

Clearing in sight

Today will be cloudy and cool with a 40 percent chance of rain. Clearing and sunny Wednesday with highs in the 50s.

The Daily Tar Heel

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Iran debate spurs rally on Franklin

By CHUCK BURNS
Staff Writer

A debate in the Pit on Monday over the takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran mushroomed into an anti-Iranian demonstration as more than 200 protesters flooded Franklin Street.

About 400 students had gathered in the Pit to hear speakers opposed to the embassy takeover by Iranian students argue with members of the Revolutionary Communist Youth Brigade which supports the Iranian students.

"This demonstration today is for one thing, to get our people released," said Kenneth Howell, a UNC student and a member of the sponsor of the rally, the Kinistic Society of North Carolina.

A march had originally been planned, but was canceled because of the trouble in Greensboro surrounding the funeral inarch held Sunday for five slain Communists, Howell said. But Howell led the students across campus and down Franklin Street, chanting, "Down with Khomeini" and "Yankee Come Home" in between choruses of "God Bless America" and "Star-spangled Banner."

Plain-clothed police officers watched as the demonstration became heated at times, but did not turn violent. Howell said the Kinistic Society did not advocate violence.

But Howell did trade verbal barbs with Bob Sheldon, a member of the Revolutionary Communist Youth Brigade, during much of the debate.



Anti-Iran sentiment flares in Pit Monday

DTH/Kim Snooks

The crowd watching the argument was at first neutral, but started cheering Howell after Sheldon accused the United States of creating a confrontation with Iran. After that, the crowd cheered Howell and others who spoke against Iran while shouting down Sheldon and others expressing pro-Iranian sympathies.

"We want our people back," Howell said to cheers from the crowd. "I'm not advocating we should walk in there with a brigade of Marines, but there are economic sanctions we can take against the Iranian government."
Howell said his group favors cutting off

foreign aid to Iran. "Our aid to Iran is in the millions of dollars," Howell said. "We should not give any foreign aid to countries that are hostile to the United States, like Iran."

Some of the student speakers advocated war, and one advocated negotiating through the United Nations, but most said they did not know what should be done.

"We want some action," Howell said. "There has been no response from Washington except we hope they're all right. But we're tired of hoping. Hoping is a good thing, but it doesn't get anything done."

Carter calls end to U.S. purchase of oil from Iran

The Associated Press

President Carter ordered a halt to U.S. purchases of Iranian oil Monday in an intensifying test of will and power with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and his Moslem militants. "No one should underestimate" American resolve, Carter declared.

Iranian authorities insisted however that they already had decided to cut off shipments of oil to the United States before Carter's announcement and planned to sell the oil to other customers. "We have many clients, we can sell it with no problem," said Iran's oil minister, Ali Moinefar.

The dramatic moves came as conflicting signals emerged in Tehran about whether progress was being made in negotiations for the release of a reported 98 hostages held by students at the U.S. Embassy in the Iranian capital.

A three-man Palestinian negotiating team gave up its efforts and left Tehran, the Palestinian Liberation Organization said. But Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, Khomeini's foreign affairs chief, announced that Iran's Revolutionary Council would discuss "a proposal concerning the American Embassy."

Tehran Radio did not describe the proposal, saying it would be divulged once the council approves it.

Bani-Sadr and other Iranian leaders reaffirmed their country's demand—that the United States hand over the exiled Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi to stand trial in Iran for his life.

Khomeini's regime had new trouble on the home front. The Iranian news media reported that unemployed Iranians took over two government ministries in Tehran to demand jobs, and Kurdish rebels attacked Khomeini's revolutionary guards in four towns in northwest Iran.

"America does face a difficult task and a test, Carter said as he announced the oil cutoff in his nationally broadcast statement. "Our response will measure our character and our courage. I know that we Americans will not fail."

He said it was vital to all nations of the world "that the lives of diplomatic personnel and other citizens abroad be protected and that we refuse to permit the use of terrorism and the seizure and the holding of hostages to impose political demands."

"No one should underestimate the resolve of the American government and the American people in this matter," Carter said.

His decision apparently covers both oil bought directly from Iran and refined products bought from third countries. If so, it amounts to 700,000 barrels a day—3.5 to 4 percent of total U.S. oil consumption. The actual impact was unclear.

U.S. officials said they believe a pooling

arrangement set up by Western nations after the 1973-74 Arab oil boycott would go into effect. But some oil experts pointed out that the crisis plan was established to counter export reductions of 7 or more percent, and does not address itself to the case of a member nation unilaterally halting imports.

Specialists also pointed out that the complicated structure of the world oil market may mean Carter's move will have little real effect on supplies. Iranian oil could simply flow into the wide-open spot market and eventually be funneled anonymously into the U.S. pipeline.

Whether or not it has a major economic impact on the United States or Iran, the U.S. move did one thing: strip Khomeini of one of his major weapons, the threat of an oil embargo, in the psychological battle with Washington.

The three envoys from the PLO, which has good relations with the revolutionary regime of Moslem clergyman Khomeini, had been viewed by many as the best hope for freeing the 62 American and 36 non-American hostages seized when militants took over the embassy Nov. 4.

A PLO source reported over the weekend that the Palestinians were negotiating with Iranian officials and student representatives. But on Monday the PLO's No. 2 official, Salah Khalaf, told reporters in Kuwait that the envoys had given up their mission and left Tehran.

He said the Palestinians had told Iranian authorities they "believe America cannot be fought through occupation of its embassy but rather through a serious and radical confrontation."

Khalaf said the Palestinians had not been "mediating." The PLO says it never had direct U.S. sanction for its efforts. Khalaf also denied that the PLO was using the Tehran mission as a way of winning U.S. recognition for it.

"We never were quite sure what they were up to," State Department spokesman John Wheelock said.

It was not known whether the Tehran ambassadors from Syria, Pakistan and Turkey, said to have joined with the PLO in the weekend talks, were still pursuing the negotiations.

Tehran Radio, monitored in London and Kuwait, said the Iranian people had heeded the call of the hundreds of students in the embassy and begun a five-day nationwide hunger strike to press their demands for the return of the deposed shah, hospitalized in New York for cancer treatment.

The State Department said it had no indication the hostages would be forced to take part in the fast. Khomeini was believed in seclusion at Qum, 100 miles south of Tehran.

Students can pick 24-hour option

Board kills RHA visitation plan

By MARTHA WAGGONER
Staff Writer

The Housing Advisory Board approved its own option plan for dormitory visitation Monday, rejecting a Residence Hall Association proposal for 24-hour weekend visitation.

The option plan allows students to choose between four visitation policies: no visitation; 10 a.m.-1 a.m., Sunday through Thursday and 10 a.m.-2 a.m. Friday and Saturday; 10 a.m.-1 a.m. Sunday through Thursday and open visitation on weekends; or 24-hour visitation all the time.

The board earlier had approved the RHA proposal by a 6-5 vote. Chairperson Sharon Meginnis suggested the board rescind that vote and propose its own recommendation which all members could support.

The option plan was approved by an 8-1 vote, with history Professor James Leutz and student member Eli McCullough absent from the meeting. Student member Eloise McCain voted against the board's recommendation, citing opposition to the 24-hour visitation track.

The board decided against suggesting how the plan should be implemented, leaving that task to the housing department and the Office of Student Affairs. "We don't have all the information we need to make that decision," political science Professor Lou Lipsitz said. "We could spend a very long time just on implementation."

Housing director James D. Condie said his staff would be responsible for implementation of any visitation plan. "The staff that has to operationalize this looks at how it could be administered," Condie said. "My job and my

staff's job is to decide how to work it."

Condie said the option plan usually works best if the students indicate what visitation policy they prefer before they arrive on campus. These students would be housed together in the same dorm, on the same floor or in the same suite, he said. Halls and suites could vote to have policies more restrictive than the dorm policy but could not vote for a policy less restrictive than the one in the overall dorm, he said.

RHA President William Porterfield said he remained against the option plan. He gave the board a memorandum explaining RHA's position and stating that residence hall governors also are opposed to the option plan.

Porterfield's memo said the option plan would be difficult to implement and possibly could cause problems in the ratio of blacks to whites living in residence halls.

Next test for Nassif: Can he lead Council?

By ANNE-MARIE DOWNEY
Staff Writer

Joe Nassif proved last week that he could win an election, and soon he will have the chance to prove that he can lead the Chapel Hill Town Council.

In the tight Chapel Hill mayoral race, Nassif emerged as the mayor-elect, edging out his closest opponent by 263 votes. He will be sworn in as mayor Dec. 3 when Mayor James Wallace steps down and becomes Town Council member Wallace.

"I know there have been many good mayors," Nassif said in a recent interview. "But no one mayor or council is able to do everything. Government is incremental.

"If you accomplish something it is because people who came before you worked to get to the point where you can achieve something."

When asked about the type of administration he will have, Nassif said: "I think I'll let you people put all the adjectives on it. I'd really like to accomplish things. I don't think I'm a flashy person. I'm much more concerned about doing things."

Throughout his campaign Nassif stressed the need for cooperation in Chapel Hill's relationships with other governmental bodies, especially the Orange County Board of Commissioners, and he said he thought he could promote cooperation as mayor.

"I think basically everyone is willing to cooperate," he said. "It's just a natural thing to do. I'm willing to do my part. I'm willing to do more than my part."

"That doesn't mean we will agree. But it does mean I don't intend to personalize my disagreements."

Nassif said he plans to consult all of Chapel Hill's neighbors and try to encourage policy coordination among the various town and county governments.

"It's easy to cooperate with them. I'm just going to let them know I'm willing to cooperate. I'm going to express my willingness to work with them."

Part of the coordination of local policy has to include the University, Nassif said. He said he would like to meet with the



DTH/Scott Sharpe

Mayor-elect Joe Nassif ...out to get things done

See NASSIF on page 2

Rooms still tripled

Housing accepting cancellations

By MARTHA WAGGONER
Staff Writer

With more than 100 men and women still living in tripled University dorm rooms, housing officials say they are willing to accept room cancellations and give students a pro-rated rent refund.

Phyllis Graham, assistant housing director for contracts, said students who canceled their housing contracts would receive a refund but would have to forfeit their \$50 advance payment on the spring room rent.

This is the same procedure the housing department has used in the past, but Graham said the department was happy to accept cancellations from any residents other than freshmen because so many dorm rooms were crowded this year.

The pro-rated rent is \$2.86 per day for a medium-rent dorm such as Ehringhaus, Graham said. The room rent in Ehringhaus is \$303 per semester. If a student living in a medium-rent dorm had canceled his contract Monday, he would have received a

refund of \$81.79. The student would not have been reimbursed for the \$6.50 in social fees that is charged in all residence halls, Graham said.

"At one point late in the semester, the amount of the pro-rated rent for the days the student lived in the room plus the \$50 equals more than the room rent," Graham said. "We never charge the student more than the rent for his room for one semester."

Students who want to cancel their contracts for the spring semester must wait until after Thanksgiving, however. "We're going to look at that situation later," Graham said. The housing department must have the number of December graduates who currently live in dorms before it can allow students to cancel spring contracts, she said.

"Normally students cannot cancel their contracts before the first day halls are open in the spring," Graham said. At that point, the students are responsible for selling the contracts. If the crowded conditions continue through the end of the fall semester and into the spring semester, the housing department may let some students out of their contracts, however, she said.

Academia, Inc.

Tuition, fees: Where the money goes

By MELANIE SILL
Staff Writer

• Second in a five part series.

It is often said that the value of a university education is immeasurable in terms of intangible benefits such as intellectual, social and emotional development.

Current and prospective students at American universities use many criteria in evaluating the costs and benefits of higher education, however. And one of the major factors for many UNC students in times of spiraling nationwide inflation is a straightforward measure of the price of four or more years of college—the down-to-earth terms of dollars and cents.

"We've got to be the best education for the least amount of money anywhere in the United States," said Donald Boulton, UNC vice chancellor for student affairs.

Academic tuition and fees, according to the June 1979 edition of the *Record of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*, total approximately \$364 for North Carolina residents and about \$2,074 for out-of-state students. But although the UNC-CH financial report for 1977-78 listed revenues from student tuition and fees at approximately \$16.6 million, that total provided only 7 percent of all University revenues.

"My guess is that for every dollar a student pays into this University, the state is paying an additional \$3 to \$4," Boulton said. Government appropriations, according to the report, made up about 35 percent of all revenues in fiscal 1978.

Tuition for in-state students at UNC is among the lowest of four-year state-supported universities in the United States, according to figures in the 1978 edition of *Barron's Profiles of American Colleges*. At the University of Georgia, for example, tuition is approximately \$702 per year for state residents, while resident tuition at the University of Virginia is about \$734.

Out-of-state tuition, however, is higher at UNC than at many comparable institutions—\$1,653 at Georgia and \$1,819 at Virginia, for example.

Tuition is not specifically identified with any budgetary classification, said UNC vice chancellor for Business and Finance John Temple, although approximately 34 percent of all funds were used for instruction and departmental research in 1978.

"Tuition really is a general receipt, together with state appropriations, which provides resources for instruction," Temple said.

Despite inflation, a move last year in the N.C. General Assembly to increase UNC tuition was unsuccessful.

"It always comes up in the legislature," said L. Felix Joyner, UNC vice president for finance. "The Board of Governors and President (William C.) Friday have taken a fairly consistent stand that tuition increases ought to be very limited."

"In developing the system, we've set aside certain things that students have to carry the cost of, like dorm rents. These are inflationary things, and that is further reason for limiting the cost of tuition for students."

But tuition is only one part of what students must pay to remain at Carolina. In addition to meals, personal expenses and on- or off-campus rent, a composite charge of \$106 per semester labeled "fees" is included on bills mailed to students.

This \$106 fee, according to James Cansler, assistant vice chancellor for student affairs, covers a range of areas defined as student services. It is listed as a composite fee because of a decision made long ago to eliminate individual fees, he said.

Individual charges included in the lump fee are for UNC's Student Health Service (\$63.50 for fall 1979), athletics (\$17.50), the Carolina Union building fee (a \$13.50 charge this fall represented a \$3.50 increase from last year) and a student activities fee (\$11.50). Further breakdown of these fees takes place within each division, based on budget decisions subject to the approval of University budget and

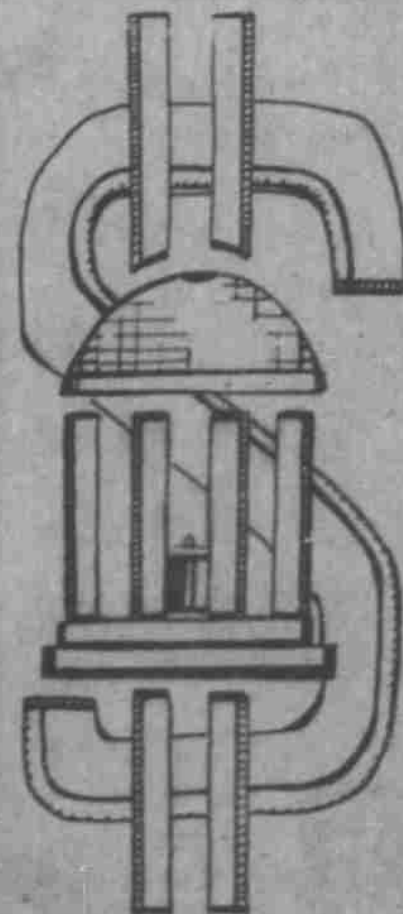
finance officers. A brief overview of the use of student money in each division is as follows:

• **Student Activity Fee:** Although collected by the UNC Cashier's Office, these funds are handled by the Student Activities Fees Office. An act to appropriate student government money in April estimated total fees income for 1979-80 at approximately \$443,050. Under regulations of the UNC student constitution, 16 percent (\$70,888) automatically was allocated to *The Daily Tar Heel* and approximately 33.3 percent (\$147,683) went to the Carolina Union Programming Board.

The remainder, \$266,105, was allocated to campus groups by the Campus Governing Council, UNC's elective body for students. An unappropriated balance of \$18,373 was left for use by groups needing additional allocations for unforeseen expenses.

Budgets for student groups, submitted for review and adjustment to the CGC Finance Committee, often emerge from that committee with allocation recommendations lower than amounts requested by those groups.

"Like any budgetary process, requests for



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