STATE & NATIONAL

Court Begins Debating Merits of Endangered Species Supreme

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Su-

mem Court, in a spinited argument over the Endangered Species Act, debated Mon-day whether the government for 20 years has wrongly interpreted the law to ban destruction of wildlife habitat on private

property. Eight of the nine justices fired questions at lawyers for the timber industry and the Clinton administration. The case could lead to one of the court's most important environmental rulings since Congress passed the law in 1973.

If the government loses the case, "it is going to make it very difficult to enforce the Endangered Species Act at all on pri-vate lands," Assistant Interior Secretary George Frampton Jr. said after the argu-

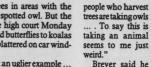
The case centers on loggers in Oregon

who want to cut trees in areas with the threatened northern spotted owl. But the discussion before the high court Monday ranged from goats and butterflies to koalas and even rare bugs splattered on car windshields

shreids. "Couldn't we pick an uglier example ... than a koala bear?" Justice Antonin Scalia asked during a light moment. "You pick the cutest, handsomest little critter," Scalia told Justice Stephen G. Foruge a Clienton annointee who asked the Breyer, a Clinton appointee who asked the most aggressive questions of the timber industry lawyer, John Macleod.

Scalia argued for a narrow interpreta-tion of the prohibited "taking" of threat-ened or endangered species. "To take an animal refers to hunters.

Historically, I've never heard it used in any other way," Scalia said. "The whole spot-ted owl thing is based on that notion that



Breyer said he didn't read the law to apply only when an animal is harmed intentionally, as the

industry argued. He suggested it might ANTON IN SCALIA is apply as well when pushing for a narrow person knows interpretation of the it is going, as a conenvironmental sequence, to kill a protection law few rare birds.

Breyer said a farmer who set up a bat-tery of guns to kill crows eating his com and knew the guns also could kill rare birds

should be held responsible for the deaths of the rare birds.

"I don't see how Congress could pass the act and not prohibit the person who, for other reasons, is shooting guns off and happens to wipe out the species," Breyer said.

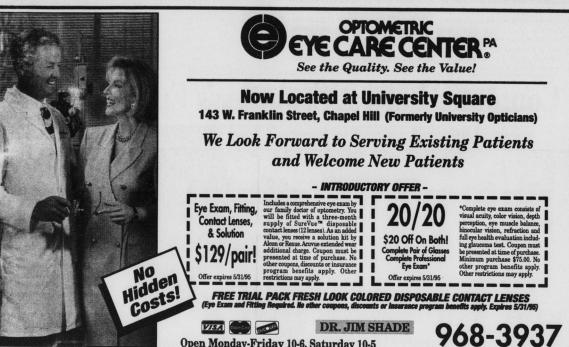
stice David Souter agreed. "It seems to me you're wrong when you say it's got to be purposeful," he said to

industry lawyers. Justice Anthony Kennedy also sug-gested it was appropriate to consider "what are the logical, likely ... consequences" of the habitat destruction.

Justice Clarence Thomas was the only

soon as June.

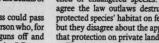
direct hunting, trapping or killing of threat-



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Whoever said "the best things in life are free" probably had a trust fund.





court member who refrained from ques-tioning the lawyers. A ruling is expected as

Both sides agree the law outlaws the

ened or endangered species. They also agree the law outlaws destruction of a

agree the law outlaws destruction of a protected species' habitat on federal land, but they disagree about the application of that protection on private land. The timber industry, including logging interests in the Southeast, argue the act calls for the federal government to pur-chase land from private landowners when the land is critical to survival of troubled fish or wildlife fish or wildlife.

The government, backed by environ mental groups, argue some species will become extinct without federal restrictions on commercial activities on private lands. The Fish and Wildlife Service defines

to include "significant habitat modification" leading to an injury of a rotected species.

"It has been in effect since 1975. This is not a new definition," Deputy Solicitor



always make them leave," she said. "Academic work has priority." However, students sometimes use e-

mail for recreational purposes but say they are doing academic work, Grady said.

"It is almost like an Honor Code violation if they lie, but you cannot do anything

if they say it is for a class," she said. Maggie Ashburn, a freshman from Asheville, said the lab mangers kicked students off the computer if they were doing e-mail, but she also said she thought it was fair because academics should take priority

Chris Baysden, a lab technician at the Office of Information Technology, said that besides enforcing the two-hour time limit on computers, there was not too much they could do to shorten the wait.

Some students think UNC should have ore computer facilities. Mary Scott Perry, a freshman from Edenton, said, "A univer-

VISIT FROM PAGE 3

war, so unless we find qualified individuals, transition will be difficult," he said. While in the United States, Negash and Habte-Michael will observe the law schools' admissions processes and curriculum development, as well as problems with the U.S. legal system. Habte-Michael knows firsthand the

importance of establishing a law program in his country. "Currently, our law school

General Edwin Kneedler told the justices General Edwin Kneedler told the justices. He said Congress intended to outlaw "action which has the consequences" of killing a protected species, including de-struction of habitat, such as the old-growth

Justice John Paul Stevens suggested the industry's interpretation of the law would leave the federal government powerless to protect troubled species in any way on private lands.

Stevens asked, "Is there any way to stop it (from going extinct) other than for the

federal government to acquire the land?" Macleod said, "When dealing with purely private land, the answer is land acquisition." Under the government's cur-rent interpretation, Macleod said, "if you are driving down a road and hit a listed insect with your windshield, you commit-ted a taking."

sity this big should have enough computer equipment to accommodate the students, especially considering the importance of computers to classes here."

Baysden suggested that students try Venable to avoid long lines because it was the biggest lab, but he also said it filled just as fast as the lab in the Undergrad. "In crunch time, it has the highest turn-

over rate (because there are more comput-ers), so you may have a better chance there," he said.

Jones said. Jones said the rush gave computer lab managers a few added responsibilities, in-cluding enforcing the two-hour time limit and restocking the paper supply. Computer labs are located in the Under-graduate, Davis and Health Sciences li-marise Viewsha Heil the Schenel Chuklic

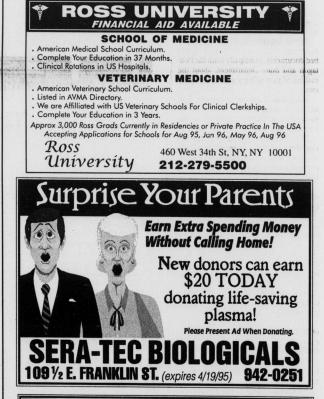
graduate, Davis and Health Sciences li-braries, Venable Hall, the School of Public Health, Greenlaw Hall, the School of Law, and in Spencer, Teague and Craige residence halls. There are three additional labs in Morrison, Hinton James and Ehringhaus residence halls that do not have computer lab managers.

has four teachers because many had died in the war," he said. Habte-Michael also understands the

concept of building a democracy. "In try-ing to build a democracy, you have to build

a culture of people who understand each other," he said. After their meeting, the professors will head to Washington, D.C., for a follow-up meeting dealing with law.

Later this year, the faculty of several U.S. law schools will attend law programs in Africa, including Asmara.



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