morrison parking lot was once designated for student use but was rezoned last spring for use by the hospital staff. It often has vacant spaces, however, and Morrison residents want it rezoned so they can park there again.

Morrison parking lot rezoned again for staff

By JEFF COLLINS
Staff Writer

The rezoning of the Morrison Dorm parking lot from student to staff use is only the first step in an anticipated southern migration of campus parking, Campus Security Director Ted Marvin said Monday.

For the second consecutive year, the 150-space lot has been designated S-1 for use by hospital staff. Last year, two-thirds of the lot was turned back over to students with S-4 permits after a survey taken by Morrison Legislative Council members showed the lot was sparsely used by the staff.

A similar drive is expected from Morrison residents this year but it may be less successful. Hospital staff members lost approximately 120 parking spaces over the summer due to construction near the hospital.

"Another factor that must be considered is that the hospital has a waiting list of 100 people who have applied for S-1 or S-6 permits," Marvin said. "We have not allowed them (the hospital) to sell these permits because we had no idea how heavy usage of the area would be after school started."

About 180 spaces in the Morrison lot and the adjoining lot presently remain vacant throughout the day. The sight of these nearly-empty lots and the massive towing of students' cars which took place Thursday have enraged Morrison residents and led to appeals for action on the issue.

Morrison Gov. Bill Gillikin expressed disgust at the towing episode of Thursday and said he plans to meet with Dean of Student Affairs Donald Boulton concerning the problem.

According to Marvin, strict patrolling of the S-1 lot began earlier in the year than usual because the lot redesignation was negotiated with the Morrison staff last spring and residents were aware of the change before returning this fall.

The S-1 designation was created several years ago to meet the needs of the hospital, Marvin said. "The hospital needed close-in parking for the people who were most important to them — those who must respond to emergencies."

"The whole thing was brand new to us. Two years ago, we felt the need would be so great that we would need the additional lot."

Vertlib reflects on Russian human rights

by DOUGLAS W. CLARK
DTH Contributor

The recent trend toward an emphasis on human rights in politics has had worldwide impact, but particularly in the Soviet Union, where the question of the treatment of dissidents has been frequently raised.

UNC instructor of Russian conversation, Evgeny Vertlib, is one of those dissidents who has felt this impact most intimately. Vertlib, 34, came to this country from Leningrad in May, 1976, to escape the restrictions put on Soviet writers.

The dissident or democratic movement in the Soviet Union comprises a wide diversity of political and cultural currents, from the nonsocialist or antisocialist dissidents, such as Alexander Solzhenitsyn and Andrei Sakharov, to Marxist dissidents such as Leonid Plyushch.

Despite the ideological difference, the common aim of the dissidents is to broaden the opportunities for free expression and the exercise of democratic rights.

It is probably unwise to pick out any one of the Soviet dissidents as representative of the whole movement. They speak for themselves in their novels, poems and proclamations.

Evgeny Vertlib, too, speaks for himself. As I walked into Vertlib's sparsely

Our experience last year showed us we didn't need the lot. It was under utilized. We negotiated with the students and gave part of the lot back to them.

"We also found that the Hinton James lot and the Ramshead lot were under-utilized. By taking the Morrison lot, yes, we've made it less convenient, but the residents are still assured a parking lot."

"The University has also gone to quite an expense on lights and walkways from Ramshead to Morrison."

Marvin said use of the lots will be checked and if the Morrison lot is still not being used after the remaining staff permits are sold, the lot will be returned to students. He doesn't expect that situation to arise, however.

furnished room in Craig Dormitory, two likenesses stared back at me from the wall, one of Andrei Sakharov, the distinguished Soviet physicist and dissident, and the second, the nineteenth-century writer, Dostoyevsky. They seemed to represent different aspects of Vertlib's character — one the dissident, clandestinely circulating banned writings in "samizdat" or "self-published" form, the other, the writer and explorer of the Russian soul in literary form.

Like Dostoyevsky, Vertlib is also deeply religious. While riding over to my apartment, he expressed to me the need to have more Bibles in the Soviet Union. A black-market Bible there costs \$50.

Evgeny attended the University in Leningrad, where his mother and brother still live. The son of a doctor, he studied to be a specialist in literary criticism, obtaining degrees in various departments of the university. His brother is a professional historian but cannot work in that field since he is not a party member. And Vertlib? "I'm just a writer, not a party man," he chuckled.

The Chapel Hill dissident published his first poem at 16 and continued to see his material in print until the age of 22. After that, nothing else was openly published, although he had two novels in "samizdat" (literally, "self-published") and about 100 poems. "My first novel, written when I was

17, was burned at home, since the KGB (the Soviet secret police) was coming."

I asked why the KGB would have found it objectionable. He considered the question carefully. Vertlib spoke mainly in Russian, with an interpreter translating. "I have my own style of writing ... somewhat psychological and introspective. The content of the novel itself was not distinctly political, though there was a political aspect. It was not outright 'anti-Soviet,' but neither was it at all 'pro-Soviet.'"

Vertlib came under suspicion while being spied upon by his brother's friend, whom he believed to be a KGB agent.

"I was a dissident to the degree that every writer who is original is a dissident. ... I have my own style."

In his work of literary criticism, questions of style are very important to Vertlib. He once wrote a comparative analysis of Solzhenitsyn's *First Circle* and a work of the nineteenth-century writer Saltykov-Shchedrin, in which the aspects of the former's literary style were viewed somewhat critically. Ironically, even though Solzhenitsyn and his writing are looked upon with disfavor by Soviet officials, Vertlib's critical analysis could not be published since no discussion of Solzhenitsyn's work is permitted at all.

Please turn to page 3

Carolina's campus-oriented students living in psychological ghetto

By KATHY HART
Staff Writer

To a UNC student, Chapel Hill is campus buildings like the Old Well and Wilson Library, and Franklin Street establishments like Harrison's and The Shack.

To an area resident, Chapel Hill means the Municipal Building, Finley Golf Course, the fire station, North Carolina Memorial Hospital (NCMH) and University Mall.

The student's limited view of Chapel Hill results in a psychological ghetto, according to Bob Anderson, a geography department graduate assistant.

"Most students don't know where the town hall, the city library, schools or recreational areas are located," Anderson said. "They have a significantly limited view of town that is characteristic of an ethnic ghetto."

"Their psychological ghetto is unique because it is not forced on them by cultural inferiority, lack of mobility or lack of choice."

In other words, UNC students live in their "ghetto" because they choose to. "The University satisfies most of the students' needs by providing housing, food services, stores that supply student school needs, entertainment and recreation," Anderson said.

"The transient nature of students is another reason why they live in this limited environment. They know they are only going to be here so many years and see no need to become familiar with facilities they will never use. Also, the fact that a lot of students make frequent trips home adds to the problem."

Anderson based his comments on a study he conducted for the UNC geography department. He asked 129 undergraduate University students and 89 geographically distributed area residents to draw a map of Chapel Hill.

"Students drew very detailed maps of campus and Franklin Street," Anderson said. "They included classroom buildings and dormitories, and even drew in paths and walkways."

Area residents, however, drew such features as the high schools (only 5 per cent of UNC students knew its location), shopping centers, residential areas and NCMH. The University campus was viewed as one featureless area, with the exception of the athletic stadiums.

Students drew the regional shopping center on their maps, but it was of limited importance as indicated by the small dots they used in placing it on the map. Anderson felt this limited importance resulted because most students don't use the shopping centers to satisfy their major needs. "Students buy most of their clothes and other needs at home where parents know how their money is being spent," he said.

"This study dispels the myth of student involvement in the community," Anderson said. "College was thought to be a time when young people began to take the reins of public responsibility more firmly in hand, but students are actually decreasing their community interaction."

The findings of the study could influence the controversial question of student voting in college towns. For a long time, residents have argued that students should not be allowed to vote,

and this study adds fuel to the argument.

"The Cane Creek issue might come to a vote soon," Anderson said, "and most students don't know where Cane Creek is located. How would they influence the vote?"

The psychological ghetto also influences the building of facilities

aimed at attracting student business.

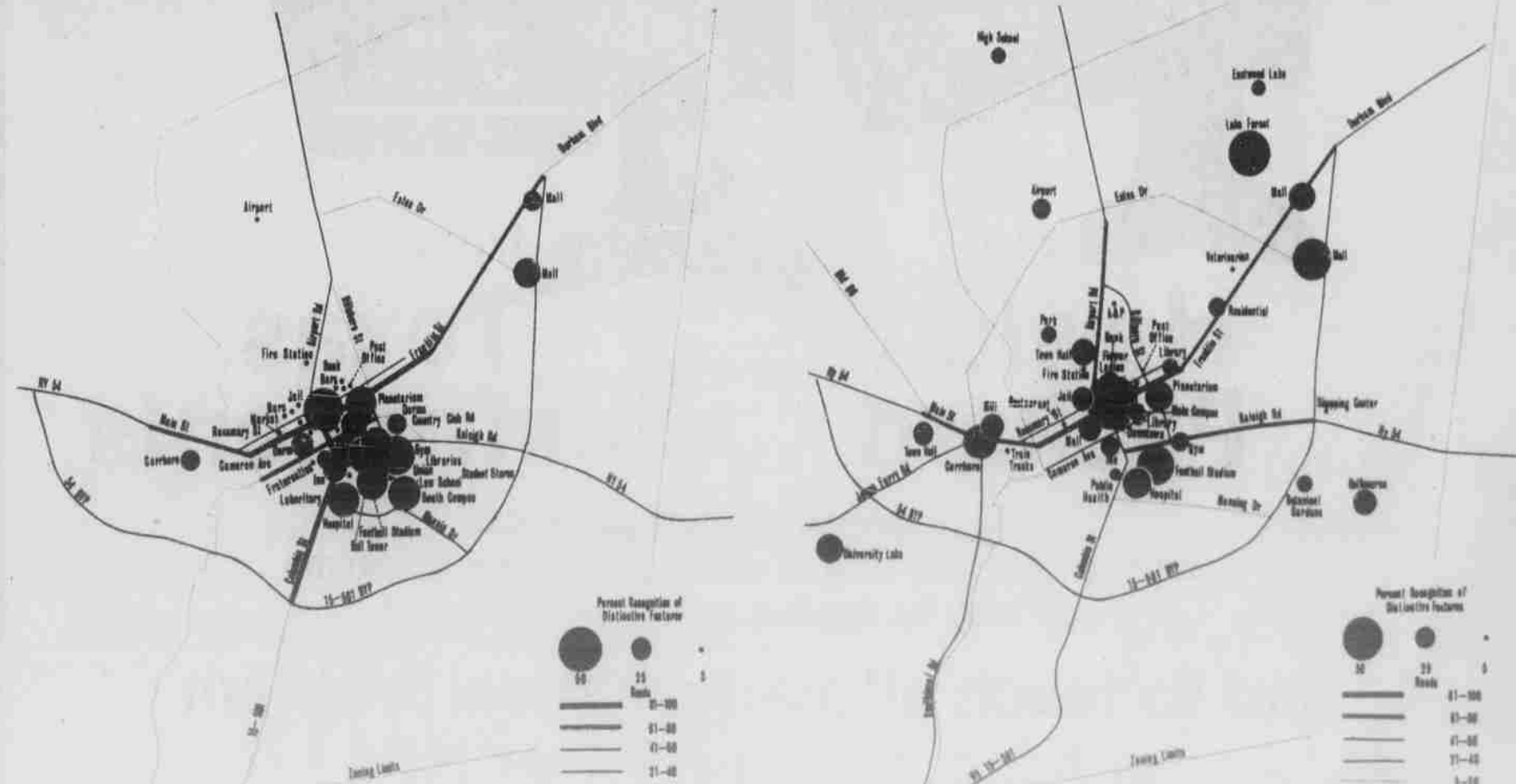
"Why should a business interested in drawing students open a shop at the mall which students don't view in their perceptual scope?" Anderson asked. "Franklin Street is a much better location."

Merchants are aware of Franklin

Street's attraction, said Mel Rashkis of Mel Rashkis and Associates Real Estate. Rents are higher on Franklin Street than elsewhere in Chapel Hill, and in most cases it is higher than elsewhere in the state.

"In reverse, if a group didn't want students to use a facility, they need only

build the facility outside of the student's perceptual scope," Anderson said. "Say Chapel Hill residents didn't want students using the YMCA because they felt students should use University facilities. They need only build it away from campus of Franklin Street to insure little use by students."



When Bob Anderson asked UNC students to draw maps of Chapel Hill, their landmarks included individual UNC classroom buildings and downtown bars.

Townspeople, on the other hand, viewed the campus as a single entity.