

News In Brief

Moslem leaders denounce Soviet troops

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP)—The Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan threatens world peace and the security of small nations everywhere, Pakistan's president warned Sunday at the start of an emergency three-day meeting of Islamic foreign ministers. Afghanistan boycotted the session.

Conference sources said the options reportedly being considered were a call for Islamic nations to break relations with the Soviet Union, economic sanctions, and a resolution to boycott the 1980 Olympic Games unless they are moved from Moscow.

Bani-Sadar: Iranian solution may be near

Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, whose apparent victory in Iran's first presidential election has been taken as an encouraging sign for the American hostages, said Sunday a solution to the crisis becomes attainable if the United States does not meddle in Iranian affairs.

At a news conference at his campaign headquarters in Tehran, the finance minister, a close associate of Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, also said foreign reporters should be allowed unrestricted access to Iran even if false and distorted reports are sent to the rest of the world.

Unofficial returns reported Bani-Sadr had received a whopping 75 percent of votes cast in Iran's first presidential election. Official returns were expected Monday. Iran has 22 million eligible voters.

Ninth earthquake shakes San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The ninth sizable earthquake in four days rattled the Livermore Valley of Northern California on Sunday, causing widespread minor damage but no serious injuries, authorities said.

Scientists warned more quakes can be expected in the area, about 30 miles southeast of San Francisco.

Sunday's tremor registered 4.0 on the Richter scale, not so violent as the 5.6 quake that shook the area at 6:33 p.m. Saturday night.

Amtrak Crescent fastest growing train

ATLANTA (AP)—The Amtrak Crescent, marked for extinction a year ago, is picking new riders at a faster rate than any other passenger train in the nation, an Amtrak spokesman says.

The Crescent, which stops in Greensboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, drew 216,761 riders in February through October 1979, compared to 144,761 riders in the same period of 1978, when the train was operated by Southern Railway.

trustees

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Kevin P. Garrity, a member of the health service administrative board, opposed the board's recommendation for a fee increase. Garrity said that given a choice between no fee increase services, he would favor cutting services.

Garrity said he did not know what services should be cut, however.

"Dr. Taylor and the professionals in the health services will have to come up with the areas to be cut," he said.

Taylor said SCAU and student government would have to suggest what services the health service should do without.

Taylor also said he believed SCAU and Student Government are using the fee issue to play political games.

"Most of the fee increase is because of the state legislature's wage increase for state employees," Taylor said. "We're state employees and that wage increase is required."

Last year the University approved a

\$40 per year health fee increase. Because of a delay in the opening of the new infirmary, the Board of Trustees reduced the fee increase to \$35.

This year students paid \$57.50 for fall and \$52.50 for spring health fees.

Students will pay \$57.50 per semester next year, unless the new fee increase is approved.

A new orientation fee recommended by the orientation commission and the Residence Hall Association also will be presented to the Trustees today.

"The fee will be a one-time charge for all new students—freshmen, transfers and graduate and professional students," said Ddonald A. Boulton, vice chancellor for student affairs.

The fee would be assessed only in the fall. The proposed fees would be \$12.25 for freshmen, \$7.75 for transfer students and \$4 for graduate and professional students.

Festival considered as alternate to Games

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. (AP)—The United States Olympic Committee, after agreeing to support President Carter's demands on the Olympics, laid the groundwork Sunday for games of its own if there is a boycott of the Summer Games in Moscow.

The USOC Executive Board voted to continue training an Olympic team even if a decision is later made that no American athletes should be sent to Moscow because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Those athletes could then participate in a sports festival sometime this year if they did not go to the Olympics this summer.

Sources said the Americans also would consider inviting athletes from any country that boycotted Moscow to attend the alternative festival, a suggestion that was made by Carter.

The USOC Executive Board voted unanimously Saturday to support Carter's request to seek a transfer, postponement or cancellation of the Moscow Games unless the Soviets withdraw their troops from Afghanistan by Feb. 20.

If the International Olympic Committee, which has sole responsibility for the Games, refuses the request—an action USOC President Robert J. Kane has said he considers likely—the USOC will meet to decide if American athletes will enter the competition.

The executive board vote—68 of the board's 86

members were present—came after a 2½-hour plea from the Carter administration. Carter's request has been backed by some U.S. allies, including Canada.

F. Don Miller, USOC executive director, said Sunday he believed a sports festival would be feasible but would not specify particular dates the event could be held. He did say the event might be staged at the same time as the Olympics were going on in Moscow.

No site for the sports festival was named although Colorado Springs, which was host of two previous summer events and is the home of an Olympic training center, was the strongest possibility. It was also understood that Montreal, scene of the 1976 Olympic Games would also be considered as well as Philadelphia.

A national sports festival would not require any sanction from the IOC, however, if athletes from other countries were to participate in it or if it were held outside the United States, there would be a requirement for approval from an international governing body.

A member of the executive board said Sunday that Carter will press Congress for a bill to underwrite expenses of an alternate site for U.S. athletes to compete if the country boycotts the Moscow Games.

USOC executive board member Rolly Schwartz said the committee has been assured of Carter's support for alternate site funding by White House general council Lloyd Cutler.

"He assured us that the president would underwrite any type of bill that would assure us of venue so that the athletes can compete," Schwartz said.

Kane said Saturday that the Executive Board was "buying more time" by approving the resolution because the USOC has until May 24 to decide whether to enter a U.S. team in the Summer Games.

"We'll deal with it when we have to," he said. "Circumstances will change, we hope for the better, but we're not clairvoyant, so we don't know."

He said he did not fault Carter for pressing the Olympics issue.

"If I were president I would use every weapon I could, so I don't personally blame him for using this," Kane said. "I think it is more symbolism than effectiveness, but it is a weapon even if it is only a psychological one."

He added: "I don't think we're surprised that the American public is outraged by this (the Soviet intervention). The question is whether the Olympic movement and the U.S. Olympic athletes are the kind of weapon to use to whip the Big Bear. The weapon is made of flesh and blood, the flesh and blood of our athletes."

Kane indicated the most viable option would be to seek a postponement of the games. USOC representatives will meet with IOC President Lord Killanin on Feb. 9 in Lake Placid, N.Y., four days before the formal opening of the Winter Olympics there.

Nuclear vs. coal energy; which is more economical?

By ANNETTE MILLER
Staff Writer

Because of uncertainty about future inflation rates, fuel and capital costs, nuclear power plants are not always cheaper energy sources than alternate facilities, a Duke University economics professor said Thursday.

Roy Weintraub spoke at a meeting of Chapel Hill's mayoral task force on the effects of the Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant.

"There is no clear-cut answer to whether nuclear is cheaper than coal," said Dr. Roy Weintraub, who has testified before the state legislature on the economics of power plants. "What is essential are the assumptions you make."

Those assumptions include comparative costs of construction (capital costs), service life and fuel cost estimates of coal and nuclear power plants.

Nuclear power plants cost more to build than coal plants, Weintraub said. Nuclear power costs \$600 per kilowatt of capacity, compared to \$450-500 per kilowatt for coal power, he said.

Fuel costs for nuclear plants, however, are estimated to be two to three times lower than fuel costs for coal plants, Weintraub said. Mining and processing coal costs more than the complete nuclear fuel cycle of mining and milling uranium 308, converting, enriching and storing it and disposing of waste.

The service span of a plant is another important factor in cost estimates.

Weintraub said studies have estimated a 30-year life span for both coal and nuclear plants. "We assume a 30-year life span for nuclear, but on what basis?" Weintraub said. "We don't have any experience with them. If one starts shortening that span, nuclear power is more expensive than coal, but if a nuclear power plant lasts 50 years, it favors nuclear."

Capacity factors also favor nuclear energy, Weintraub said. There are three kinds of facilities with varying degrees of capacity—base, intermediate and peak. Base facilities operate more than 6,000 hours per year; intermediate facilities operate 1,000-6,000 hours per year; and peak facilities operate at less than 1,000 hours per year. Nuclear power plants are base facilities, which are least expensive since they operate the most, Weintraub said. Coal plants are usually a combination of peak and intermediate facilities.

In the wake of projected increases in electricity demands, the question of which energy source costs most is a central one, Weintraub said. Variables such as population increases, unemployment, inflation and appliance use are used by power companies to forecast electricity demands.

"Over the past 20 years, power companies have consistently predicted more increase (in electricity use) than actually occurred," Weintraub said.

Weintraub stressed that the inconsistency of variables of both coal and nuclear power makes predictions tricky.

measles

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who take the vaccine not to get pregnant for at least three months.

Red measles usually last from eight to 10 days. The symptoms include a dry, hacking cough, runny nose, light-sensitive eyes, high fever and a rash.

Robinson said that side effects of the red measles vaccine, including fever and rash, may occur within two weeks in one out of five students inoculated. The side effects will quickly dissipate, he said.

Even if a student has already been exposed to red measles, the vaccine may lessen the severity of the disease, Robinson said.

Students who go to the Student Health Services infirmary will receive a form about red measles and will be asked to sign permission for SHS to give them the vaccine.

poll

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The campus generally opposed shutting down all nuclear power plants and raising the 55 mile-per-hour speed limit to 65 miles per hour.

As for state issues, the campus approved of the way Gov. James B. Hunt is handling his job and expressed divided opinions on Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.). Most students responded with no opinion with respect to Sen. Robert Morgan (D-N.C.).

Opinions of politicians tend to become more polarized, though, as the political process heats up and primary elections draw near, Russ said.

In response to various questions concerning campus issues, most students opposed funding of the Black Student Movement and the Carolina Gay Association. Furthermore, students generally were opposed to the idea of a racial quota for UNC admissions and the

SHS is furnishing 4,000 doses of vaccine for UNC students, and vaccinations are being given in Carrboro and Chapel Hill schools and day care centers.

With precautions taken in both public schools and at UNC, the red measles should be curtailed, McCutchan said. In the meantime, students should realize that they may be exposed to red measles germs through contact with children in grocery stores, malls and other public places, he said.

"It is a potential epidemic," McCutchan said. "We think 2,000-5,000 people are susceptible. In an attempt to prevent it, it seems reasonable to attempt an emergency vaccination."

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elimination of the school's honor code. Grade inflation was not a concern to most respondents, and there was widespread disagreement over the efficiency of the use of student activity fees.

Students generally were optimistic about their futures and felt they were better prepared for employment than college students of the late 1960s.

Editor's note:

The next three articles in this series will examine student response to specific national, state and local issues, and will present a more detailed breakdown of the student body. The last article of the series will compare students of today with those of 10 years ago, and will examine the changes and reasons for the changes in the student body at UNC.

Plans for center suffer

By KITTY ADAIR
Staff Writer

The organizers of a proposed Orange County Women's Center already are facing financial difficulties, low membership and lack of a building site, they said at a meeting Thursday night.

Last fall, an anonymous donor contributed approximately \$30,000 for the formation of a county women's center. But the minimal amount of space needed, about 945 square feet, would cost \$33,000 new and \$23,000 renovated, said Nancy Park, head of the center's site committee.

"We would like to find a place in Carrboro since it is on the bus route and therefore easily accessible...but because Carrboro is changing its zoning laws, it's impossible to tell if we'll get a place there," Park said.

The proposed Women's Center will house the Rape Crisis Center, the Women's Health Counseling Service and the Coalition for Battered Women and will offer assorted workshops and

counseling services. With these services, the center will need a great deal of space, said Elaine Barney, head of the center's finance committee and director of the Women's Health Counseling Services.

"We now have \$32,200 in a Money Market Fund. Since this money is only a drop in a bucket, we are going to begin on fund-raising projects. Also, we'll start applying for grants and seeking funds from donations," Barney said.

Fund-raising plans include an auction, a film festival and workshops. Donations are tax deductible, Barney said.

Membership in the proposed center also is low right now, with only nine of 21 advisory board positions filled, said Janet Colm, director of the Rape Crisis Center.

Women can register to join the center and to vote for the 12 available positions up to Feb. 15., Colm said. Elections for the remaining board slots will be on Feb. 26 at A Woman's Place, 110 Henderson St., she said.

For more information, write to A Woman's Place, Box 871, Chapel Hill, N.C., 27514.

HOW TO SAVE YOUR LIFE AND THE ONE NEXT TO YOU

OVERCOMING YOUR PSYCHOLOGICAL RESISTANCE TO SEAT BELTS MAY BE THE KEY.

The facts are startling. Experts estimate that about half of all automobile occupant fatalities last year might have been avoided if the people had been wearing seat belts. That's because injuries occur when the car stops abruptly and the occupants are thrown against the car's interior. Belts prevent this.

Many people say they know the facts, but they still don't wear belts. Their reasons range all over the lot: seat belts are troublesome to put on, they are uncomfortable, or they wrinkle your clothes. Some people even think getting hurt or killed in a car accident is a question of fate; and therefore, seat belts don't matter.

If you're one of those people who don't use belts for one reason or another, please think carefully about your motivations. Are your objections to seat belts based on the facts or on rationalizations?

Here are a few of the common rationalizations. Many people say they are afraid of being trapped in a car by a seat belt. In fact, in the vast majority of cases,

seat belts protect passengers from severe injuries, allowing them to escape more quickly. Another popular rationalization: you'll be saved by being thrown clear of the car. Here again, research has proved that to be untrue—you are almost always safer inside the car.

Some people use seat belts for highway driving, but rationalize it's not worth the trouble to buckle up for short trips. The numbers tell a different story: 80% of all automobile accidents causing injury or death involve cars traveling under 40 miles per hour. And three quarters of all collisions happen less than 25 miles from the driver's home.

When you're the driver, you have the psychological authority to convince all of the passengers that they should wear seat belts. It has been shown that in a car, the driver is considered to be an authority figure. A simple reminder from you may help save someone's life. And please remember children can be severely injured in automobile accidents, too. Make sure Child Restraint Systems are used for children who aren't old enough to use regular seat belts.

Because so many people still don't use their seat belts,

the government has directed that some form of passive restraint—one that doesn't require any action by the occupant—be built into every car by the 1984 model year. GM is offering one such restraint—a new type of automatic belt—as an option on the 1980 Chevette to gain insight into its public acceptance.

By the 1982 model year, we must begin putting passive restraints in all full-size cars and, eventually, into the entire fleet. But until you purchase one of these cars of the future, you can protect yourself and others by using seat belts and urging your family and friends to follow your example.

At GM, we're very concerned about safety. So please fasten your seat belt, because even the best driver in the world can't predict what another driver will do.

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General Motors

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