

Today: increasing clouds
Lows in the 30s tonight
Thursday: cloudy and windy
Temperatures in the 40s.

Garbage sorting: New
fad in town — page 4

The best majors for
getting good jobs — page 5

December countdown:
8 days of class left,
25 shopping days before
Christmas

The Daily Tar Heel

Serving the students and the University community since 1893

Volume 96, Issue 91

Wednesday, November 30, 1988

Chapel Hill, North Carolina

News/Sports/Arts 962-0245

Business/Advertising 962-1163



A call for compromise

Israeli Col. Mordecai Bar On discusses Israeli-Palestinian relations in Hamilton Hall Tuesday.

Bar On spoke on behalf of Peace Now, an Israeli protectionist movement. See story, page 3.

DTH/Brian Foley

Magazine ranks MBA program 8th

By JENNIFER WING
Staff Writer

UNC's Master of Business Administration (MBA) program was ranked eighth in the nation in this week's Business Week magazine, despite a comparatively low grade from graduate students on job placement and a low overall ranking from corporations.

The lower scores are due to a lack of resources and the small size of the school, UNC business school officials said.

The survey was based on responses from 1,245 graduates and 112 corporations. The corporations were asked to answer questions such as which schools have the best general management skills, said Celeste Whittaker, an editorial assistant at Business Week.

The graduates were asked, among other questions, to rank how early the placement office brought recruiters to the school, she said.

The Business Week ranking combined these two scores, with a greater emphasis on the corporations' rankings, she said. "UNC has some of the most positive results," Whittaker

said.

UNC received scores of 'A' for teaching and 'A' for curriculum. "We have been consistently ranked," said William Perreault, dean of academic affairs at UNC's School of Business Administration. "In particular, we have a really strong curriculum."

Business Week's comments were: "Most admired faculty by graduates; ambitious new dean hails from IBM; a bargain at the price." In addition, the graduate student survey ranked UNC second overall.

Several factors were responsible for UNC's 'C' grade in the placement category, said Peter Topping, director of graduate placement in the MBA school. Many of the schools mentioned in the top 20 ranked about the same as UNC in placement, he said.

In addition, UNC's MBA program is very small, with a graduating class of 145 students last year, so attracting a large number of corporations to recruit from a small school is difficult, Topping said.

Perreault said: "There is a strong relationship between the corporate ratings and the size of the school. A

lot of schools have the money to spend on recruitment."

State universities like UNC do not have the same opportunities as private schools, Perreault said.

The Business Week article calculated how well the schools served students and employers based on surveys from the class of 1988 and from corporate employers. Northwestern's J.L. Kellogg Graduate School ranked first in the survey.

Of the top 20 MBA programs mentioned in the survey, UNC was ranked 19th by the 112 corporations surveyed. Business Week ranked UNC's MBA program two places higher than Duke University's.

Gill Roberts, a graduate of UNC's MBA program who now works with the school's program, said the business program had not put heavy resources into the placement program in the past. Recruiters felt neglected because of the lack of interviewing rooms and felt less confident about recruiting from a small program, Roberts said.

But the business school recognizes

See RANKING page 5

Neo-Nazi youth movement growing, center says

By KARI BARLOW
Staff Writer

The violent faction of neo-Nazi youths, called skinheads because of their military haircuts, appears to be growing steadily nationwide, according to the Center for Democratic Renewal (CDR) in Atlanta.

"They're angry. That's the glue that holds these young people together," said Tom Metzger, a TV repairman from Fallbrook, Calif., in a telephone interview. He is the director of the White Aryan Resistance (WAR) and acts as an adviser to many skinhead

gangs.

"Many of them are blue-collar that don't like what they see around them, so they have developed a culture of their own within a culture," Metzger said.

Skinheads are usually 15 to 25 years old. They typically wear short jeans or uniforms and "Doc Marten" boots with steel toes.

"I think America could be a better place. I think racially-wise, the United States should think twice about the road it's going down," said John Metzger, Metzger's son and director

of the White Aryan Resistance Youth. "We are racist. The main motivation of our organization is race. We're very jealous and very protective of the history of white European people."

Most recently, three skinheads were arrested for the Nov. 13 beating death of a young Ethiopian man in Portland, Ore., said Detective Dave Simpson, public information officer for the Portland Police Bureau.

"They seem to attack without a great deal of provocation. It's not been just minorities. It really seems

to be opportunity," Simpson said. In Portland, there are less than 100 hardcore white supremacy skinheads, he said.

"The fact of the matter is that some white, sick racist people committed a murder. A murder was perpetrated on race hate," said Greg Gudger, executive director of the Metropolitan Human Relations Commission.

"Skinheads in general are not violent. Our organization is not violent," John Metzger said. "We have no problem with fighting, but we go out of our way to get out of

it."

The skinhead movement originated in England during the 1960s among the British working class and first appeared in the United States in the mid-70s.

"Primarily, it's been a reaction to non-white immigration into Britain," Tom Metzger said.

But not every skinhead is racist. The neo-Nazi skinheads tend to be more violent and are often at odds with other skinheads, said Marvin Stern, regional director of the Anti-Defamation League of Portland.

Racist skinheads are most prevalent in southern California and other areas of the West coast, the Midwest and certain states in the deep South, the CDR says.

"There's about 3,500 neo-Nazi racist skinheads. The skinhead phenomenon is inside the major cities and in the suburbs around the major cities," said Leonard Zeskind, regional director for the CDR. "A lot of them come out of the punk music scene. A lot of them seem to be

See COURTS page 5

Spirit of Reagan presidency to linger in courts

Editor's note: This is the first in a series of stories on how President Reagan's influence over the past eight years will continue to be felt after he leaves office.

By TAMMY BLACKARD
Staff Writer

Ronald Reagan's influence will be felt for quite some time with his 400 judicial appointments — more than half of all federal judges and the four Supreme Court appointments — made in the last eight years.

Reagan has appointed judges who

The Reagan Legacy

are compatible with his conservative judicial philosophy, according to Bruce Fein, associate attorney general from 1981 to 1982 and now a lawyer and author. Fein helped Reagan select judges to nominate to Congress.

Some court experts have complained that Reagan has not appointed enough women or minorities to the federal courts.

"There was a big backlog of federal judges when Reagan came to office," said Daniel Pollitt, Kenan professor of law. "The number of judges increased dramatically — Reagan appointed half of them. What he's done is appoint mainly young white males who share his outlook on life."

But Fein said Reagan "scoured the earth looking for minority and women conservatives to appoint."

"We couldn't find any," he said in a telephone interview. "Why should the president betray the promise he made to the electorate about the kind

of judges he would appoint?"

Out of 292 federal district court appointees, Reagan selected 24 women, six blacks, 14 Hispanics and two Asians. He appointed six women, one black and one Hispanic in the 83 appointments he made to the circuit courts.

Judge Kenneth Starr, who was appointed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in 1983, is a typical example of a Reagan appointee, Fein said.

Starr has ruled to keep the federal courts out of U.S. foreign relations,

to prevent reverse discrimination in race-conscious employment decisions — except when those kinds of decisions are necessary to rectify past discrimination — and to reprimand "counterefficient application of anti-trust laws."

Starr has also upheld several civil liberty views to keep debate open about different political and social perspectives. In the 1984 case of Ollman v. Evans & Novak and the 1987 case of Tavoulares v. The Washington Post, he upheld Supreme Court precedents granting

the media protection from defamation suits initiated by public officials and public figures.

"The judicial pendulum is swinging in favor of private property rights, protection of private enterprise from capricious or mindless regulation or lawsuits, and criminal trials that determine guilt or innocence undistracted by other concerns," Fein said in a recent column in The Washington Times.

The four Supreme Court justices

See YOUTH page 3

University police officers say job has variety, stress

Editor's note: This is the first in a two-part series about the University Police Department.

By BETH RHEA
Staff Writer

Friday, 7:35 p.m. — Second shift is on duty. University Police Officers Steve Thornton and Mark Sharpe are making the rounds of South Campus, their designated area for the night, in a patrol car.

Thornton is Sharpe's field training officer, supervising Sharpe, who has been in uniform only a month. They stop and get out to lock a building. Sharpe locks one door, then another, then heads for the car. He glances back to find Thornton grinning, leaning casually against one more unlocked door that Sharpe forgot.

8 p.m. — They pull into the traffic circle at Morrison Residence Hall to find it lined with illegally parked cars, blocking the fire lane. Sharpe pulls out his ticket book and starts to work.

Meanwhile, Thornton spots a guy with a bottle in his hand. He takes off down the hill in the car, winding around into a parking lot. Two couples, dressed for an evening out, start to get in their car — but not soon enough.

Thornton pulls up and gets out of the car, and a look of dread crosses the students' faces. One of the men lights a cigarette and leans against their car, watching Thornton approach his buddy, who is holding the bottle.

The guilty student is Mark, visiting from N.C. State University. He's clean-cut, blue-eyed and cool.

But suddenly his slick, smart confidence isn't enough. Thornton stands in front of him, silent at first, and eyes him steadily. Within seconds Mark is sitting in the patrol car, facing a possible arrest for carrying an open bottle of Smirnoff vodka, and for having an ID that says he's only 20.

Looking rather sheepish, Mark

answers the officer's questions. Finally Thornton says, "If you can convince me it will do me some good to let you go..."

Mark assures him it won't happen again, commenting quietly that the incident has put a damper on his evening. Thornton lets the student leave, but first pours the rest of the vodka — two-thirds of the bottle — splattering onto the pavement.

"Oh... don't pour that out," Mark says in frustration as he watches a whole night's worth of vodka go down the drain. "Oh, shoot..."

A night like this is business as usual for the 38 patrol officers of the University Police Department, who work a minimum of 40 hours a week, not including special events such as concerts and games.

They each work one of three eight-hour shifts, starting at 7:30 a.m. for first shift, 3:30 p.m. for second shift,

See POLICE page 4



University police officers receive assignments at roll call in the Security Services Building

DTH/Steven Exum

Everyone has his hangovers. — Dick Dyas, Jr.