



Renovation is currently underway in Saunders Hall, home of the religion and geography departments. For a story on the renovation, please see page 2.

Staff photo by Steve Causey

Proposal would merge districts

by Art Eisenstadt
Associate News Editor

Chapel Hill, Carrboro and Orange County planning officials have given mixed reactions to an informal proposal by Chapel Hill Mayor-elect Jimmy Wallace to merge the planning districts of the two towns and a portion of the county district.

Planning specialists in Chapel Hill and Orange County favored the idea, while Carrboro officials were either noncommittal or opposed to it.

During an interview with the *Daily Tar Heel* last week, Wallace recommended having only one planning board to serve an approximately eight-mile square area in southeastern Orange County instead of the three boards which now exist.

Chapel Hill Planning Director Mike Jennings said, "As a purely technical issue, and staying out of politics, whenever you have two or more different development standards, land use regulations and density

levels, it will be a bit confusing. "By having more standardized ordinances and development approaches, it will make planning easier."

Jennings said the town has the power to extend its planning district borders as far as three miles past the corporate limits, subject to approval by the Orange County Board of Commissioners.

Chapel Hill Alderman-elect Jonathan Howe, the outgoing town Planning Board Chairperson, said, "I think (the merger) is desirable. Given Jimmy's predictions in this area, and the new Carrboro board, I think we'll see some movement in this area."

However, Suellen Vealieu, Carrboro planning and zoning administrator, said she does not support a merger at this time.

"Chapel Hill is not Carrboro nor is it Orange County," Vealieu said. "Each has its own character and its own interests. It seems to me that the citizens of Carrboro don't want a merged planning board."

Carrboro Mayor-elect Ruth West would

not comment on Wallace's proposal. "I'm going to have to consult with the board (of aldermen) on that," West said. "My thoughts might be different from theirs."

Norm Gustavson, an Orange County commissioner, urged formation of a central countywide planning authority which initially would have no statutory power but would advise individual planning districts on overlapping and major planning concerns.

Chapel Hill and Carrboro had a joint planning board in the 1950s, but the board dissolved when Chapel Hill members urged a slow growth policy, and Carrboro members recommended less restrictive growth.

"These kinds of traditions are still present," Howe said. "But that might change with the new board Carrboro just elected."

But Vealieu said, "Chapel Hill indicated they want a zero-growth policy. I would think Carrboro citizens want to take a good look and develop what they have."



Ernie Whitley (right) and Doug Smith play chess in the soft light of the Union basement. Whitley was the eventual victor in the match.

Staff photo by Howard Sandler

Law students petition for more involvement

by Dwight Ferguson
Staff Writer

A petition is now being circulated among UNC law students demanding more student involvement in planning class schedules for the law school.

The petition is sponsored by a group of students who organized recently to obtain better student-faculty relations and more student input into law school decision-making.

Mark Wilson, an organizer of the petition, said that although students were on the Curriculum Committee, which was responsible for preparing the class schedule, no students were on the subcommittee that actually planned the schedule.

Dan Dobbs, chairperson of the Curriculum Committee said the schedule was not actually planned by the subcommittee. "Usually scheduling is very complex in the law school," he said, adding that a tentative schedule was given to all Curriculum Committee members, including three students.

Committee members then obtained reactions from students and faculty members and suggested possible schedule changes. "We kept on doing it (working with the schedule) until we got what people needed," Dobbs said.

He said, "No person among the students or faculty has come to me about this," referring to the petition and the problems causing it.

The petition was drawn up after some students anticipated class conflicts with the spring schedule, and because first year students were not specifically informed of the spring schedule when they arrived in the fall, although the schedule was prepared last spring.

The petition demands that "students be more significantly represented in a voting capacity on all committees and subcommittees deciding scheduling, and that students be informed by the Administration as far in advance as possible of scheduling decisions."

Law school Dean Robert Byrd said he has not seen the petition and he would not

comment until he sees it. But he said students were represented on the Curriculum Committee. "We have students on most of our committees," he added.

Wilson said organizers of the petition have not decided where to send it. "Probably it will go to the dean (of the law school). I think that the petition shows that this dissatisfaction is more serious than might otherwise be thought," he said, noting that over 180 signatures have been collected so far.

In addition to circulating the petition, the student group is sponsoring an organizational luncheon at 1 p.m. Thursday at the Chapel of the Cross, 304 E. Franklin St.

Another danger of nuclear power emphasized at the power conference is the possibility of a nuclear catastrophe—a meltdown of the reactor core that would release a cloud of radioactivity causing death and genetic damage within a 100-mile radius.

A meltdown would occur if the reactor core cooling system—water circulated through the reactor to prevent its overheating—and all back-up cooling systems failed, causing the core to heat rapidly and melt the entire reactor. Although the fission within the reactor can be stopped, the core will overheat rapidly without the cooling water.

The 1974 Reactor Safety Study, directed for the now-defunct Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) by Professor Norman Rasmussen of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology reported that such a nuclear disaster is far less likely than other types of catastrophes, such as plane crashes or hurricanes.

The report said there would be approximately one accident per 100 nuclear plants every 2,500 years which would cause 10 or more deaths. "Non-nuclear events are about 10,000 times more likely to produce large numbers of fatalities than nuclear

Comptroller veto overridden by CGC

Student Body President Bill Bates' veto of a bill to establish a student body comptroller was overridden by the Campus Governing Council Tuesday night with a vote of 9-8-2.

Student Body Treasurer Graham Bullard was immediately nominated by Dick Pape for the position. Bates opposed the nomination saying he thinks Bullard was incapable of handling the position. Bates explained that he had received several complaints from student organizations about Bullard's efficiency as treasurer.

Nominations for the post were tabled until the next CGC meeting after Rep. Greg Reid said he did not think nominations were fair to other students who may be interested in the position.

CIA recruiter says organization is more than just espionage

by Sam Fulwood III
Staff Writer

"This is a public visit. I've been here before—last January it was," Charles L. Shaffer said, as he lit a cigarette. "We make a few college visits in the course of a year, but mostly we interview people who write in to us looking for jobs with the agency. The college campus is the place to go."

Shaffer, a personnel recruiter for the Central Intelligence Agency, was at UNC Tuesday, seeking economics majors as prospective agency employees. He is also recruiting this week at Duke University and North Carolina State University.

"I prefer you don't use the term 'agent' with respect to me," he said. "I'm a personnel recruiter."

"We are involved in international economic research, we follow the economic situation in other countries," Shaffer said explaining his visit to the UNC campus. "The agency has a great deal of mystique, and most applicants are not aware of or understand what we want when we are recruiting on college campuses."

The job description on the applicant sign-up sheet explains that the CIA wants people to fulfill "professional positions in foreign intelligence emphasizing collection, analysis and evaluation of political, economic and scientific developments in foreign countries."

The media has given the CIA a James Bond image, Shaffer said. "But this is not the total picture of what we do."

"I don't deny clandestine or covert operations being done by the agency. However, many people are involved in research, information collection and distribution."

People want to work for the CIA for the same reasons as someone would want to work anywhere else, he said. But, "patriotic reasons cause some people to write us for jobs."

Because the agency is involved in covert activities, Shaffer said, the less sensational aspects have not been given equal coverage, and the public remains largely ignorant of the CIA's daily activities.

Despite the recent criticisms of the CIA for its involvement in undercover operations, Shaffer does not believe the organization should be disbanded. "There is a definite need for the agency," he said proudly. "Much of the work we do is appreciated by policy makers."

Criticism of the CIA has not hurt the morale of the agency, Shaffer said. "The question that comes up most recently in interviewing college students is 'What effect does the publicity have?' The answer is none. On a day to day basis, I'm still as busy as ever."

Shaffer has been with the CIA since 1967 when he was recruited from Xavier University in New Orleans. He worked as a record analyst for five years and has been a recruiter for four years.

Shaffer, who is black, said he would like to interview more blacks on his college visits.

"There are very few blacks in professional positions in the agency," he said. "We by no means have the number of black employees we would like."

The starting CIA salary for an economics major is \$11,046, Shaffer said. And although he was only recruiting economics majors Tuesday, the agency also needs chemistry, engineering, accounting, psychology and math majors.

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Nuclear power attacked at mock hearing

by Laura Toler
DTH Contributor

Second of a two-part series

WASHINGTON, D.C.—In a mock congressional committee hearing at Critical Mass '75—a gathering of nuclear power opponents held here Nov. 16-17—scientists and consumer advocates warned politicians to heed warnings about nuclear power and emphasize development of other energy sources.

The witnesses testified before six U.S. Representatives and Sen. Mike Gravel, D-Alaska, who is perhaps the congressman most opposed to nuclear power.

Scott Skinner, former director of Vermont's Public Interest Research Group, said almost \$30 billion of taxpayers' money has been poured into developing nuclear power while safer energy technologies such as solar power were neglected.

Dr. John Edsall of the Harvard Biological Laboratory said nuclear wastes are too harmful to allow their accumulation when there is still no known means to dispose of them. "We have no business leaving this problem for solution by future generations

when we don't know how to solve it ourselves."

Rep. Hamilton Fish, R-N.Y., admitted that Congress' views on nuclear power have been shaped largely by nuclear industrialists, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA).

"We must listen to citizens, and not just the high-paid lobbyists of industry," Fish said.

One reason for opposition to nuclear power, cited by Critical Mass speaker Russel Ayers, a Harvard law student, is the danger that accumulation of the nuclear waste plutonium may present to civil liberties.

The nuclear industry proposes to separate plutonium from other nuclear wastes for use as fuel in a more advanced type of reactor, the breeder, which has yet to be developed.

Large amounts of plutonium in storage and circulation would increase possibility of its theft by terrorists, Ayers said. And only 20 pounds of the fissile plutonium is needed to construct an atomic bomb.

In the event of plutonium theft, Ayers said, the government would have to allow unrestricted searching and wiretapping until the material was recovered.

Another danger of nuclear power emphasized at the power conference is the possibility of a nuclear catastrophe—a meltdown of the reactor core that would release a cloud of radioactivity causing death and genetic damage within a 100-mile radius.

A meltdown would occur if the reactor core cooling system—water circulated through the reactor to prevent its overheating—and all back-up cooling systems failed, causing the core to heat rapidly and melt the entire reactor. Although the fission within the reactor can be stopped, the core will overheat rapidly without the cooling water.

The 1974 Reactor Safety Study, directed for the now-defunct Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) by Professor Norman Rasmussen of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology reported that such a nuclear disaster is far less likely than other types of catastrophes, such as plane crashes or hurricanes.

The report said there would be approximately one accident per 100 nuclear plants every 2,500 years which would cause 10 or more deaths. "Non-nuclear events are about 10,000 times more likely to produce large numbers of fatalities than nuclear

plants," an NRC summary of the report reads.

But on March 22, a nuclear accident almost happened. A fire raged out of control for seven hours at the Browns Ferry plant near Athens, Ala., causing it to be shut down until January 1976.

The following summary of the accident is taken from an August *Chicago Tribune* article by David D. Comey, a speaker at Critical Mass and director of environmental research for Business and Professional People for the Public Interest, a Chicago-based group.

According to an August *Chicago Tribune* article on the accident, plant workers were checking for air leaks in the wall of a control cables room surrounding the reactor. They held a lighted candle beside each recently insulated spot to see if the flame wavered. About 12:30 p.m., the insulation caught fire from the candle flame.

As flames spread among the cables, a series of errors took place. The main and three reserve cooling systems were lost, and control-room instruments monitoring the reactor failed.

The Athens fire department extinguished the blaze at 7:45 p.m., but plant employees

were not able to restart the cooling systems until sometime during the night. By 4:10 a.m., the danger was over.

The local sheriff, who is responsible for carrying out an evacuation if a nuclear disaster threatens, did not learn of the fire until two days later.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission imposed a news blackout for four months after the fire.

"No pipe rupture occurred during the accident so that the failure of almost a dozen subsystems of the plant's emergency core cooling system made little difference," the article said. "Had there been such a rupture, however, the reactor core would have melted down in a matter of minutes."

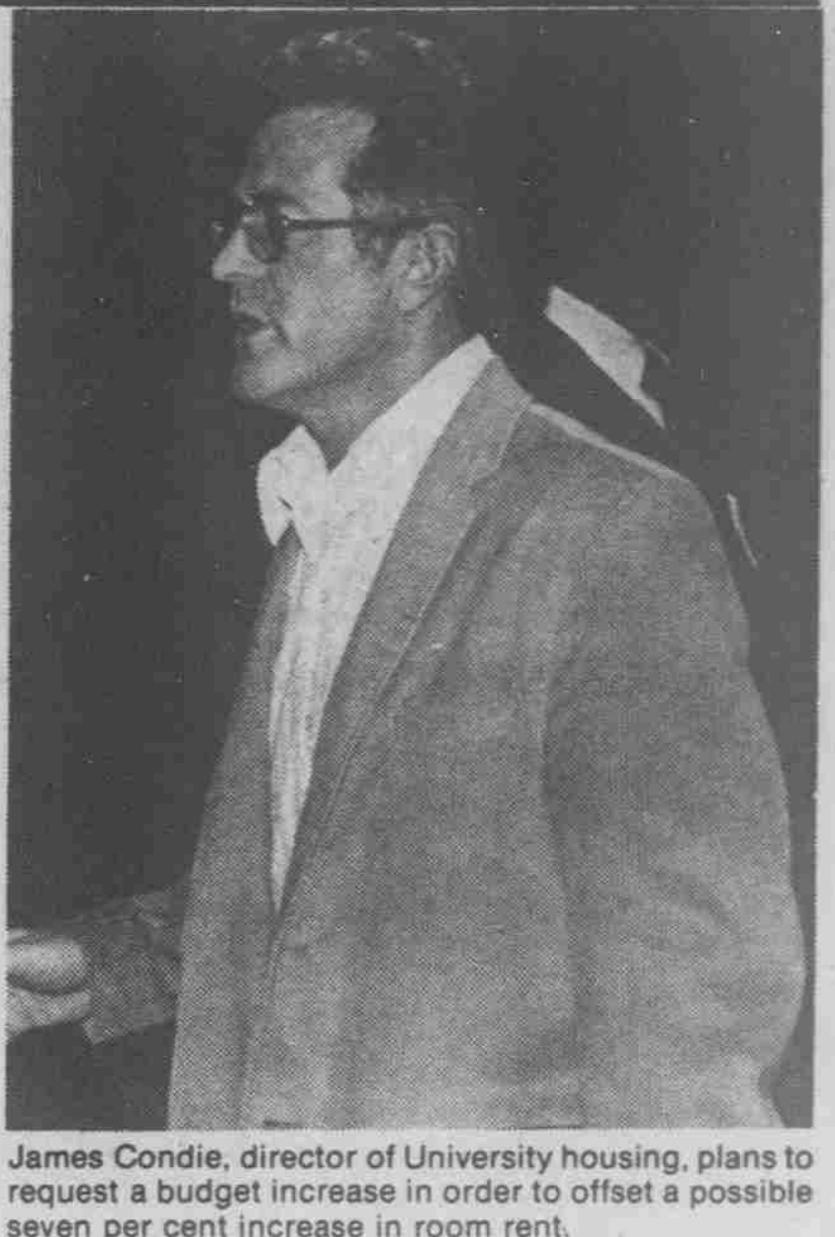
In addition to misgivings aroused by the Browns Ferry accident, a year-long study directed by Harold W. Lewis of the University of California at Santa Barbara, stated that it is impossible to evaluate the reliability of reactor emergency (back-up) core cooling systems.

The Lewis study also estimated that a nuclear plant accident would cause 10,000 to 20,000 cancer deaths, rather than the 300

Please turn to page 2

Serving the students and the University community since 1893
Chapel Hill, North Carolina, Wednesday, December 3, 1975

Weather: clear and warmer



James Condie, director of University housing, plans to request a budget increase in order to offset a possible seven percent increase in room rent.

L. Felix Joyner, the University's vice president for finance, defined the two areas under which Housing might ask for more funds.

"In one approach, the department may say that its counseling programs and grounds maintenance programs, say, are not legitimate charges for residents to pay. Or they might say that students just plain shouldn't have to bear all the costs of campus housing."

Although Joyner said a budget request would definitely be entertained, he said action on any request would depend on the priority assigned to it by the Chancellor.