

Today will be cloudy with a 60 percent chance of rain, but things will clear up tonight as the temperature falls to the 20s. High today will reach the 60s.

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The type of pen and the color of ink you use may say something about your personality. Story on page 3.

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DTH/Andy James

Special kids

One local youngster races for the finish line as another sits with a friend during the Special Olympics.



DTH/Andy James

Special Olympics

Everyone's a winner in Chapel Hill competition

By SHANNON BURROUGHS
Staff Writer

"Let me win, but if I cannot win, let me be brave in the attempt." That's the motto of the Olympics—not the ones held every four years with athletes from around the world, but the Special Olympics, which test the mettle of children with a special handicap to overcome retardation.

And the spirit of that motto soared Tuesday with the colorful balloons that signaled the start of the 1979 Fall Special Olympics at Grey Culbreth Junior High School.

The mood was expectant as large groups of spectators, children and volunteers stood talking and coaches bustled around getting their Special Olympics athletes ready for the games. The day was cloudless and warm as youngsters wearing fluttering green participant ribbons took part in Special Olympics events around the field.

All of the children wore T-shirts bearing the Special Olympics logo, as they stood in the middle of the field doing jumping jacks and jogging in place to warm up. Their faces were

alight with the excitement and fun of being with people who were applauding them.

Two friends admired one another's ribbons and gave each other repeated congratulatory slaps on the back. As the children lined up for their heats, their faces were set in concentration. They waited for the starting gun.

The games started and the crowd cheered and clapped continuously. A clown in a red firehat and red, white and blue pantaloons strutted about soliciting laughs from everyone. A little girl with an orange balloon tied to her pigtail proudly displayed the blue ribbon she won in the softball toss. The thrill of victory was everywhere.

In the Special Olympics, "Nobody loses," said Eddie Ellis, a coordinator and one of the founders of the Chapel Hill games. "Each kid gets prizes, popcorn, cookies and ribbons. Each kid will come out looking like a Christmas tree."

The participating children, who come from Triangle area schools, must be at least 8 years old and have IQs of 75 or less to compete.

"We stress fun and games, a sort of

carnival atmosphere," Ellis said. "I had worked with the Special Olympics in New Jersey and wanted to start some games here." The Chapel Hill program has grown from 18 children participating a few years ago to about 60 competing this fall.

But some parents are slow to catch Ellis' enthusiasm for the games.

"Parents ask why, after my child has been in mainstream classes (classes with normal children) do you want to put him up on a block so everybody will know he is mentally retarded?" Ellis said. "I think it's a learning experience for the kids. They may never get to do it again. They never see things we take for granted, and we're providing them with some of those things."

The fall games are only the beginning. "They're like a warm-up," said Ellis. "They get kids prepared and psyched up for the big games in the spring." The winners of the local games go to district or state games, and the losers go to other games, too.

Each event has different divisions and each contestant receives a ribbon. The events include the softball throw, the

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Iranians claim embassy rigged for destruction

The Associated Press

Islamic militants said Tuesday they have rigged the U.S. Embassy to blow up on command, and the Iranian armed forces went on alert as Tehran seethed with rumors of an impending U.S. attack and warnings that American agents were plotting to infiltrate the embassy.

The U.N. Security Council met for only 16 minutes at its headquarters in New York in response to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's urgent call for a session on the crisis. The meeting was limited to two speakers—Waldheim and Council President Sergio Palacios de Vizzio of Bolivia—and the session then adjourned until 9 p.m. EST Saturday when Iran's acting Foreign Minister Abolhassan Bani Sadr is expected to be present.

Waldheim appealed to the United States and Iran "to avoid any action which could inflame" the situation over the holding of 49 American hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. Palacios de Vizzio reiterated an appeal to Iran he made on behalf of the 15-member Council on Nov. 9, asking for the immediate release of the hostages.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, convinced the United States had the council on its side, rejected in advance any decision it might make as "dictated" by Washington.

The Iranian leader also raised anew the prospect that the American hostages will be put on trial as spies.

In Washington, White House press secretary Jody Powell announced President Carter would hold a news conference in the White House at 9 p.m. EST Wednesday because "The president felt the American people deserve an opportunity to hear from him."

A White House official said there was concern in the administration that Iranian leaders feel they can "win some battle for American public opinion and that the American people will end up supporting their demands."

The official called that "a profound miscalculation on their part" and said Carter, at his news conference, may be able to dispel that impression.

President Carter told Democratic congressional leaders the release of American hostages by Iran will not "wipe the slate clean" between the two nations.

Earlier Tuesday, Iran's chief U.N. diplomat, Jamal Shemirani, formally asked the council to postpone its meeting until Saturday evening, when the acting Iranian foreign minister, Abolhassan

Bani Sadr, would be in New York to take part.

Shemirani said a Security Council session on the volatile embassy confrontation would not be "opportune and productive" until after the Moslem holy days of mourning this Thursday and Friday.

The U.S. ambassador Donald F. McHenry said of the 15 Council members, including the Soviet Union and China, "I have yet to find one who has defended the action" taken by the Iranians who seized the embassy Nov. 4.

McHenry also said the U.S. mission asked for and got a letter from the Iranians saying they would be present at the Saturday night meeting and indicating the individual who would be present. Iran said earlier Bani Sadr would be at the Saturday session.



Donald McHenry

Iran's military commanders, responding to Khomeini's appeal for Iran to prepare to fight the "satanic" U.S. superpower, declared their forces were on the alert and "ready to defend Iran with the last drop of their blood."

Paratroopers were seen at Tehran's Mehrabad Airport flying off in U.S.-made transports to unknown destinations. Local newspapers said the Iranian navy started defensive operations in the Persian Gulf, and the airspace had been closed over Qom, Khomeini's headquarters city 120 miles south of Tehran.

Khomeini's revolutionary guards and the student militants distributed weapons-training pamphlets to demonstrators outside the U.S. Embassy gates.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union have strengthened their naval forces in the Indian Ocean area amid the continuing crisis, Pentagon officials said Tuesday.

At the same time, State Department officials said the administration is willing to wait through the end of this week for the United Nations to take some action in the Iranian crisis and that the time has not come for a showdown.

In New York, doctors removed the last remaining gallstone from Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the ousted Shah of Iran, but said he will be kept in the hospital for several days for observation.

Professor gives reasons for Khomeini's takeover

By JOHN DUSENBURY
Staff Writer

Ann Kurtz has strong feelings about Iran.

She still remembers vividly her tears on the stormy night last January when she was among a group of Americans forced to flee Iran after having lived through the fear and upheaval surrounding the fall of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and the entrance of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Kurtz, chairman of the modern languages department at Meredith College in Raleigh, spoke recently at UNC about Iran and the situation the country faces today, drawing from her experiences as a language professor at Damavand College in Tehran.

Kurtz said most Americans do not understand what Khomeini really stands for.

"A comparison has been made between the ayatollah and an American bishop—this is not valid," Kurtz said. "In (the) Islam (faith) the ayatollah is supposed to have been granted his title by consensus. This means he is a scholar or generally acknowledged to be a respectable figure in the image of the prophet."

"There are few ayatollahs, and when the Iranian papers first published the famous portrait of all the ayatollahs together, his face stood out to me like a prince of darkness. The rest of the group looked like scholars, as they should be. This face was quite shocking."

The Iranians have always operated under a figurehead, a leader who has emotional appeal, Kurtz said. Khomeini was exiled by the shah and that made him popular, she said. The Iranians resented the shah for his repressive measures—

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Ann Kurtz

State's waste disposal dangers probed

By CINDY BOWERS
Staff Writer

The problem of hazardous waste disposal, amplified by the state's problem with miles of PCB-contaminated soil along state highways, is an area where the potential dangers and potential problems are enormous, a UNC professor conducting a study on the problem said Tuesday.

The hazardous waste problem may be greater than the radioactive waste problem the nation is facing, said Jonathan B. Howes, director of UNC's Center for Urban and Regional Studies. "It's not like radioactive waste because the controls are generally very tight on that," he said.

But Howes said he felt controls on hazardous wastes must be increased.

"I don't see any alternative," he said. "It may be expensive, but the cost of that regulation is worth it."

Hazardous waste consists primarily of chemical wastes and heavy metals which can be dangerous if not properly disposed of, Howes said.

"But the definition of exactly what is hazardous, and how to control it is a major problem," he said. "As a result of the PCB incident, North Carolinians in particular have the disposal of hazardous waste on their minds. Government officials can't remove that toxic chemical from the roadside until they have a suitable disposal site."

One possible source of danger could be the hazardous wastes which were buried before regulations for the protective lining of dumps and proper disposal of the wastes were enforced.

"For a good deal of the time they were operated without any controls at all," Howes said. "It was not until 1974 that the government had a statutory base to regulate (hazardous wastes)," Howes said.

There seems to be some question about the disposal of wastes in a landfill on Airport Road in which UNC buries some laboratory wastes, Howes said. Some hazardous materials may have been dumped there before regulations went into effect, he said. University officials say no hazardous wastes are being buried

there now.

The objective of the study is to develop planning criteria for local and state governments to use when facing the hazardous waste problem, Howes said. These will include not only disposal and recycling possibilities but political considerations as well.

"It's politically difficult (to dispose of wastes) because people are scared," Howes said.

Howes and his assistants are searching the state and nation for both successes and failures in dealing with the hazardous waste problem, he said. Governments which have dealt successfully with the problem can serve as models for those which face it, he said.

Another consideration of the study is whether land values are affected by the presence of disposal sites nearby. Initial findings suggest that property is devalued by the presence of such a site, he said.

The study is being funded by a \$30,000 grant from the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy in Cambridge, Mass. Some preliminary results should be ready by the end of the spring semester, Howes said.



Jonathan Howes

Study calls for public education overhaul

WASHINGTON (AP)—One of every three youths is ill-educated, ill-employed and ill-equipped to succeed in American society because of a public education system in need of an overhaul, a study group said Tuesday.

The Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education said high schools prolong "compulsory youth" and favor those students continuing formal education over those moving directly into the job market.

"We must find ways to break up the big, monolithic high school and its deadly weekly routine," the council declared in a 322-page report. "High school is an alienating experience for many young people and like a prison—albeit with open doors—for some."

The council said there is a need for basic changes in the manner in which high schools operate, adding that new ways must be found to teach marketable job skills.

If society smoothes the abrupt transition from school to work and stops prolonging compulsory youth, it said, then those coming of age before the year 2000 could be the most favored generation since the 1950s.

But failure to act poses the danger of "creating a permanent underclass, a self-perpetuating culture of poverty, a substantial and continuing 'lumpen-proletariat' in the 'home of opportunity,'" it added.

Council chairman Clark Kerr said the study, entitled, "Giving Youth a Better

Chance: Options for Education, Work and Service," was undertaken as a matter of conscience.

The Berkeley, Calif.-based council is a research arm of the non-profit Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Its past studies have influenced changes in American colleges.

"College youth have been assisted by federal initiatives in the 1970s far more than non-collegiate youth and it is time to redress the balance," the report said.

"The youth problem in the United States is not going to go away," although the baby boom is over, it said. The high school dropout rate is 23 percent, and 20 percent of the graduates fail to master basic work skills, it added.

Among other things, the report said:

—Juniors and seniors should attend regular classes three days a week and devote the other two to education-related work or community service.

—Compulsory schooling should be ended at age 16 and a work-study program should be created for needy high school youth.

—New apprenticeship programs for civilian and military work for 16- and 17-year-olds are needed.

—Teen-age workers and their employers should not have to pay Social Security tax.

The recommended changes would cost the government \$1.4 billion to \$1.9 billion, but that would be offset by reduced social costs, including lower crime and welfare rates, the report said.

Student group asks GOP head to quit

By CHUCK BURNS
Staff Writer

An apparent rift has developed among members of the state Federation of College Republicans over a disagreement with federation chairman Barry Upchurch, who recently demanded the resignation of state GOP party chairman Jack Lee.

George Hollodick, a UNC student and member of the College Republicans Officers Board, said the board had voted unanimously to have Upchurch issue a public apology and retraction.

Upchurch called for Lee's resignation because he said it was unethical for Lee to hold both the position of party chairman and chairman of a committee pushing U.S. Sen. Jesse Helms as a vice presidential candidate. But Upchurch said Tuesday he would not apologize. "I will stand on my principles," Upchurch said. "I will back up my actions 100 percent. I will not budge (from my position)."

Administrative vice chairman of the Officers Board, Tim Gammon of Wake Forest University, said the board had approached Upchurch and asked him to resign. He said the board had received no answer from Upchurch, but will formally request his resignation Sunday.

Although Upchurch said the call for his resignation was an internal matter of the board, he said he would not resign.

"I am correct in what I am doing," he said. "I will continue to serve as chairman until I am impeached." Upchurch added that he did not think the Officers Board will try to impeach him. He said he has a lot of support among the College Republicans.

But Hollodick said the board is considering impeaching Upchurch or stripping him of some of his powers as

chairman. Upchurch said he did not think the board could take away any of his powers.

"They can't stop my power to speak in public," he said. "And they can't control the way I vote (in the executive and central committees of the state Republican party). They can't even restrict me financially."

Upchurch predicted that if he were impeached some of the College Republican clubs would pull out of the federation, which then would be left with "ultra-conservatives and special-interest groups."

Upchurch said he called for Lee to resign as either state GOP party chairman or as chairman of a committee promoting Helms. He also said since Lee is a party chairman he should not be serving on the advisory committee of Republican gubernatorial candidate I. Beverly Lake Jr. He said Lee had told him that he either would resign from the advisory committee or he would work for Charles J. Carstons Jr., a 67-year-old retired state employee, the other announced Republican candidate.

"I claimed a moral victory," Upchurch said. "Lee recognized he can't support people before the primary."

Lee said in a telephone interview Tuesday that he now was serving on the advisory committee for Carstons as well as Lake.

"I said I would serve on Lake's committee before any other candidate had announced," Lee said. "I offered Carstons my services as soon as he announced, which was the same day Upchurch made his accusations."

Lee said he had talked to Upchurch about the matter but would not say whether he supported the move to unseat Upchurch.