

WEATHER
TODAY: Partly cloudy; high in 80s
SATURDAY: Rain; high in low 80s

LANDFILL SEARCH: Duke Forest site out of the running CITY, page 3
SPORTS FRIDAY: Cross country, women's golf prepare for seasons page 5

ON CAMPUS
"America's Funniest People" to hold auditions in the Pit between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

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Court faults code in suit against Moore

By Soya Ellison
Staff Writer

After months of waiting, the Student Supreme Court decided Thursday not to find in favor of either the Student Congress speaker or congress members who filed a lawsuit about summer congress appointments.

The three justices, Mark Bibbs, Eleanor Stokes and Anna Danegger, deliberated for more than two hours before making their decision.

The court also criticized Student Body President Matt Heyd for not appointing supreme court justices in the spring.

"This case could have been resolved at a more appropriate time ... had emergency justices to this court existed to be called upon," the three presiding justices stated in their opinion.

Congress members Andrew Cohen, Dist. 6, and Michael Kolb, Dist. 1, filed the lawsuit in May against Speaker Tim Moore and Elliott Zenick, summer speaker pro tempore.

Cohen and Kolb contended that Moore violated the Student Constitution by appointing 11 summer congress members.

Wayne Goodwin, counsel for the plaintiffs, said in his opening arguments,

"If the supreme court does not find in favor of the plaintiffs ... it will have sounded the death knell for representative democracy at the University of North Carolina."

Moore and Zenick countered that the student code and the constitution were ambiguous about summer congress appointments and that Moore followed the precedent established by last year's Speaker Matt Heyd when he made his appointments.

Moore said no written procedure existed for appointing summer congress members, and he had followed verbal instructions from Heyd.

Goodwin argued that Heyd's actions last summer were also unconstitutional.

The court agreed with Moore that the Student Code was ambiguous and that there was no written procedure governing summer congress appointments, but said he was not empowered to make the appointments.

The court then directed congress members to amend the code to create new laws for summer appointees before the close of the 1991 fall semester.

Moore said he was happy with the court's decision. "I'm very pleased to be found free of any wrongdoing, and I'm glad that the court saw in favor of

the defense."

Congress will amend the code to accommodate summer appointments "in a timely fashion," Moore said.

Kolb also said he was happy with the decision.

"The court clearly did not desire to attach blame to the speaker, and that was fine with us," he said. "This was never a lawsuit based on personal conflict."

The court granted most of the plaintiffs' demands, Kolb said.

After the suit was filed, Bibbs had issued an injunction forbidding sum-

mer congress from meeting before the case was settled. But the case could not be heard during the summer because only two justices were in town.

Heyd said he did not appoint the new justices in the spring because they traditionally had been named in the fall. But the Student Code states that the justices should be appointed within five weeks of the student body president's inauguration.

Heyd could not appoint emergency justices this summer because the injunction prohibited summer congress from approving Heyd's appointments.

GPSF wants vice president post

By Amy Eslinger
Staff Writer

Graduate and Professional Student Federation members unanimously approved a proposal to create a graduate vice president position in student government at a recent meeting.

Student Congress members must approve the additional position before it can be created.

Graduate students need more representation in student government, GPSF President Jane Roper said Thursday.

The GPSF president will serve as the additional vice president if the proposal passes in congress, she said. But the position would not be filled until another GPSF president is elected in the spring.

Roper said she has only briefed members of congress on the idea.

But Matt Heyd, student body president, "seemed to like the idea," she said.

"We want to formalize a link of representation," Roper said. "GPSF has not been recognized by the administration."

Heyd said communication between graduate students and student government is important. "I absolutely agree that (government) needs more graduate presence."

A congress member must sponsor a resolution calling for the new position before members can vote on the idea.

Roper said the GPSF had not formally approached any congress members about sponsoring the proposal.

Mark Shelburne, Dist. 19, said he believed the proposal was "a very good

idea," and he would consider sponsoring it.

Carl Clark, Dist. 18, said more graduate students should be included in the judicial and legislative branches as well as the executive branch.

"The gap needs to be closed between undergraduate students and graduate students in student government," he said.

But he questioned whether the addition of a second vice president would give graduate students enough representation.

Mail clerk charges director with racism

By Bonnie Rochman
Assistant University Editor

A UNC employee has filed two grievances alleging racial discrimination against her director.

Sylvia Cameron, a UNC mail clerk, said she filed the first grievance in December 1990 because administrative manager Thomas Brickhouse was verbally harassing her. But Cameron said she now is concentrating on the second charge.

She filed the second grievance in July after Brickhouse asked her to report to work during her vacation and made a rude comment about her. Cameron contends that the actions were racially motivated. "There ain't no ifs, ands or buts about it."

Chancellor Paul Hardin distributed a memo in August stating that the Uni-

versity would not tolerate racial or sexual discrimination.

"If everyone would pay attention to that, I wouldn't be in this situation," Cameron said.

The University recently ruled against her second grievance at Step 2, but she is appealing the decision to Step 3.

At Step 1 of the grievance process, the complaint is handled by the employee and his or her immediate supervisor. The supervisor at the next level investigates the complaint at Step 2, and a three-person panel reviews it at Step 3. If the employee pursues the complaint to Step 4, it is heard outside the University by an administrative law judge.

Cameron said when she expressed interest in an upgraded position, a co-worker told her Brickhouse had said, "I hope that the bitch gets the job and gets

the hell from down here."

Brickhouse said he could not comment on the case because it was a personnel matter.

Ben Tuchi, vice chancellor for business and finance, suggested in a Sept. 4 letter that Cameron be relocated to the Health Affairs Mail Center in MacNider Hall, under the immediate supervision of Sylvester Brooks. She now works in the Hamilton Hall mail area.

Tuchi stated that although she would still be under the direction of Brickhouse, she would not be in his work station.

But Cameron said she objects to this solution because she would still be in Brickhouse's chain of command.

"I want to stay at the same pay rate and be relocated," she said. "But I don't want to be under Tommy's direction."

Tuchi also said he could not comment on the matter.

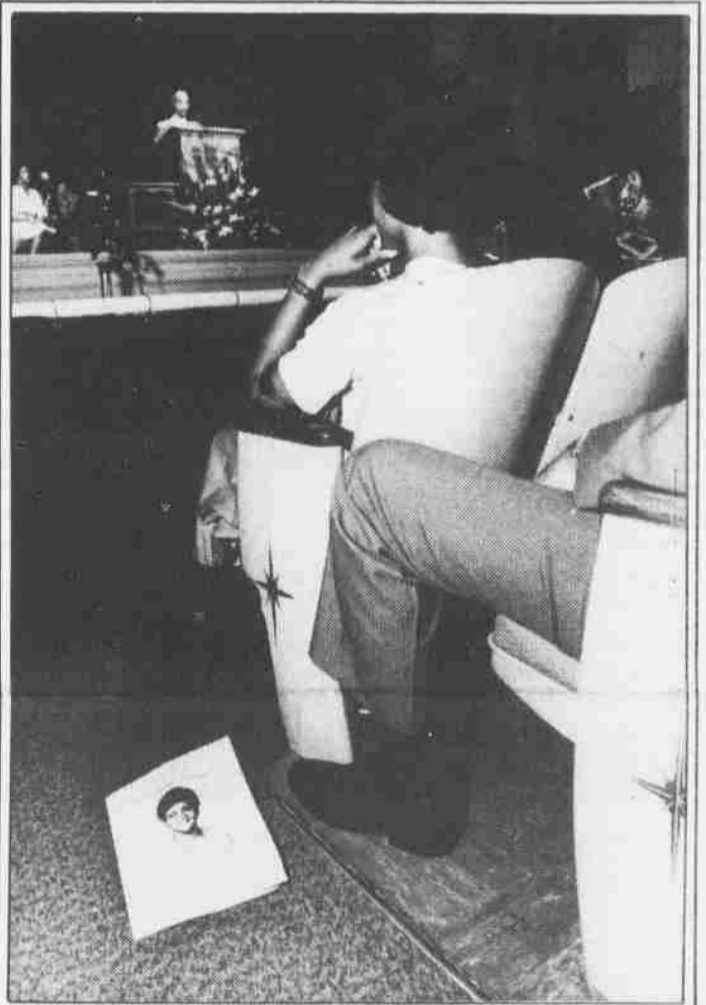
Cameron said the position offered to her in MacNider Hall is one level below her present job. She said she would not have any opportunities for advancement if she accepted it. Cameron also would receive less pay, she said.

But Tuchi told Cameron in his letter that she would keep her present salary if she accepted the new job.

Cameron said the new job would not be advantageous for her. "By offering me the Health Affairs position, they're not helping me," she said. "I'm still under the same director."

In November, Cameron filed a sexual harassment charge against Carl Purefoy, former supervisor of the mail center. The charge is still pending, she said.

Purefoy, now retired, said Cameron's claims were not true. "It's a bunch of lies," he said. "All the accusations are untrue."



Memorial service

A sympathetic crowd mourns at Sonja Stone's memorial service Thursday afternoon in Memorial Hall. The late professor was remembered by friends, relatives and colleagues.

University ranked 9th best college buy by Money magazine

By Cathy Oberle
Staff Writer

Students upset about the recent tuition increase may be reassured by Money magazine's 1992 College Guide that they are still getting a good education for their money.

The article, which hits newsstands Monday, ranks the University ninth out of 1,011 accredited public and private colleges for providing quality education at reasonable prices.

Donald Boulton, vice chancellor of student affairs, said UNC students contribute only 7 cents of every \$1 spent by the University on education.

"I think that all of these rankings speak well of our University," he said.

"Even with ... the (budget) shortfall, it says this state has always invested here in the University."

Frederic Schroeder, dean of students, said UNC was a great value for in-state and out-of-state students.

"Even with the tuition increases ... the University still is an excellent bargain and a great opportunity," he said.

The survey narrowed the list from 1,011 to 100 schools by examining 12 factors.

The factors included tuition, the student-faculty ratio, library resources, acceptance rates, freshman retention rates and graduation rates.

Money magazine used out-of-state

tuition and fees to compare the costs at each school. UNC's out-of-state tuition and fees are \$5,751, according to the UNC Undergraduate Bulletin.

The College Handbook 1991, a publication with extensive information about colleges around the country, stated that UNC accepts 33 percent of undergraduate applicants.

Ninety-two percent of freshmen return for their sophomore year, and 72 percent graduate.

Other N.C. schools in the top 100 were Wake Forest University, ranked 39th; N.C. State University, 41st; Lenoir Rhyne College, 79th, and Davidson College, 82nd.

The other Atlantic Coast Conference schools ranked in the top 100 were the University of Virginia, ranked 4th; Georgia Institute of Technology, 30th; Clemson University, 73th, and the University of Maryland, 100th.

U.S. News and World Report ranked UNC as the best buy among national universities in its 1989 and 1990 polls.

The magazine ranked UNC the fourth best public university in the nation, and 20th in the top 25 public and private universities in 1990.

U.S. News and World Report based its national rankings on academic reputation, selectivity, student retention, faculty and financial resources.

The 1991 survey has not been published yet.

Outside funding needed to endow chair

By Adam Ford
Staff Writer

Student groups trying to establish an endowed chair in the name of Sonja Stone may have to use outside funding to achieve their goal.

Students marched to South Building Tuesday with a letter demanding that Chancellor Paul Hardin establish the chair, which would bear the name of the African and Afro-American studies professor who died Aug. 10.

Ben Tuchi, vice chancellor for business and finance, said although an endowed chair could be established with

University funds, they have never been used to create one.

It also would be difficult for the University to finance because no money is available, he said.

Money from University trust funds are the only sources that could be used to establish an endowed chair, and budget problems have eliminated incoming reserves for several years, Tuchi said.

"Funds would only become available if something else were eliminated," he said.

Student Body President Matt Heyd said that because it would take \$500,000 to establish an endowed chair, funding

outside the University would be necessary.

"One of the goals of the Bicentennial Campaign is to establish some chairs," Heyd said. "I think this one would be one of the most difficult to achieve but the most worthwhile."

The money would be raised from sources inside and outside the University, he said.

"I think (raising money for the chair) would be a good way for groups on campus who have not been involved to get involved," he said.

June Steel, director of planned gifts

for the University's Office of Development, said students did not usually request an endowed chair.

Usually the development office matches private donors with areas of study that need professorships, buildings and other things, he said.

Robert Temple, assistant director of the Arts and Sciences Foundation, said chairs generally are endowed in the name of a parent, friend or family member.

"It is much harder to raise money for something in someone else's name," Temple said.

Soviet Union reorganizes disintegrating republics

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — In a dramatic break with seven decades of iron-fisted Kremlin rule, lawmakers on Thursday approved the creation of an interim government to usher in a new confederation of sovereign states and put a graceful end to the disintegrating Soviet Union.

After three days of stormy debate and intense back-room negotiating, the 1,900-member Congress of People's Deputies declared a transition period to a "new system of state relations."

The measure they approved envisions a voluntary union based on independence and territorial integrity for the republics, and it enshrines democracy and human rights. Under the interim government, President Mikhail Gorbachev remains in control of foreign policy and the country's nuclear arsenal.

Gorbachev, who rammed the bill through a recalcitrant Congress, praised the lawmakers, saying they "rose to the occasion" at a crucial juncture in Soviet history.

"Tremendous renewal has certainly taken place," he told the Tass news agency.

Reformist lawmaker Arkady Murashov, grinning happily, put it differently. "The Soviet Union is finished," he told reporters.

The upheaval even threatened to sweep away the embalmed remains of Vladimir Lenin, founder of the Soviet state and communism's most sacred symbol. Before the Congress adjourned, Leningrad's reformist mayor, Anatoly Sobchak, proposed removing Lenin's body from its stately mausoleum in Red Square.

The Congress effectively put itself out of business by approving the restructuring plan. The Congress, which had been the Soviet Union's highest legislative body, agreed to transfer its power to a smaller, reconstituted version.

Under the restructuring, a new executive body will run the country, led by the Soviet president and consisting of the leaders of all the republics.

The body, the State Council, will run defense, security, law enforcement and foreign affairs. Another body, the inter-republic economic committee, was to coordinate the national economy and implementation of the economic reforms. Its chairman will be named by the president, with the agreement of the State Council.

The lawmakers' overwhelming endorsement of Gorbachev's restructuring plan capped three weeks of dizzying change that began with a coup by hard-liners and triggered the collapse of central authority and the Communist Party.

All but five of the 15 Soviet republics have declared independence, and Gorbachev was poised to formally recognize the three Baltic states. He said he and his new State Council would act Friday on Baltic independence.

The passage of the measure marked a return to Gorbachev's old leadership style — finding the wave of reform and leaping to the head of it. He did not hesitate to use strong-arm tactics to win approval for his plan.

Gorbachev dominated the huge and raucous parliament, squelching debate and refusing to accept proposals from the chamber.

"I will not yield the microphone to anyone from the floor!" he said as some deputies tried to speak. "Either make a decision or not. That's all!" Hard-line lawmakers had mounted heavy resistance to Gorbachev's plan a day earlier, but he battered them down. After Wednesday's session, he sent lawmakers into caucuses, where they were subjected to arm-twisting by republic leaders who had helped put together the plan.

Many lawmakers believed that if they had not approved the measures, Gorbachev would simply have implemented them by decree.

Also, many believed they had to act swiftly to stave off the possibility of a chaotic breakup that could even lead to civil war.

The measures were not formally pre-

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Wine ... an excuse for deeds otherwise unforgivable. — Elbert Hubbard