

Weather

Today: Mostly sunny. High 90. Low 67.
Friday: Partly cloudy. High in the 80s.
Low in the 60s.

OMNIBUS: Walks like a woman but talks like a man — Page 6

Voter registration

Today in the Union,
10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

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Student leaders discuss cures for takeovers

By TERESA KRIEGSMAN
Staff Writer

It would be difficult to prevent a future incident like the Aug. 31 Franklin Street fracas, and University administrators could have worked harder to prevent that protest, student leaders told administrators in a meeting Wednesday.

During the meeting, both students and administrators presented general suggestions for curtailing incidents like the one on Franklin Street, where students protesting the drinking age rise caused police to block off parts of Franklin Street and damaged businesses along the street.

Both Residence Hall Association President Ray Jones and Student Congress Speaker Jaye Sitton questioned the administration's commitment to preventing further incidents. They cited the administration's rejection of proposals made last spring aimed at preventing incidents like the Franklin Street protest.

"The comment this past spring was that it's OK as long as it doesn't happen on our campus," Jones said.

Vice Chancellor and Dean of Student Affairs Donald Boulton assured the group that he was committed to finding alternative plans. "Whatever we come up with and want to lay on the table, I will go to my colleagues in the administration and say, 'If we propose this, are you going to support us?'" Boulton said. He added that any alternative plans needed to be supported by the chancellor, the directors of housing and athletics, the Carolina Union and the fraternities.

Boulton said the purpose of planning alternative activities was to

preserve the good relationship between the town and the University. "Basically what we want to do is to preserve a tradition we feel is important to this town and the University — the right to gather together to celebrate and to protest providing we neither damage other people's property or their physical being," he said.

Although no definite plans were made, the group agreed that the University should provide campus celebration areas to keep crowds from taking over Franklin Street.

"Given another celebration, we ought to be better prepared to offer our own alternatives," Boulton said. "We should be able to have a number of things on our campus. That doesn't mean we have any control over anybody any more than we had before, but that we have alternatives planned so that there is something besides Franklin Street for those who now can't legally go there (to the bars)."

Bryan Hassel, student body president, said he agreed with Boulton, but added that no one can expect alternative activities to keep all students off Franklin Street.

"A lot of people are going to go to Franklin Street no matter what we do," he said. "You can't lock everybody up, so it's just a question of what you can do to siphon off (people from Franklin Street)."

Most of the group's discussion centered around how and where to hold celebrations of sports events. Jeannie Mitchell, Carolina Union Activities Board president, said the activities board could provide one

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Daniloff case examined

By MICHAEL A. KOLB
Staff Writer

A UNC professor and some students said they felt the United States and the Soviet Union should work together to prevent a cold war over the Nicholas Daniloff case.

Daniloff, a reporter for U.S. News and World Report, was arrested Aug. 30 by the Soviet Union on espionage charges.

Robert Rupen, a UNC political science professor, said the Soviet proposal avoids what would be the worst possible resolution in the eyes of the Reagan administration.

"We're negotiating to avoid labeling our guy a spy," Rupen said.

He said the charges against Dani-

loff are seen differently by the two countries.

"There is no doubt Russians view legitimate news differently than we do," Rupen said. "What they consider spying, Daniloff might consider a legitimate news story."

John S. Strickland, a senior history major from Hendersonville, said, "We don't need to make this a major stumbling block. The Soviets might really think he's a spy."

Rupen said the case is also important because the United States and the Soviet Union believe that it will set a precedent of one-for-one trades.

If such a precedent is set, the United States and the Soviet Union will be vulnerable, Rupen said.



Pedestrian hit

South Orange Rescue Squad workers aid Maria A. Smith after she was struck by a motorcycle in front of Swain Hall on campus about 1 p.m. Wednesday. Smith was walking across the street toward Phillips Hall when she was struck by a Honda driven by Tom Linder Jr. (left), of

Chapel Hill, said Chapel Hill Police Officer Bill Minton. Smith was treated and released from N.C. Memorial Hospital Wednesday, a hospital spokesman said. Charges had not been filed late Wednesday, pending further investigation, Minton said.

DTH/Julie Stovall

Racially restrictive clauses escape notice of citizens

By BRYAN GATES
Special to the DTH

When the Senate held hearings on the appointment of William Rehnquist as Chief Justice of the United States, critics seized on his purchase of homes with racially restrictive covenants as evidence of racism.

In an editorial on Aug. 1, The (Raleigh) News and Observer criticized Rehnquist for having such a restriction on his property. Rehnquist has said that he did not remember reading the restrictions on the deed. The editorial asked, "How likely is it that Rehnquist, himself a skillful attorney, did not notice — or was not made aware of — this add-on to the deed?"

The associate editor of the N&O, Ferrel Guillory, has a restrictive covenant on his home which prohibits negroes or persons of negro blood from occupying his house unless they are domestic servants. Guillory is in charge of the paper's editorial page.

The restriction was placed there on May 21, 1918, and, according to the deed, attaches to the property forever. Guillory said he did not know that the restriction was there but was not surprised that he had one.

"I was never informed," Guillory

said. "Unlike Rehnquist, I didn't get a letter informing me."

When asked if he was troubled by the restriction, he said, "It bothers me in the sense of the general moral principle." Guillory said if the restriction could be moved fairly expeditiously he might give it a try. However, he said, "I don't feel morally or ethically bound by it."

Al Adams, a former member of the N.C. General Assembly and a lobbyist for some 23 different groups, said he was aware of a similar restrictive covenant placed on his home, but only because he did his own title work when he purchased his house.

Adams said that most of the time these unenforceable restrictions are not even included in the title opinion for title insurance. Every home in his neighborhood has a similar covenant, he said. Since it is common knowledge that such restrictions have no legal effect, it would be foolish to go to the trouble to have one removed, he said.

The criticism of Rehnquist's restrictions was "a cheap shot that weakened a valid argument against Rehnquist," Adams said.

Rehnquist was confirmed by the Senate on Sept. 18. He received more

"no" votes than any other successful Supreme Court nominee in history. The previous record was a tie among Rehnquist's nomination as an associate justice and two other nominations to the court.

Cameron Park, Adams' neighborhood, is one of the more enlightened areas in Raleigh, Adams said. In the last presidential election the precinct voted 2 to 1 in favor of Mondale, and in the 1968 election it was the only white precinct in North Carolina won by Hubert Humphrey.

Jack Nichols, the lobbyist for the North Carolina chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, has a racially restrictive covenant on his home as well. Nichols said he had no idea it existed until the flap over the Rehnquist case started. He made a bet with his wife that there was one on their house, he said, and he won. He said he would not go to the trouble to have it removed.

Philip Meyer, a UNC professor of journalism, said that a restriction on a house that he owned in the Washington, D.C., area had a different twist. The deed stated that for reasons of health the property may not be sold to a member of any

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Survey sizes up drop-add

By SUZANNE JEFFRIES
Staff Writer

Students may have an easier time during drop-add next semester, as officials in the University Registrar's office look for ways to avoid long lines and confusion until a new telephonic registering system is installed in 1989, officials say.

"We're going to change our scheduling . . . maybe move the sessions to Tuesday afternoon . . . to take the burden off Wednesday," Tom Black, associate University registrar, said.

"About 4,000 students did drop-add on Wednesday (Aug. 20), so if we can take one-third of that number and move them to the previous half-day . . . the load will be distributed," Black said.

A questionnaire, written by Grant Wolslagel, assistant University registrar, and Black, was randomly distributed to students in the gym during this semester's drop-add.

According to the survey's summary report, 48 percent of the respondents spent over three hours in the gym Wednesday morning, whereas 12 percent spent over three hours Monday (Aug. 18) morning.

Students ranked closed courses as the No. 1 problem of the current registration system, and the time spent dropping and adding courses as No. 2.

Most of the students surveyed during the three days of drop-add in Woollen Gym said they would willingly pay a \$10 or more user fee to register by computer over the telephone, according to a summary report prepared by the University Registrar's office.

Students were asked to choose which fee, ranging from \$5 to \$50, they would be willing to pay to register using a tone-dialing telephone.

Forty-four percent of the 350 respondents said they would pay a \$10 fee. Twenty-three percent would pay a \$5 fee, and 25 percent would pay as much as \$25.

Three percent of the third day's respondents said they would be willing to pay a \$50 user fee. Most of the students in the gym on that day were upperclassmen.

Freshmen and some professional students participated in drop-add on Aug. 18 and 19. Transfer and graduate students attended on the Aug. 19 also. All other students were admitted on Aug. 20.

The questionnaire provided the Registrar's office with some idea of how students rate the registration procedure and other services they offer. Students were asked where

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Soviet physicians call for peace

By DONNA LEINWAND
Assistant State & National Editor

Soviet citizens don't want a nuclear war any more than Americans do, a Soviet doctor told about 300 people in Hamilton Hall Wednesday.

"You must understand our people," said Feodor Soprunov, director of the Institute of Parasitology and Tropical Medicine in Moscow. "They are afraid. Our people haven't forgotten the last war."

Soprunov and three other members of the Soviet Physicians Committee for the Prevention of Nuclear War are visiting the Triangle area to discuss the medical effects of Chernobyl and nuclear war prevention. The physicians were invited to give their speech, "Community Convocation: Prescription for Preventing Nuclear War," by the Triangle chapter of Physicians for Social Responsibility.

The three physicians who spoke agreed it is important to establish friendship and exchanges between the Soviet Union and the United States.

"In some way we are all brothers and sisters," said Soprunov, whose brother is an American citizen. "We have to understand it if we want to remain alive. We think, 'I, my wife,

my children, my car, my house, my business, my city, my people.' Now we have to think in another way . . . that we are all human beings and we share the same human fate."

Soprunov said his first reaction was to decline the invitation to visit the United States because he was afraid to meet Americans.

"Now I am very happy," he said. "In Atlanta, I have been invited to stay with an American family. I have the possibility to see an American family from the inside . . . I'm glad because I have the feeling that you are thinking like our people. You want peace. Your children are just like our children."

Memories of the destruction of Leningrad during World War II have prompted the people of the city to struggle against nuclear war, said Vladimir Almazov, chairman of the Soviet physicians committee's Leningrad branch, chief cardiologist for the city of Leningrad and director of the Leningrad Cardiology Institute.

Almazov said it is the task of the medical community to evaluate the consequences of nuclear war and give the data to the governments.

"We must convince all governments that nuclear war is impossible," he said. "It will mean the death

of the whole planet."

The physicians lecture about prevention of nuclear war in factories, said N. Kipshidze, chairman of the Soviet committee's branch in the Republic of Georgia and director of the Institute of Therapy in Tbilisi.

He said friendship between Soviets and Americans is essential. "We know it is a very dangerous situation now," Kipshidze said.

Americans have little knowledge of the Soviet Union, Almazov said during a question-and-answer period. He said Americans may have been misinformed about the Chernobyl nuclear accident that occurred April 26.

"One million deaths?" he asked. "I am absolutely certain that it's a great mistake. A little more than 150 people got acute radiation disease. About 200 persons were hospitalized. Some had a rather severe form, a combination of acute radiation disease and burns. Thirty-one persons died."

Almazov said Soviets performed 19 bone marrow transplants with help from American doctors. He said the next medical problem Soviets will face as a consequence of radiation is an increase of cancer and

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Vladimir Almazov speaks on nuclear war as colleagues N. Kipshidze (left), and Daniel Young (right) listen

DTH/Julie Stovall

Hate the sin and love the sinner. — Mohandas Gandhi