

# Energy corporation studies alternatives

By JOHN DUSENBURY  
Staff Writer

A recent proposal to create an Alternative Energy Corporation has drawn praise from government officials and the public, and if successful, the program could lower monthly electric bills.

The purpose of the non-profit corporation proposed by the state Utilities Commission is to promote research, development and commercialization of new energy sources while slowing new utility plant construction.

"By promoting alternative energy, we can eliminate the need for large and expensive power plants, which will push up the cost of electricity," said Lavon Page, president of the N.C. Conservation Council. "By decreasing the need for utilities we hope to hold rates down for consumers."

"Anything that can be done to reduce the need for further power plants will benefit us by keeping electric rates down and avoiding environmental problems that both nuclear and coal power carry," Page said.

Examples of natural alternatives include solar energy, wind power, wood heat, cogeneration and biomass, a process which takes organic material and

converts it into a usable energy source such as alcohol. Also, more than 20 dams across the state that could be converted to hydro power producers have been identified.

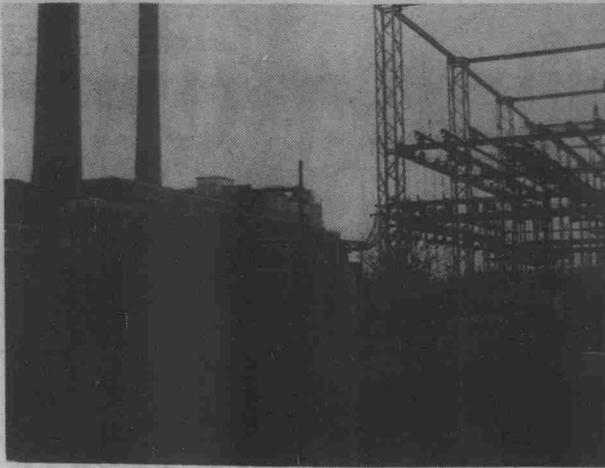
Some of these alternatives have been dismissed in the past as too costly, but economic evaluations now indicate that many of them will deliver energy at a cost of \$30 to \$40 per barrel of oil equivalent. OPEC is now charging at least \$24 a barrel and the spot market is bringing it up to \$40 a barrel.

In a speech before the state Utilities Commission, Gov. Jim Hunt said North Carolina has been a national leader both in conservation and the development of new resources.

"We are fortunate in North Carolina because we have the natural resources to exploit these options," Hunt said.

The commission has proposed a 13-member governing board which would head the new corporation. But there is a dispute over who will represent the majority on the board—utility company members or public members. The consumer groups involved advocate that the public have the majority of seats because they feel the utility companies would not represent their interests as well as public members.

"The power companies have different interests; they want to make a profit,"



DTH/Scott Sharpe

## Corporation seeks alternative to power plants ...money, conservation efforts stimulate research

Page said. "Their emphasis is on growth. There is some concern that the money in the corporation would not be spent as effectively as it could be for alternative energy."

Don Denton, vice president of Duke Power Company in Charlotte, said Duke Power has proposed a board which includes representatives from four investor-owned companies and cooperatives, along with the executive director of public safety.

"We feel the Utilities Commission's concerns are met by this proposal," Denton said.

If the Alternative Energy Corporation succeeds, a merger with the Energy Institute may be considered. The institute now has an annual state budget of \$600,000 and a combination of all available money could gain the leverage to attract even more federal and private money.

# Proposed U.S. budget largest in history

WASHINGTON (AP)—With the oil-rich Middle East in turmoil, President Carter asked Congress on Monday to approve a \$616 billion election-year budget that aims most new spending at energy and defense programs.

Carter's budget proposal for the 1981 fiscal year was the largest in the nation's history and represented a \$52 billion increase over this year's federal spending. Military funding got the biggest boost, growing from \$127.4 billion in 1980 to \$142.7 billion in 1981.

There was little new money for most domestic programs, but dollars were found for job training, housing and revenue-sharing programs to mollify key Democratic factions.

The budget projected a \$16 billion deficit next year, the final admission that Carter has been unable to fulfill his 1976 campaign promise to balance the budget.

This year's deficit, which Carter had expected to hold close to last year's \$27.7 billion, now is projected to exceed \$40 billion. The sharp increase was blamed in part on U.S. spending for grain purchases and Pakistani aid in the wake of the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan.

And although the budget document acknowledged that continuation of inflation at more than 10 percent this year would push most Americans into higher tax brackets by 1981, it proposed no tax cut.

Tax and other revenues are expected to increase to \$600 billion in fiscal 1981, which begins Oct. 1. Some \$14 billion will come from the so-called "windfall profits tax" that Congress is expected to levy on oil-company earnings. Personal income tax collections are expected to rise 15 percent above the 1980 level to \$274.4 billion next year.

This increase in revenue will occur, the administration says, despite the likelihood of a mild recession in the first half of 1980 and sluggish recovery into 1981.

"If the economy begins to deteriorate significantly, I will consider tax reductions and temporary spending programs for job creation targeted

# health

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we should have drawbacks now," Taylor said, referring to Kelly's opposition.

John Temple, UNC vice chancellor for business and finance, said there was a surplus in the student health service building fund of more than \$300,000, but he added he did not think this would cover next year's expenses.

There would be a \$437,000 loss if a fee increase is not approved, Temple said.

In other business, the trustees approved a new fee to expand and improve the intramural and recreational sports programs, contingent upon the results of a student referendum.

The proposed fee, estimated at \$3.75 per semester would allow the current intramural program, recreational sports program and the Sports Club Council to be incorporated into a new intramural recreational sports program (IM-REC Sports), which would be administered through the physical education department. Currently the Sports Club Council is a division of Student Affairs and receives money from the Campus Governing Council. The new fee also would also increase hours at Woolen gym, the new Fetzter gym and Bowman Gay indoor pool.

Kelly said that allowing students to decide the issue themselves, was a victory for the student body.

The Board of Trustees also approved a recommendation for a new orientation fee. The fee would be a one-time charge for all new students.

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

# massage

get a back rub the entire time. Rizzuto started the touch for health procedure by turning my left arm in a circular pattern; he was testing my muscles. This would indicate which parts of my body were weak, he said.

The very first muscle was weak. As he took my arm and began to exercise it, my left shoulder immediately popped. My arm was not rotating correctly, he informed me. This is what it is all about, he said—finding the weak muscles and strengthening them.

He put his strong fingers into my chest, as if he were kneading dough, and massaged the area near my left shoulder. He then tested it again. He took my arm in his large hands, bent my elbow and told me to push toward him while he pushed my arm in the opposite direction. It did not pop this time.

This is how he tested each muscle during the 30 minute period. He put pressure on each part of my body to see if I could withstand the pressure. If so, the muscles were strong. If not, they were weak.

He raised my head off the bed, for example, and put one hand behind my neck and the other on my forehead. He pushed my head toward the bottom of the bed and told me to exert as much brute force as possible. Surprisingly enough, I withheld the push and kept from hitting my head on the bed. At least my head has some strong muscles, I thought.

For those muscles that were weak, he massaged the area and loosened them up. He would push and I would pull, like a tug-of-war, with my muscles as the rope. After that, he retested the muscle to make sure it was working. Usually, it was.

When the touch for health procedure was over, I got off the bed feeling like I had just worked out at the YMCA. My body was relaxed and my muscles felt loose. I felt like the rubber man at the fair who can touch his toes with his head. I stood in the same position as I had before the workout and Rizzuto observed my body again. He didn't have to tell me that my knees weren't stiff and locked and my back

didn't sway as much. I could feel it. I was impressed.

But because I was so impressed, I asked Rizzuto why more people in this area did not make visits to the local massage parlor. He quickly explained that there is a big difference between massage and touch for health.

Touch for health uses tension to strengthen muscles, he said, which is not what people usually associate with massage. Touch for health is mainly for people with skeletal muscular problems, usually in the neck or back, he said. Rizzuto said that the procedure does not heal, but simply maintains health.

I shook his hand, thanked him and walked out into the long hall feeling as if my health had been maintained for the day. I had gone there expecting a titillating massage by a beautiful blonde but left feeling healthier. As I stepped onto Franklin Street, the cool air hit me in the face and I realized that my back and my knees, if nothing else, were relieved that I had been touched for health and not massaged.

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# News In Brief

## Kennedy blames Carter for Iran crisis

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, seeking to rejuvenate his presidential campaign, on Monday blamed President Carter for the Iranian crisis and said restoring draft registration is a "step across the threshold of Cold War II."

In his own state of the union message, Kennedy also called for a six-month wage and price freeze and immediate gasoline rationing.

And the Massachusetts Democrat, whose loss to Carter in the Iowa precinct caucuses last week prompted speculation about the future of his candidacy, declared he was in the race to stay.

There was no immediate response from the White House, but Carter has opposed mandatory wage-price controls.

## Saudis boost oil price by \$2 a barrel

NEW YORK (AP)—Saudi Arabia, the largest member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the supplier of about 7.4 percent of U.S. oil needs, told customers Monday it has increased its base crude oil price by \$2 to \$26 a barrel, Exxon Corp. announced.

The 8.3 percent increase in the price of Arabian light crude, the traditional benchmark on which other OPEC prices are based, was retroactive to Jan. 1 and had been expected by many analysts.

The move lifted the average price of a 42-gallon barrel of OPEC oil to about \$28 from \$26.83. A year ago, OPEC oil sold for an average of \$13.50.

## Sadr: U.S. must admit to crimes in Iran

(AP)—Iran's president-elect called on the United States Monday to acknowledge its crimes in Iran as a prelude to the release of American hostages in Tehran and rejected an offer of U.S. military and economic aid after they are freed, a French newspaper reported.

The daily newspaper *Le Monde* also quoted president-elect Abolhassan Bani Sadr as saying that while Soviet troops in neighboring Afghanistan were Iran's most immediate threat, Iran wanted no interference from either Moscow or Washington.

Iranian revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, meanwhile, was reported in completely satisfactory condition at the Tehran hospital where he was admitted five days ago for what doctors called a minor heart ailment.

## Games snubbed by panel

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 14-0 Monday to urge American athletes and sports fans to snub the Summer Olympics in Moscow if the International Olympics Committee allows the Games to proceed.

The panel called on the international committee to agree to the request made by the U.S. Olympic Committee on Saturday that the games be canceled or transferred if Soviet troops remain in Afghanistan beyond the Feb. 20 deadline set by President Carter.

Discussion on the resolution began almost immediately on the Senate floor, but a vote was not expected until Tuesday at the earliest.

Chairman Frank Church, D-Idaho, said the committee's primary concern was that the Soviets would use the Olympics to put "the stamp of approval on the invasion of Afghanistan and the stamp of indifference on the world's reaction to that brutal and dangerous act of aggression."

Church said that unlike the House version, passed last week by a 386-12 vote, the Senate resolution does not propose that other games be set up as an alternative to the Moscow Olympics.

Nonetheless, Christopher said the United States did not intend at present to invoke passport restrictions to bar American athletes and spectators from

traveling to Moscow.

He said that while that might be an alternative for the future, "we have no present intention of restricting the right of any American to travel to the Olympic Games in Moscow."

Col. Donald Miller, executive director of the U.S. Olympic Committee, made clear that in its unanimous vote Saturday the committee did not call for boycotting the Olympics outright. He said that most of the world's Olympic committees oppose a boycott if the Olympics are proceeding in Moscow.

A panel of three Olympic athletes were divided on whether the Olympics should go ahead as scheduled.

"Suddenly my desire to compete in the Olympic Games is an unpatriotic act," said Anita de Frantz of Princeton, N.J., the 1976 captain of the U.S. women's Olympic rowing team, who said she felt stunned and betrayed at suggestions the United States boycott the Olympics.

Al Oerter, Olympic gold medalist in the discus throw, said that while he originally had similar views he now believed a boycott was justified.

"I think it's time for athletes to put aside all personal aspirations and support this effort," Oerter said. "I think a message would be driven home to Soviet citizens as to how we feel."

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