

Experts don't expect change from South African leader

By JANNETTE PIPPIN
Staff Writer

The ruling National Party in South Africa retained power as party candidate F.W. de Klerk was elected president Wednesday during elections in the country's white house of Parliament, but de Klerk's pledge to change his party's commitment to apartheid is something citizens and experts say they will have to see to believe.

As expected, de Klerk assumed the role of president — a position held by Pieter Botha for 11 years. Botha resigned from office after he lost a power struggle with de Klerk in the National Party.

Even with the election of de Klerk, the position of the National Party is not as dominant as it has been during the

News Analysis

last 41 years. Preliminary results showed the party winning only 64 of the 166 seats in Parliament; a majority requires 84 seats.

The losses handed out by conservative and liberal challengers may be due to an unexpected following of the new Liberal Democratic Party and the weakness of de Klerk's platform, said Peter Vanheerden, information officer for the South African embassy in Washington, D.C. The South African Democrats say de Klerk's plan to negotiate the future of the country with the black majority is not specific enough, while the conservatives say he is putting the control of

the white minority at risk.

But whatever the party's status, experts say they don't expect to see a lot of change in the government's system of apartheid. Even if de Klerk implements his five-year plan for apartheid reform, the rest of the world probably won't see much difference in the South African government.

"There will not be fundamental change," said Burly Page, a graduate student in political science. "The plan suggests that within five years, blacks will be able to participate in government — but it would still be within the context of a racially restricted government. It won't be one person, one vote."

Page said it would take drastic actions to change the current system of apartheid, which is geared toward the

white minority. Under apartheid, South Africa's black majority work in low-status, low-paying jobs, while the white minority receives all of the economic benefits. South Africa is suffering from an economic and social crisis and needs the help of powerful countries, Page said.

"The United States could divest and help the blacks economically, but because the country favors free enterprise, apartheid benefits them economically also," Page said.

Mthobeli Guma, a graduate student in anthropology, is a citizen of South Africa and does not regard de Klerk's leadership favorably. The government is a social and not a racial problem, he said.

"De Klerk is talking about civil rights,

and that's not what this is about."

The National Party only represents the interest of the white electorate and not the majority of the people of South Africa, Guma said.

"We could not be a part of the elections. The party does not represent the interest of South Africans — whether they are black, white, brown or anything else."

Protests held earlier in the week in South Africa reflected the same sentiments. Rallies against national elections that exclude blacks were held in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban on Monday. During all three, police were sent in to break up the rallies.

In Johannesburg, 125 blacks marched to present a petition to de Klerk telling

him the parliamentary elections symbolize apartheid to the black majority, that cannot vote. In Cape Town, people gathered in Central Mission Methodist Church for a banned rally, while 2,500 gathered for an anti-election rally at the Indian University in Durban. Archbishop Desmond Tutu, the black Anglican archbishop of Cape Town, and Rev. Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, were among those arrested at the church.

With little hope for immediate change, will there be change further down the road?

"You never know until change happens, but we do think President de Klerk will be more open to negotiations," Vanheerden said.

Abuse prevention grant awarded to UNC-A

By JULIE GAMMILL
Staff Writer

UNC-Asheville has received a \$112,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Education to fight drug and alcohol abuse on the campus and in the surrounding community.

The two-year grant will fund UNC-A Partners, a program designed to change campus attitudes about drug and alcohol use and to help students with substance abuse problems, said Cheryl McClary, the chairwoman of the UNC-A health and fitness department.

A campus drug and alcohol resource center and a 24-hour hot line will be the main features of the project. Recovered substance abusers will serve as peer counselors for the center and the hot line, McClary said.

"College students can relate to students who have been through drug and alcohol abuse better than students who haven't."

To discourage the use of drugs and alcohol as coping mechanisms, the center will also teach students new ways to tackle and to cope with their personal problems, McClary said.

One hundred and nine drug prevention programs received federal grants totaling \$14 million this year, said Ron Bucknam, director of drug prevention programs at the U.S. Department of Education. The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act provided the funding for these programs.

UNC-Chapel Hill students have access to programs similar to the one at UNC-A, said Bill Riddick, substance abuse coordinator for Student Health Service (SHS) at UNC-CH. Drug and alcohol education and counseling are available through SHS's health education programs.

"Some time ago we did have a substance abuse hot line that was managed by students from the Student Union, but it wasn't utilized by the students," Riddick said.

He said the program was also trying to change attitudes toward alcohol use. The health education programs try to stress the inappropriateness of being drunk.

Riddick said, "We've done a good job controlling attitudes toward illicit drugs, but not toward alcohol."

N.C. has high hopes of gaining NFL team

By CHUCK WILLIAMS
Staff Writer

After an Aug. 20 NFL exhibition game at Raleigh's Carter-Finley Stadium drew a sellout crowd of 52,855, prospects for getting a professional football team in North Carolina look very good.

The crowd impressed NFL officials, sources say.

"The NFL reacted very favorably," said Dan Lohwasser, spokesman for Charlotte's Muhleman Marketing, the company that coordinated the game. "The sellout sent a very strong message because of the way it was marketed and was played."

"We had 75 corporate-sponsor tents as well as halftime entertainment. NFL officials said it reminded them of the Super Bowl."

Richardson Sports of Charlotte, which is owned by former NFL player Jerry Richardson, has spearheaded the attempt to lure an expansion team to the Carolinas. George Shinn,

owner of the Charlotte Hornets NBA team, had pursued the idea of an NFL franchise but announced this week he was giving up his pursuit.

"We got a lot of positive feedback from the game in Raleigh," said Mark Richardson, general manager of Richardson Sports. "It was the first opportunity to show the rest of the country we'll support pro football."

As expected, Richardson Sports took a loss on the game despite the sellout. Cost estimates for the game were around \$1 million. Jerry Richardson announced Tuesday a partnership with several wealthy Charlotte businesspeople.

Several other cities are also vying for an expansion team, Lohwasser said. "Memphis, St. Louis, Jacksonville, Baltimore, Sacramento and Oakland are all seeking a team. We see our main competition as being Memphis, but feel that we have a better population base to draw from."

Richardson agreed Memphis would be the major source of competition.

According to the Edelstein Pro Football Letter, which offers inside news from within the league, the Carolinas rank as the No. 1 market in the country.

"A Charlotte franchise seems more and more a lock every day," said the Aug. 24 newsletter.

The earliest an NFL team would appear in the Carolinas would be in about two years, Lohwasser said. "Right now, the league is concerning itself with finding a new commissioner. They will appoint an expansion committee later on."

The NFL doesn't have a timetable for expansion teams, Richardson said. "The earliest we will find out will be about a year to 15 months from now."

Several different sites in the Charlotte area are being considered for the team, Richardson said. The proposed sites are: uptown Charlotte; York County, S.C.; Gaston County; and a site across the road from the Charlotte

Motor Speedway.

The stadium would be an open-air, natural grass stadium and would seat 65,000 people.

Economic impact for the Charlotte area and the entire state is hard to estimate right now. The Charlotte Hornets NBA team is estimated to have had about a \$100 million impact this year, said Richardson.

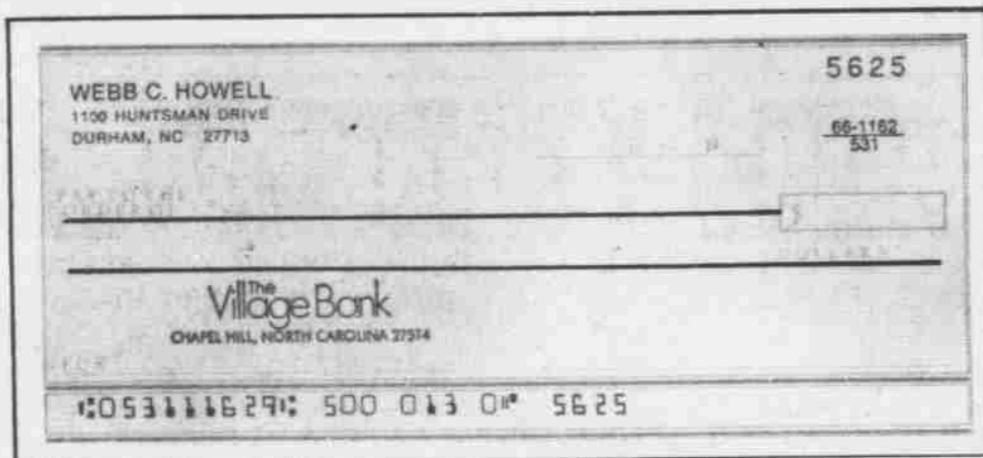
Most observers agree a pro football team would gross more because there are more fans and there is a larger draw from several major cities in North and South Carolina.

"We haven't done a study (on economic impact)," Lohwasser said. "We did a study on the Hornets, and an NFL team would bring many more times than that."

A Charlotte team could draw 9.3 million people from a 150-mile radius and could potentially reach 2.9 million television households, he said.

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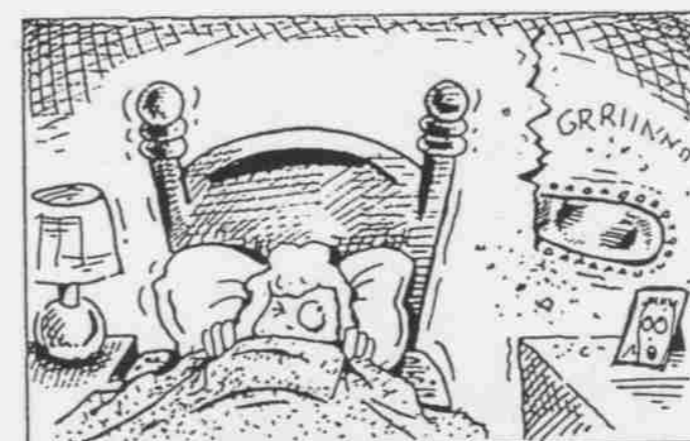
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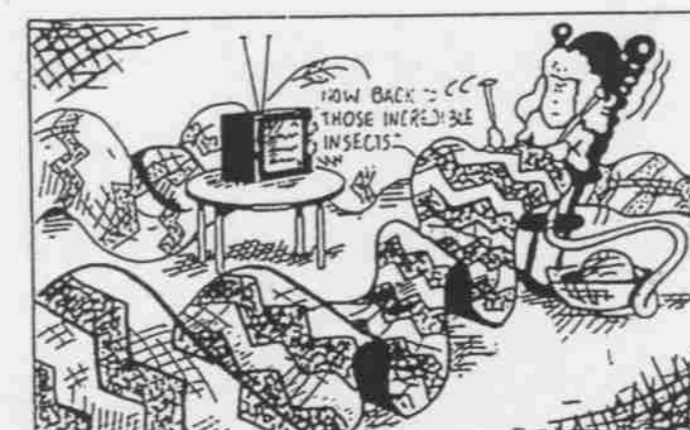
Leslie has her own apartment.



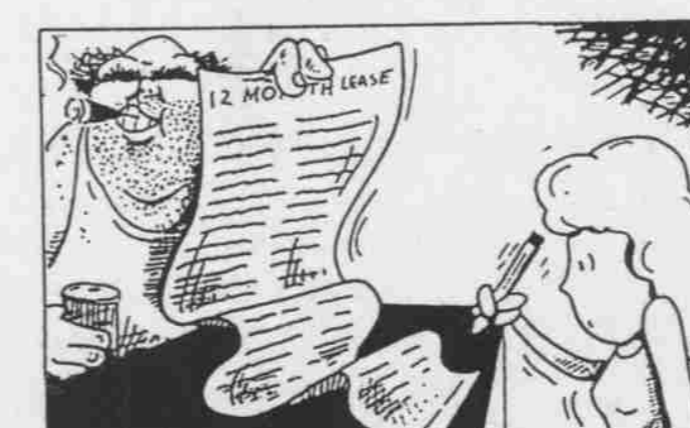
Leslie spent more on parking fines than on books last semester.



Leslie's neighbors had a little party last night.



Leslie's social life has been in somewhat of a slump.

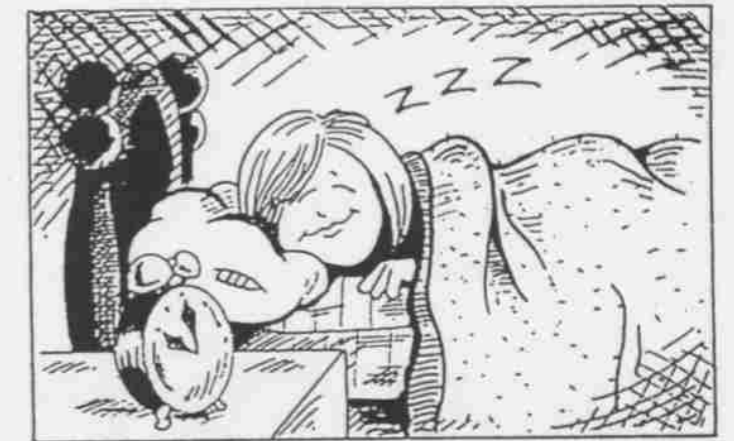


Leslie had to sign a 12-month lease even though school lasts only nine months.

Moreen lives in Granville Towers.



Moreen can easily walk to campus or downtown Chapel Hill from Granville.



Moreen lives on an academic floor at Granville. She can study or sleep anytime.



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