

# Parents object to school board proposal

By ANDREA SHAW  
Staff Writer

Parents of Carrboro Elementary School students urged the Chapel Hill-Carrboro Board of Education to study all solutions to classroom overcrowding before investigating an option to move sixth-graders to one of the junior high schools.

More than 60 parents, teachers and educators packed into the Lincoln Center meeting room Monday night as superintendent Gerry House assured alarmed parents that moving sixth-graders to the junior high school is an option, not a recommendation before the board.

"We don't know if it is feasible or if they could be assimilated into the junior high," House said. "This is a planning process to prevent an emergency situation."

Concerned Parents of Carrboro

representative John Howard said the group opposed the option and would present a petition at the board's next meeting.

"Why aren't educators looking at other alternatives?" Howard asked. "Could temporarily placing our sixth-graders in this situation end in disaster?"

The board will investigate alternatives such as redistricting, placing more students into existing space, creating a kindergarten center and installing additional interim classrooms.

Richard Ellington, who is the parent of a third-grader at Carrboro Elementary School, asked the board how parents and junior high educators would accommodate students' emotional and social growth.

"The junior high has an established

sports program," Ellington said. "Are we going to include them in explain it to them?"

But outgoing school board member Ed Caldwell asked parents to consider the relocation alternative and look at it positively.

"The whole (life) process is disruptive," Caldwell said. "You pick up and move when you get a better job. Nobody ever talked about the psychological damage made. We're starting a process that involves you."

Carrboro Elementary School, which has a student capacity of 484, currently has an enrollment of about 600. School officials expect that number to increase next year.

Both junior high schools are under capacity. Grey Culbreth Junior High School, with an enrollment of 558,

has a capacity of 616 students. Guy B. Phillips Junior High School has enrollment of 641 with a capacity of 726 students.

The board will set up a committee to study relocating sixth-graders in the junior high schools. Committee members will include elementary and junior high parents, teachers and administrators.

The board is scheduled to hear and vote on a committee recommendation in February.

In other business, the board adopted a health and safety policy that allows the school system to reassign an employee with a chronic communicable disease to a position that limits contact with students and other employees. Diseases covered by this policy include hepatitis B and AIDS.

# Iraqi warplanes stage attack on nuclear power plant in Iran

From Associated Press reports

MANAMA, Bahrain — Iraqi warplanes raided an Iranian nuclear power plant Tuesday, killing 11 people, and an Iranian nuclear official claimed the attack could lead to another Chernobyl, Iranian news reports said.

Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), monitored in Cyprus, quoted energy official Reza Amrollahi as saying the plant contained nuclear material.

Iraq did not announce that it had bombed the plant, and there was no independent confirmation of the attack. Iraq has raided the plant at least five times since 1984.

Tehran radio said among the 11 people killed at the unfinished nuclear facility were "one of the plant's top nuclear power experts" and a West German engineer.

IRNA reported the air strike on the nuclear plant and accused Iraq of violating "international conventions."

## Reagan plans to sign treaty

GENEVA — Both sides appeared confident Tuesday that a treaty scrapping intermediate-range nuclear weapons will be ready for President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to sign in Washington next month.

Kremlin negotiator Yuli Vorontsov said that snags developed in the arms-control talks when the Americans raised what he called "artificial issues" about verification provisions to be included in the treaty.

He added, however: "We think we shall be able to persuade the

## News in Brief

American side to remove these artificial issues and that the treaty will be prepared for signing in time."

Most of Tuesday was taken up by two meetings in which "regional issues" were discussed between the two negotiating sides.

The main topic was Afghanistan, where an estimated 115,000 Soviet soldiers are helping the communist regime fight a Moslem insurgency.

## Cease-fire favors Sandinistas

WASHINGTON — The Nicaraguan government's cease-fire proposal is little more than a disguised attempt to help the Sandinista army achieve victory over the U.S.-backed contras, a top State Department official said Tuesday.

Under Ortega's proposal, any contras who lay down their arms and accept a government offer of amnesty may rejoin the political life of the nation "with full enjoyment of rights."

Ortega has made clear he sees his offer as a proposal and not an ultimatum.

The battlefield situation has been the subject of sharply differing assessments for some time. The Sandinistas have contended that the contras are facing "irreversible" military defeat while the contras have given essentially the same analysis about the government's military situation.

# UNC professor condemns death penalty

By AMY WINSLOW  
Staff Writer

The courts impose the death penalty arbitrarily, depending upon locality of the crime and court, and the victim's race, UNC law professor Daniel Pollitt said to about 30 people Tuesday night in the Student Union.

"Poor, uneducated, friendless people, the ones usually associated with drug abuse and child abuse (as

children themselves) are the ones we send to the gas chamber," said Pollitt in a speech sponsored by Amnesty International as part of Human Rights Week. "It isn't worth it."

Statistics from 1970 showed that courts imposed the death penalty on crimes ranging from homicide and rape to arson and burglary, he said. Although the courts charged and convicted more whites, more blacks

received the death penalty, he said.

Pollitt said this shows the victim's race takes precedence over the perpetrator's race when deciding if the death penalty should be imposed.

North Carolina once had the largest death row population, he said, and still has a high number. Florida, Texas and Georgia also have a high number of people awaiting execution, he said.

In many cases, the defendants do not receive good representation or a fair trial, he said.

Violent criminals deserve punishment, but the death penalty shows vengeance, he said.

Although he prefers life imprisonment over the death penalty, he said he opposes life imprisonment without the possibility for parole.

"Very few people on death row would prefer execution over life imprisonment," he said.

In the past, the Supreme Court has said the death penalty was "freakish" in the way it was administered, but that each case must be looked at individually, disregarding the race of the people involved, Pollitt said.

## Red tape

out the required forms incorrectly because the paperwork is so complicated.

Also, many students who apply late for financial aid or who have trouble completing their applications discover that grants and scholarship money have already been distributed, and the only available funds are loans or work-study programs.

Since scholarships and grants are not keeping pace with the increasing costs of college education, Morris said loans and work-study jobs are often students' only alternative.

Between work-study jobs and loans, the latter are the most popular option.

The work-study program at UNC has been lagging in recent years, Morris said.

This year, only about 800 of the more than 1,000 available work-study jobs are filled.

Some students don't feel they can handle a job in addition to a full course load, Morris said.

But Perry, who works about six hours a week in a work-study job in

addition to holding an outside job, said many of the work-study jobs are geared toward an academic major.

"The work-study jobs are there," Perry said. "Many students are just lazy. I think that it is a cop-out that students are not willing to help out with their education through this program."

The student aid office tries to emphasize the work-study program, Morris said, because it reduces indebtedness that can develop from student loans.

"What we would like to see is more students using more money through the work-study program and less in other areas," Morris said.

But some students who don't demonstrate the required amount of financial need said they would gladly take work-study jobs if they could.

Missy Frye, a junior therapeutic recreation major from Belmont, said the formula used to determine aid eligibility excludes students that might really need financial aid.

"There are middle-income kids who can't come to school because

they can't get the money," she said.

Income has nothing to do with output because not all of a family's income can be used for a child's education, she said.

When considering financial aid eligibility, Morris said it is important to realize that the program operates on the assumption that the family has the primary responsibility to pay for the student's college education.

"Our job is to find out how much the student's family can pay," Morris said. "But sometimes what we think they can pay and what they think they can pay are different."

Many UNC student aid applications — more than 4,000 of them — are not accepted, she said, and some students receive money through alternate sources such as academic scholarships.

"One of the most important things about financial aid is that it provides access for students from all economic backgrounds to attend UNC," Morris said. "UNC has made aid a priority. It has always had its doors open to everyone."

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# Marriage regulations are unfair to homosexuals, speakers say

By GUINEVERE ROSS  
Staff Writer

Laws prohibiting sodomy and homosexual marriage discriminate against homosexuals, legal experts and gay rights activists said Tuesday

## For the Record

Monday's article, "More jobs available in medical technology programs," incorrectly reported that for the last few years, the medical technology program at UNC has started out with less than 20 applicants. Forty to 60 students usually apply to the program, but less than 20 have been accepted in the past few years.

The Daily Tar Heel regrets the error.

in the Student Union.

"Equality Under the Law," a discussion of the legal rights of homosexuals, was sponsored by the Carolina Gay and Lesbian Association as part of the Campus Y's Human Rights Week.

Participants in the discussion were UNC Student Legal Services director Dorothy Bernholz, North Carolina Civil Liberties Union (NCCLU) staff attorney William Simpson and Lightning Brown, associate editor of "The Front Page," a regional gay and lesbian newsletter.

Brown said education is necessary to change discriminatory laws.

"It is necessary to educate the public about the gay community in order to make changes in present laws that discriminate against homosexuals," he said.

Committing sodomy is a felonious crime, Brown said. Crimes considered less serious than sodomy include embezzlement and safe-cracking.

Bernholz said that marriage laws discriminate against homosexuals also.

"The laws now require consent by

a male and female party for marriage," she said. As a result, gays and lesbians cannot marry someone of the same sex.

Since homosexuals have no legal marriage rights, they should see a lawyer when attempting to establish legal agreements based on their relationship, such as property rights.

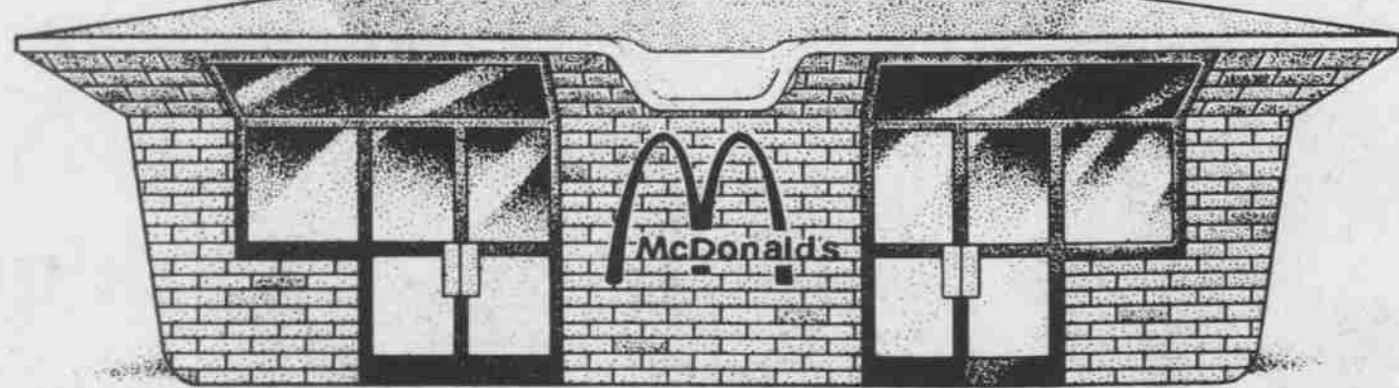
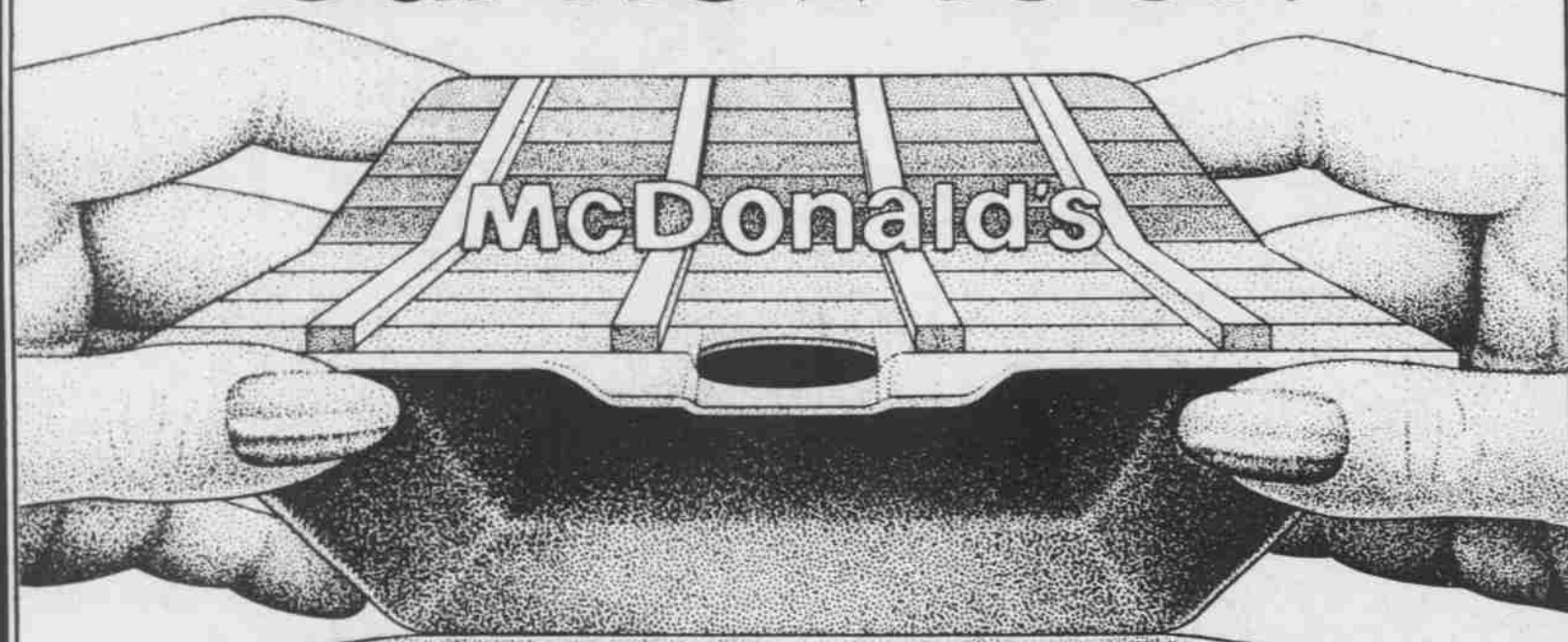
Homosexuals have more legal rights when trying to adopt a child, since adoption laws only try to protect the child from unfit parents, Bernholz said. She said one case of a single, gay adoptive parent exists in North Carolina.

NCCLU attorney Simpson spoke mainly on AIDS patients' employment, privacy rights and responsibilities.

When victims discover they have AIDS, they are required by law to report the names of people they have had contact with. This lack of confidentiality causes discrimination, he said.

"These people have a potential of being discriminated against because of the terrible stigma associated with AIDS," he said.

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