

## Tanning Season

Sunny skies and a high of 70 are predicted today with no chance of rain. A low expected in the 50s with 20 percent chance of rain by evening.

# The Daily Tar Heel

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## Music in the Pit

Nonnie Steurer will play accoustical guitar from noon until 2 p.m. today in the Pit. Steurer will be playing original folk material.

## Recent slayings raise concern over gun control

By MONICA MALPASS  
Staff Writer

Since the shooting death of ex-Beatle John Lennon in December and the attempt on President Ronald Reagan last month, concern has been growing about the availability and use of handguns.

According to a recent FBI report, half of the nation's murder victims in 1979 were killed with handguns.

A Harris survey conducted last November found that 67 percent of those interviewed favored handgun registration laws and that 32 percent opposed such laws. A UNC poll taken since the attempt on Reagan's life has shown an upsurge in support of stricter handgun controls in North Carolina. Of North Carolinians, 59 percent favored a federal law requiring owners to register handguns while 32 percent opposed those laws.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J., each introduced legislation recently to implement and expand the Handgun Crime Control Act of 1979, a bill which was proposed but which did not pass. The new proposal includes some of the following:

- ban the manufacture, sale and importation of guns classified as Saturday Night Specials.
- encourage "license-to-carry" laws that would establish an identification card system for handgun owners.
- establish mandatory jail sentences for criminals carrying handguns when they commit a felony.

Presently, a person may buy a gun over the counter by completing a form stating that he is not a felon, not mentally ill, does not use dangerous drugs, is of legal age and resides in the state where he is making the purchase.

In North Carolina, police are required to issue permits to prospective handgun buyers before the handgun can be bought.

Despite the attempt on Reagan's life, the president's position concerning handguns has not changed.



Handgun in upper righthanded corner is a Baretta .25-caliber automatic ... gun in lower left is a .32-caliber revolver, both in \$150 price range

During the 1980 presidential campaign, Reagan said handgun controls should be rejected because they would lead to further firearms restrictions.

Reactions to the proposed bill have been varied. Former Sen. George McGovern, a longtime supporter of handgun control, said he did not see enough support in Congress to pass the proposal. "Some type of control is needed for public safety, but opponents have enough clout to stop any such legislation," said George Cunningham, a McGovern spokesman.

Local reaction is mixed to the possibility of legislation governing handguns. Several pawn shop owners in Chapel Hill and Durham said they believed handgun controls would only have a slight effect on their business, since most dealers did not traffic heavily in handguns. Other pawn shops stopped dealing in handguns because of federal red tape and personal

dissatisfaction with handgun buyers.

"I had too many weirdos coming in wanting handguns, so I no longer carry them," said one shop owner.

Handgun Control, Inc., a national organization to encourage legislation, emphasizes the need for a federal law.

"It is ineffective for some states to be strict on handgun ownership and registration when neighboring states have lax laws," said Amy Apperson, a spokesman for the organization.

But John Adkins, of the National Rifle Association, said supporters of handgun controls were simply having a knee-jerk reaction to recent violence, and that there was no growing concern about handguns.

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## Text rental plan called unsound

By ELAINE McCLATCHEY  
Staff Writer

The Student Stores Advisory Committee advised against the institution of a textbook rental system in a letter sent to Vice Chancellor of Business and Finance John Temple last week.

SSAC Member and Chairman of University Services for Student Government Donald Beeson said the committee found the rental system to be economically unsound for Student Stores, Inc., to undertake. He added that many faculty members would be reluctant to commit themselves to the use of one book since a better text might come out.

The committee supports upgrading the current buy-back system since it achieves the same purpose as the rental system, according to the letter.

A study of the textbook rental system in 1980-1981 by Student Government revealed many reasons why the rental system was not feasible.

In the letter, the committee members said the cost of initial investment in books, additional personnel and additional accounting systems, and writeoffs for unreturned books could cause a substantial reduction in the amount of money available for Student Stores' scholarship fund.

The letter also stated they felt that the University's academic standards of excellence might be lowered if a department was not able to buy a new text due to a rental system.

Beeson said that one of the major reasons the rental system was dropped was because the committee and Student Government felt that a modified rental system could be instituted that would use the buy-back system being used now with adjustments to make the system work better.

Under the modified rental system, Student Stores pays half price for books reordered by an instructor for the next semester and then marks the price up to 75 percent of the original price. The student who buys the books next can get half the price he paid if he sells it back to Student Stores. Then Student Stores marks the price up 75 percent again and the whole system repeats itself.

Student Government hopes to get departments to agree to use the same book for each course and to agree to use a book for a period of three years, Beeson said. If instructors agree to use the same book for a certain number of years, Student Stores can save a substantial amount of money, he added. Another high cost due to instructor's is the ordering of the most recent versions of the same text.

Beeson said that the difference between texts was often minimal and the cost to students was great because they could not sell their old editions back and other students had to pay for the newer, more expensive editions.

To combat this problem, the University Services committee will be comparing book editions in the fall and urging departments to set up their own monitoring system to avoid unnecessary edition changes.

Student Body President Scott Norberg said that although he had originally supported a partial book rental system with rentals for certain introductory courses, he felt that the modified rental system would achieve the same end of saving money for the student.

"Right now, we're working with the present system to cut every inch of waste. Once we've looked at that and how effective that can be, we'll go back and look at a modified version of the textbook rental system," Norberg said.

## Morgan attacks cuts; criticizes East

By LYNNE THOMSON  
Staff Writer

Former North Carolina Senator Robert Morgan attacked the budget cutting proposals of President Ronald Reagan Tuesday night, and he criticized the political tactics of Sen. John East, who beat Morgan in the November election.

Although he said that Reagan and the Republican-controlled Senate had the right to attempt to carry out the programs, Morgan told the UNC Young Democrats Club that some cuts would hurt college students.

"I believe that it is the responsibility of responsible governments to assist people in doing things that they cannot very well do for themselves," he told the audience of about 50 people.

Morgan said that as many as 1 million col-

lege students would be forced to leave school if proposed student aid programs were cut. "No young man or woman should be denied access to a college education because of a lack of funds," he said.

Morgan also called for a draft and said that the United States needed "a reserve of people who have a basic degree of training for emergency service." He said "it's not fair for the poor to bear the burden of defense."

Criticizing John East, Morgan said his opponent had placed greater importance on images rather than on issues.

"The Republicans believe images are more important than issues," Morgan said, adding that "the radical right believe that elections will be won by the electronic media."

"They may be right, but I hope they aren't," he said.

Morgan told of campaign ads criticizing him during the elections as being false and misleading.

One commercial showed an air craft carrier moving through the Panama Canal and criticizing Morgan for voting to give the canal to Panama.

The commercial was deceptive because air craft carriers are too large to move through the canal, Morgan said.

Morgan did not vote to return the canal, but only to fund its return once it had been voted upon.

He called for the Democratic Party to "find new ways for enlightening the people," but he did not suggest that the party adopt similar tactics.

"If we have to do that sort of thing, then we don't deserve to be in power," Morgan said.



Robert Morgan spoke last night ... he attacked Reagan's budget cuts

## Ad competition causes problems

By NANCY DAVIS  
Staff Writer

\* Last of a two-part series

While Chapel Hill's diverse media offer a wide variety to their consumer and to advertisers who want to target a specific audience, the proliferation can create problems for the medium trying to get advertisers.

Each medium must compete with the others for advertisers. As part of the competition, ad salesmen have to be well-versed on reasons why their medium is the best buy.

For example, WCHL General Manager Lee Hauser said, "I'm a firm believer in radio above and beyond what TV and print can do. The creative ability of the medium is greater. It can paint a picture in the mind's eye that's much greater than simply announcing a sale."

Citing the recall ability often associated with radio, Hauser said most people can still remember every ingredient in the McDonald's Big Mac radio advertisement from several years ago.

"Radio can be very effective when used properly. But I guess I'm a little biased."

"Chapel Hill is now a much better buy radio-wise because there are two (commercial) stations," said Hugh Johnson, owner of WRBX. "Before, you bought WCHL or you didn't buy at all."

In the print media, *The Chapel Hill Newspaper* and *The Village Advocate* are strong competitors for advertisers' dollars. But neither says it is having problems getting enough advertisers.

The prime selling point for *The Chapel Hill Newspaper* is its quality market. Advertising Director William McDonald said, "Our circulation covers a quality market. We know where every subscriber lives. We also have the largest news staff in the state for a paper this size."

The *Advocate* is not having problems getting advertisers either, Publisher Beth Loudon said. Referring to the

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Broken bones increase in spring ... due to people out doing things

## Sports injuries most common

## Students plastered more in spring

By SUSAN HUDSON  
Staff Writer

Along with April showers and May flowers, spring also brings an increase in the number of broken bones. Don't be surprised at the number of casts sitting, walking or hanging around.

The major culprits in the increase of broken bones are baseball and softball, said Skip Hunter, physical therapist and athletic trainer at Student Health Service. "People are out there just sliding into each other and their feet get planted too easily," Hunter said.

Marc Davis, basketball team trainer, said "People are just getting out and doing things now — like dancing about drunk after the basketball tournament."

"The increase in breaks and fractures becomes fairly significant if February skiing accidents are included as spring injuries," Hunter said.

The bone broken most often is the distal tip of the fibula — a bone in the ankle, Hunter said. Most of the fractures are sports-related, but Hunter said one of his patients "fell-out of a tree uptown."

David Earnhardt fractured his tibia playing intramural basketball with his dorm team in February. Broken bones are not new to Earnhardt, who has broken the same ankle twice and a finger once. "The first time, in junior high, it was a novelty. It was sorta neat."

But since then, Earnhardt found that going to classes was sometimes a problem. "It was bad being with crutches, especially at Alumni Hall."

There was no elevator and my class is on the fourth floor."

Earnhardt timed his accident well, though. While he was recovering from his fracture, the University Police still offered its ride service to people in Earnhardt's condition. This service ended March 9.

Robert Sherman, director of security services, said the police just couldn't handle the taxi service load. "We're talking about 20,000 people," Sherman said. "That's a city."

The University Police still provide rides to and from the health service and one round trip per day to the permanently and temporarily disabled. These categories do not usually include people with crutches.

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## Amendment barring abortion expected by 1982

By KATHERINE LONG  
Staff Writer

Proposals to cut off abortion funding and to ban abortions are being considered in North Carolina and in Washington and both proponents and opponents believe the action will end in some form of constitutional amendment to ban abortion by 1982.

The Human Life bill, a statute that would define life as beginning at conception, is being sponsored by Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., and Rep. Henry Hyde, R-Ill. In defining life, the statute would make abortions illegal.

There also have been several constitutional amendments proposed, many backed by Helms, that would define life as beginning at fertilization, outlawing abortions, the birth control pill and IUD's.

On the state level, there has been a proposal to the General Assembly to stop the state's \$1 million funding of abortions. However, many groups believe that since Gov. Jim Hunt backs abortion funding, there will be no cutoff.

In a recent poll conducted by the UNC School of Journalism, 33 percent of North Carolina

residents who responded said state funding should go to all women who needed abortions, and 18 percent said it would depend on the woman's situation.

In the same poll, 63 percent of the 770 adults surveyed said they would not support a constitutional ban on abortion.

Groups that do not want to see anti-abortion legislation are watching with growing concern the Helms-Hyde proposal that would attempt to define life. Scientific and medical hearings on when life begins will start Thursday in the Senate and the bill could be voted on early in the summer.

The bill is the first step to an amendment, and it is the amendment that frightens those who do not want to see anti-abortion legislation.

"This law goes way beyond anything anyone has ever considered in the past," said Student Health Service doctor Mary Jane Gray, president of the North Carolina chapter of the National Abortion Rights Action League. "I think it's terrible."

"Soon none of us may have the right to choose," said Natalie Cohen of Planned Parenthood in Charlotte.

Experts on both sides of the issue said the statute, which would only require the votes of a majority in both houses of Congress, had a very good chance of passing later in the summer. But some pro-life groups do not support the statute.

"The statute says there is a significant likelihood that human life begins at birth," said Jim Kappus, administrative assistant for the Life Amendment Political Action Committee. "What for God's name is significant likelihood?"

LAPAC would like to see an amendment passed that defined life as beginning when the ovum was fertilized, and therefore would define the birth control pill and IUD's as abortive.

The National Right to Life Committee, however, supports the statute. "The amendment is our ultimate goal," said Legal Assistant Barbara Burns.

Pro-life groups view abortions as exposing women to health risks and killing children.

"Presently, abortion is killing 1.5 million children," said Carl Anderson, legislative assistant to Helms. "That's an intolerable situation — something that ought to be done."

Pro-life groups don't think an amendment will pass in Congress now. But with the support of President Ronald Reagan, and with plans to push pro-life candidates in the 1982 elections, pro-lifers are confident they will have an amendment passed before 1990.

"In South Dakota we beat (pro-choice Sen.) George McGovern," Kappus said. "That's our whole reason for being."

Pro-choicers are afraid that an amendment also could create enormous legal battles for many years to come.

"It would throw our legal system into chaos," said Kathie Moon, a member of the steering committee of the Chapel Hill NARAL chapter.

Because an amendment would declare a fertilized egg as a person, Moon asked, would a pregnant woman be counted as one or two persons in a census? Also, she asked, could one file one's unborn baby as a dependent on tax forms?

Some proposed amendments would make abortion a federal crime of murder, Moon said, which means that if a woman planned

to have an abortion, she could be arrested for conspiracy to murder.

"They're trying to impose certain religious or moral beliefs on everyone in this country," Moon said. "These people are serious. That's what's really frightening."

Dr. Jerry Hulka, of North Carolina Memorial Hospital, said the abortion issue should not be dealt with by law.

"It's not the wish of a majority of Americans, and even if it were, it's not the sort of thing you put into laws," he said.

Gray said some versions of the amendment would not allow a woman to have an abortion, even if pregnancy might kill her. If such an amendment were passed, doctors could do nothing to save a woman's life.

Legal experts said that as long as the proper process was observed, the amendment would be constitutional. Pro-choice people said it would mean the establishment of a domestic surveillance organization that would watch pregnant women and deny them the right to privacy.

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