



World Briefs

Second strong quake strikes eastern Turkey

ERZINCAN, Turkey — Another strong earthquake struck eastern Turkey on Sunday, just two days after one that killed as many as 800 people and left 180,000 homeless. Panicked residents ran into the streets, and power was knocked out.

The new shock came as tents and food aid poured into this city, a quarter of which was reduced to rubble by Friday's earthquake. A government official said many of the collapsed buildings were poorly constructed or higher than the city's three-story limit.

There were no immediate reports of casualties from Sunday's quake, which was centered in Tunceli province and felt from the Soviet border to Diyarbakir in southeastern Turkey, the semi-official Anatolia news agency reported.

The first quake left as many as 800 people dead, according to Turkish figures cited Sunday by the Office of the U.N. Disaster Relief Coordinator in Geneva. Some relief officials said the toll could climb into the thousands as more bodies were recovered in remote areas.

Officials said only about 300 bodies had been recovered by Sunday. They feared many bodies remained buried in this city of 150,000 people, which was rebuilt after a 1939 earthquake that killed 32,000.

Three U.S. C-130 Hercules transport planes flew in American soldiers and rescue equipment Sunday. Italy, Greece, Sweden and other countries also sent plane loads of aid.

Armenia, Azerbaijan reportedly sign truce

NICOSIA, Cyprus — Armenian and Azerbaijani delegates agreed Sunday on a draft cease-fire in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, Iran's official news agency reported.

Nagorno-Karabakh is a Christian Armenian territory that has been ruled for 70 years by predominantly Muslim Azerbaijan in the former Soviet Union. Delegates from the two Caucasus republics started talks in Iran Saturday in an attempt to resolve the 4-year-old conflict that has claimed more than 1,000 lives.

Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati told reporters the text of the agreement would be published after approval by the heads of state of the two

countries.

The draft agreement calls for a cease-fire, an exchange of prisoners and corpses of those killed in action, and efforts to remove economic sanctions of Armenia and other regions, Velayati said.

The date and duration of cease-fire have been proposed in the draft agreement, and Velayati said he hoped it could begin within a few days.

The news agency, monitored in Nicosia, said Velayati expressed hope that the cease-fire would be confirmed by the heads of state of the two countries.

Check-bouncers face angry reaction at home

WASHINGTON — The political consequences of check-bouncing at the House bank will be put to an early test Tuesday in Illinois, where Democratic Rep. Charles Hayes, listed among the top half-dozen abusers in the continuing congressional scandal, faces a difficult primary battle.

"He's become a captive of the perks and privileges of Congress," said Chicago Alderman Bobby Rush, who is threatening to unseat the five-term incumbent in the Democratic primary. Hayes wrote 716 bad checks, according to the House Ethics Committee.

Across the political map this election year, challengers see gold in the check-bouncing scandal, and the 296 offending current House members are scrambling to control the damage.

"I think the voters will deal with this harshly," Rep. Fred Grandy, R-Iowa, a member of the House Ethics Committee, said about the overall scandal.

Among the hardest hit could be Rep. Bob Mrazek, who's running for the Democratic Senate nomination in New York. With 972 bad checks, he topped the list of current members on the abusers list.

The House voted last week to disclose names of 355 current and former lawmakers who wrote checks for more than they had in their accounts at the loosely run House bank. The overdrafts were covered by money on deposit from other members' paychecks, not government money.

Some predict the scandal will combine with redistricting and retirements to create the highest turnover in the House since World War II, with the possibility of well over 100 new faces next year.

— The Associated Press

Scholarship

Riggsbee also pledged that students receiving less than \$200 in aid from recommended sources will receive a \$200 U.S. Savings Bond.

High school and undergraduate students wishing to take advantage of the financial services should contact the business at 967-9010 and arrange to fill out a student data form, Riggsbee said. After submitting personal information and a \$65 processing fee, undergraduate students will receive a list of possible financial aid sources within three weeks, he said. The fee for graduate students is \$75.

Students must personally contact sources recommended by the service to apply for the aid, he said.

Riggsbee's service links students with financial aid found in the virtually untapped private sector.

In addition to information on private-sector aid, the service also provides a 42-page booklet directing students to sources of state and federal aid.

Riggsbee said the deadline for applying for aid during the 1992-1993 academic year is April 1.

"Our goal is to enable any student to go where they want to go to college rather than where they feel they need to go due to financial circumstances," Riggsbee said.

Student Financial Services offers a college-matching service, which pairs high school students with appropriate colleges, and an athletic-award-matching service, which connects student athletes with suitable sports scholarships and awards.

The business is a licensee of a larger organization, Academic Guidance Services Inc. of New Jersey.

STATE AND NATIONAL

3rd parties seek political recognition

By Bruce Robinson  
Staff Writer



The nation's two major political parties and members of the mass media put obstacles in the path of third-party candidates' efforts to become legitimate contenders for government office, Libertarian and New Alliance Party supporters say.

Third-party candidates have trouble getting on state and national ballots because of campaign rules created and passed by Democrats and Republicans, said Mick Dunbar, director of the Libertarian Party, the nation's third-largest political party.

"The Democrats and Republicans say that we can't have everybody on the ballot," Dunbar said. "They should make the same laws for everyone."

In many states, because of petition requirements, it is more difficult for third-party presidential candidates to appear on the general election ballots, said Mark Montoni, a Libertarian campaign worker.

To appear on the ballot in each of the 50 states, a third-party candidate would need to amass a total of about 700,000 signatures, 98 percent more than either the Democrat or Republican candidates, Montoni said. Parties must spend about \$1 million in their efforts to acquire the required number of signatures, he said.

Clifton Toth, staff adviser for the

Student-led New Alliance Party, a University chapter of the New Alliance Party, said it was especially difficult for third-party politicians to get on ballots in North Carolina.

"We need 70,000 signatures (in North Carolina)," said Toth, a data-entry operator at UNC Student Health Services. "We also have to pay for every signature we get. We have to pay the elections board five cents a signature, which results in a filing fee of seven to eight thousand dollars."

Third-party candidates also have trouble receiving needed media coverage.

The major networks and news services only cover candidates they believe stand a legitimate chance of winning and therefore seem to prefer the two major parties, Dunbar said.

"But we can't win unless we get coverage, so it becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy," he said.

Toth said that since many major media organizations were owned by political action committees and multinational political organizations — the same groups that support the mainstream candidates — members of the media have a vested interest in not covering

lesser-known candidates. Even alternative media services have stopped covering alternative candidates, he said.

Madeline Chapman, press secretary for New Alliance Party presidential candidate Lenora Fulani, said third-party candidates usually tried hard to overcome their lack of media coverage. Fulani, NAP chairwoman, also ran for the presidency in 1988, becoming the first woman and the first African-American to appear on the ballot in all 50 states.

"Who can spend money on advertising?" Chapman asked. "We need to do something newsworthy and exploit every opportunity. Candidates (gain publicity) with constant legal fights and through public forums."

Toth said one such legal fight had occurred in New York State, where the New Alliance Party failed in their recent attempt to keep Democratic contender Paul Tsongas off the ballot. Members of NAP claimed in a lawsuit that Tsongas had used fraudulent signatures.

Both the Libertarian and the New Alliance parties are attempting to gain support by separating themselves ideologically from the major parties.

Montoni said that unlike the two mainstream parties, Libertarians favored ensuring that the government protected the rights of the individual.

"We wouldn't run businesses and wouldn't protect individuals from their

own choices," Montoni said.

Libertarians also would overturn all laws except those that do not enforce contracts or prevent aggression against individuals, Montoni said. Libertarians also support making government voluntarily funded and abolishing as many taxes as possible, including the income tax.

The goal of NAP is to give voters an alternative to the failed American two-party system, Toth said. "The two-party system is exclusionary. It serves rich, white men," he said.

Members of NAP describe themselves as America's only multiracial, pro-gay, pro-choice, pro-working class, pro-socialist, independent, grass-roots party.

The New Alliance Party blames political action committees (PACs) for many of the problems in government. NAP members believe the PACs control government decisions by giving money to the campaigns of elected officials, Toth said.

"If Exxon gives you money, Exxon can tell you what to do," he said.

Toth said he expected Fulani to meet the necessary requirements and to appear on N.C. ballots in November's general election.

"We just started in the last three or four weeks. We have about three to four thousand signatures," he said. "We did it in '88 and will do it again in '92."

Towns fight for right to erect Coltrane marker

By Pete Simpkinson  
Staff Writer



Cover of Coltrane's "Blue Train"

Although John Coltrane died almost 25 years ago, his memory lives on in jazz and in the North Carolina communities of Hamlet and High Point, where attempts to honor the saxophone-playing legend have triggered a minor controversy.

Residents of Hamlet, where Coltrane was born, have proposed a historical highway marker in honor of the late jazz saxophonist. But High Point residents have said the marker should belong in their city, where the musician spent most of his first 17 years.

Some have speculated that the marker is an attempt by the state to help Hamlet recover from September's tragic fire at the Imperial Foods Plant.

But Mike Hill, a researcher in the division of archives and history of the N.C. Department of Cultural Resource, said the timing of the fire and the marker were coincidental.

Fred McQueen of Hamlet first proposed a marker for Coltrane in 1983 and again in 1986, Hill said. Coltrane was not eligible for a marker then but will be this summer, the 25th anniversary of his death.

The Highway Historical Marker Advisory Committee will decide April 24 whether to award a marker to Coltrane and in which city it will be placed, Hill said.

Candidates for highway markers must have been born or must have died in the city seeking the marker, Hill said. But precedents have been set for placing markers near the childhood homes of famous North Carolinians.

Despite some discussion among private citizens, High Point has not formally proposed its own marker, Hill said. "I haven't heard from High Point. It sort of came out as a surprise when it came out in the paper."

Alice Smith, director of public information for the city of High Point, said she supported both towns receiving a marker. "We certainly wouldn't do anything to prevent Hamlet from getting a marker since (Coltrane) was born there."

Hill said High Point would have a fair chance of receiving its own marker

for Coltrane if the board awards one to Hamlet.

Lee Matthews, Hamlet city manager, said the marker proposal was the work of private individuals. "The city has no stand one way or another."

Hamlet Mayor Abbie Covington said she, like Matthews and Smith, knew nothing of the Hamlet movement for a Coltrane marker until she read about it in a newspaper Thursday.

Covington said she did not see any correlation between the proposed Coltrane marker and Hamlet's healing process after the chicken-plant fire, but she supported Hamlet receiving a marker. "Any time you enlighten your roots, it does something for you."

H.G. Jones, curator of the North Carolina Collection at UNC and a highway marker committee member, said that although he knew nothing of the Coltrane proposal, if the two cities pre-

sented equally valid arguments for receiving the marker, the decision could be based upon support from each community.

James Ketch, a UNC associate professor of music and head of the UNC jazz program, said Coltrane deserved a marker, regardless of its placement. "I think he is the last important innovator that jazz has produced (in the last 30 years). It's tragic that he died so young."

Ketch said Coltrane had a "brilliantly creative life" early in his career as a member of the Miles Davis Quartet and later as the leader of his own band. Coltrane also was a member of Dizzie Gillespie's band and first learned of Islam from another band member, Ketch said.

Ketch would not speculate on which city deserved the marker. "Let a politician who's never listened to jazz make that decision."

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Professor Sid Shapiro, Kansas University School of Law

Panelists:  
Deborah Berkowitz, United Food and Commercial Workers Union  
Sara Fox, United States Senate Committee on Labor  
Robert C. Gombar, Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue  
Joseph A. Kinney, National Safe Workplace Institute  
Michael Ragland, North Carolina Department of Labor

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