

For health service

Fee increase favored

By THOMAS JESSIMAN
Staff Writer

The Student Health Administration Board voted Wednesday to recommend an increase in student health fees of \$7.50 per semester for 1980-81.

The recommendation passed by a 5-4 vote with 4 out of 5 students on the board voting against the increase. James A. Taylor, Student Health Service director, said he was disappointed by the close vote. The split decision could cloud the future of the fee increase, he said.

The fee increase must now be considered by the Office of Student Affairs, the chancellor, the Board of Trustees, and the Board of Governors. "I would take a guess that there might be some hesitation in taking the matter forward if the vote was this close," Taylor said.

The 1980-81 fee increase proposal is the result of inflation, Taylor said. Without the fee increase, either programs would have to be cut or

some services would have to be paid for individually, he said.

Students paid a \$25 fee increase this year because the health service was "catching up" for not increasing the fee during the previous four years, Taylor said. Future increases are needed because of inflation, he said.

"You can't expect to pay the same for a loaf of bread five years in a row," Taylor said. "You have to pay the inflationary increase."

Taylor said the students who voted against the fee increases have the responsibility to find some other way to avoid deficits for the health service if the fees are not increased.

"It's all very well to vote against it (the increase) but if you vote against it I think you people have a responsibility to come up with some concrete ideas," Taylor said.

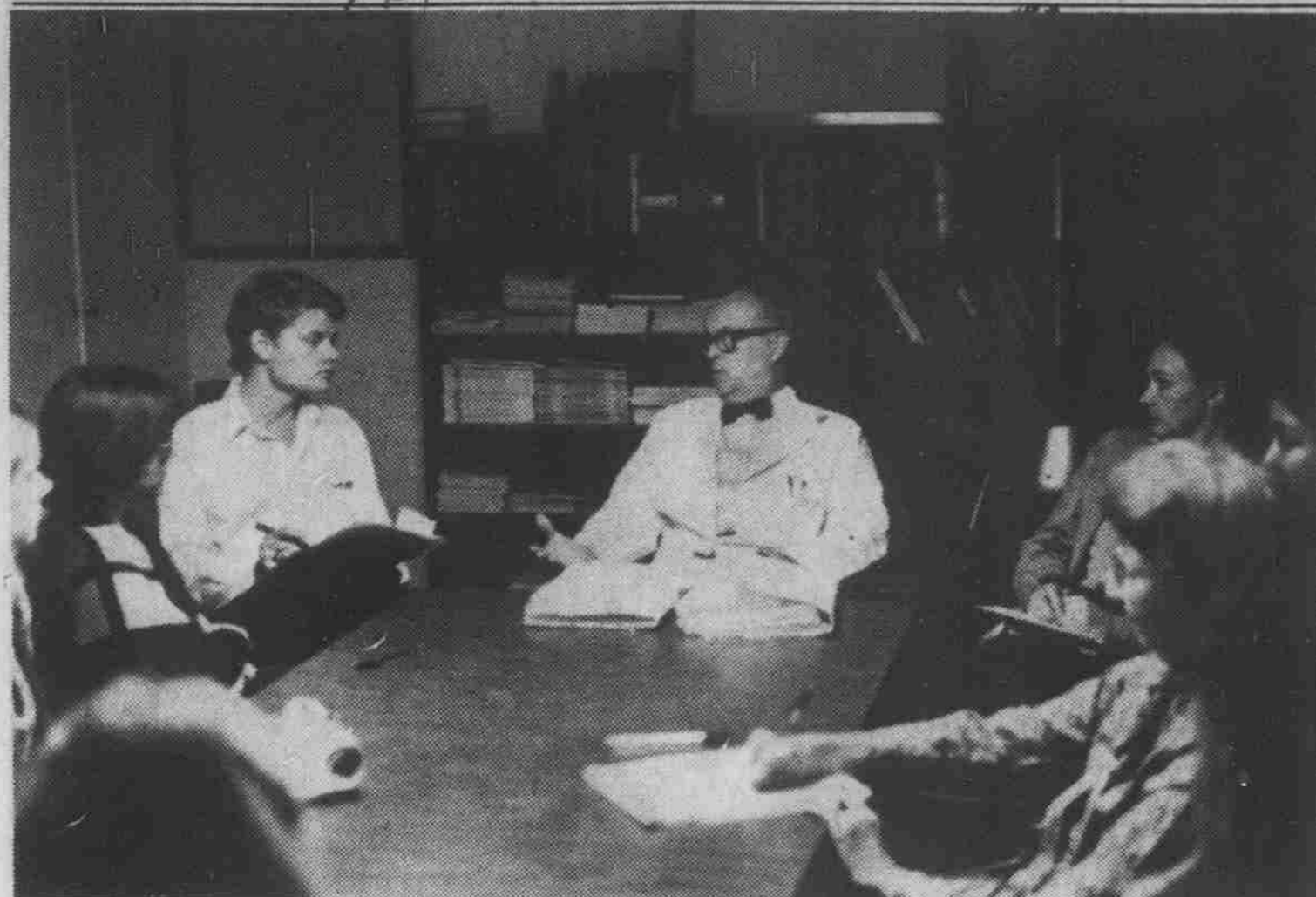
Kevin Garrity, one of the student members on the board who voted against the increase, said the responsibility to deal with the deficit lay with the health service officials and not with the

students. "We're not the professionals who have all the figures to see where the cuts can be made," he said. "The justification lies with them and not with us."

"The students don't want to pay another increase," Garrity said. "We just had one increase and now we'll get another. We'd like to see some long-term cuts."

Garrity said he voted against the fee increase because he had not seen enough alternative budgets and plans for funding. The health service should try balancing its budget rather than cut services if the fee increase does not pass, he said.

Student Body President J.B. Kelly said the health services should make a greater effort to contain costs before seeking more fee increases. "I think the vote is pretty clear that the majority of students on the board are not satisfied with another increase of \$15," he said.



Student Health Service Director James A. Taylor talks to health board group discusses increase in Carolina's student health fee

Graduate federation gets funds

By THOMAS JESSIMAN
Staff Writer

Although the Campus Governing Council appropriated \$13,049 to the Graduate and Professional Student Federation Tuesday night, federation officials say they still plan to push for a referendum which would give them complete financial independence.

The appropriation marked the end of a prolonged attempt by the federation to get funding from the CGC. Last spring, citing an insufficiently detailed budget request, CGC members awarded the federation only \$780 to cover office expenses.

Federation President Roy Rocklin said he was pleased with Tuesday night's appropriation but added that without financial autonomy the federation would not be able to sponsor needed social activities.

A referendum proposal to give the federation 15 percent (approximately \$18,000) of graduate student fees will be submitted soon to Student Body President J.B. Kelly, Rocklin said. The referendum should be held sometime in January, he said. Rocklin earlier had said he hoped to hold the referendum Dec. 4.

"I am pleased that we got the money in the appropriation but I am displeased that we didn't get money for other things we needed," Rocklin said.

The treasury laws of the CGC prohibit funding student organizations for social purposes. "They consider a lot of things social that we don't," Rocklin said.

The federation senate voted prior to the CGC meeting to submit the referendum to Kelly. Rocklin said he believed that the federation should go ahead with the referendum in an effort to gain more control over its money.



Roy Rocklin

"We don't feel it's necessary to go through the CGC," he said. "In a few minor cases they give us what we want, but we don't even ask for other things we need. I think the CGC finance committee admitted that they couldn't handle our budget in the same way as they do other budgets."

David Wright, CGC finance committee chairperson, said he disagreed with Rocklin over the validity of a referendum. "I think the CGC has demonstrated that they can handle the budget of the GPSF in a responsible way," Wright said. "That precludes the need for any referendum."

"Even if they have the referendum according to their treasury laws they can't use money for expenditures that are primarily social. The referendum would not change their treasury laws," he said. CGC speaker Rhonda Black said she also did not see the need for the referendum now that the federation has been given its allocation. "I think a statutory appropriation to an organization is a bad idea anyway," she said. "But as far as funding for the GPSF this term there is really no need for the referendum."

Black said all the work done by the federation and the CGC finance committee since last spring should make it less difficult for the federation to get funding from the CGC in future years. The federation should continue to go through the same process for funding as other student organizations, she said.

Carter: Iran uncivilized, inhuman

TEHRAN, Iran (AP)—Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini replaced his acting foreign minister Wednesday in what appeared to be a toughening of Iran's line in the confrontation with the United States. The Moslem militants holding the U.S. Embassy said Iran must not take part in a United Nations debate on the crisis.

In Washington, President Carter told the nation he is determined to win the release of the 49 American hostages at the Tehran embassy.

"In the days to come our determination may be even more sorely tried," Carter said in the opening statement of a nationally televised news conference. "We will continue to defend the security, honor and freedom of Americans everywhere. We will not yield to blackmail."

Carter called the holding of hostages in Iran "unprecedented in human history" and said it "violates not only the most fundamental precepts of international law, but humanity's common ethical and religious heritage."

The president said that while the United States pursued a peaceful solution "with grim determination, the government of Iran must recognize the gravity of the situation it has itself created—and the grave consequences that will result if harm comes to any of the hostages."

The president condemned the Iranian regime as being outside civilized norms. "There is no recognized religious faith on earth which condones kidnapping," Carter said. "There is no recognized religious faith which condones blackmail."

"There certainly is no religious faith on earth which condones the sustained abuse of innocent people."

Carter told the nation that the 49 hostages held at the U.S. Embassy were being kept in inhuman and degrading conditions.

"Any claims raised by Iran will ring hollow while innocent people are bound, abused and threatened," he said.

At the same time, he made it clear he was reserving strong measures against Iran if the hostages are harmed. "The United States has other options available to it...but I think it would not be well advised to discuss them," Carter said.

He said he could not lay down a deadline because to threaten military action at this point might result in the harm or death of the hostages.

Carter took full responsibility for admitting the deposed shah of Iran for cancer treatment. And he said the ex-ruler would decide when to leave the United States.

Carter said the decision to admit the shah was made without pressure from anyone, including former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, and that the medical treatment the shah is receiving in a New York hospital was necessary to save his life.

"I have no regrets about it, no apologies to make," Carter said, "because it did help to save a man's life and was compatible with the principles of our country."

The president's condemnation of the Iranian regime was his harshest since the embassy takeover Nov. 4.

Abolhassan Bani Sadr was relieved of his foreign affairs post earlier Wednesday and replaced by Revolutionary Council member Sadegh Ghotbzadeh after the embassy militants denounced Bani Sadr's plans to participate in a meeting this weekend of the U.N. Security Council on the Iran situation.

The militants, echoing Khomeini's own rejection of any Security Council decision, condemned the U.N. body as the "Satanic Council" and "Carter's mouthpiece" and once again refused to consider diplomatic attempts to end the 25-day-old standoff.

The United States "must return the fugitive criminal the shah and all the wealth he has plundered," their statement said. "...otherwise the trial of the hostages will be a certainty."

Iran situation influenced by religious convictions

By JONATHAN RICH
Staff Writer

The Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's refusal to free the American hostages is the calculated decision of a man whose actions are rooted in deep religious convictions and a vision for the Islamic world, two UNC faculty members have said.

And an area Muslim students organization says the Iranian crisis reflects a new worldwide pride in the Islamic faith and people.

"Khomeini's religious motives are very important in terms of his leadership of Iran," said Claudio Cioffi-Revilla, an assistant professor of political science. "He belongs to the Shi-ite Moslems, which is the fundamentalist sect now in power. The Ayatollah views America as a symbol of imperialistic corruption."

According to Herbert Bodman, a professor of Islamic history, it is impossible to make a distinction between political and religious motives in the Moslem world. "Khomeini is a traditional fundamentalist who will not make a distinction between the political and religious aspects of what he is doing," Bodman said.

The Muslim Students Association of UNC supports Khomeini in his attempts to bring Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi to trial, said Mohammad Buraey, president of the association, which incorporates members from UNC, Duke and other area schools.

"Our mother organization, the Muslim

Association of the United States and Canada, officially supports the extradition of the Shah to Iran," he said. "Yet we do not support the Ayatollah's tactics. The seizure of the American embassy was done in the name of the Iranian revolution and not in the name of Islam."

Buraey said that the recent surge in Muslim fervor around the world reflected a recovery in Islamic identity. "Watching the Islamic revolution in Iran succeed against tyrannical powers, Moslem people everywhere feel encouraged to proclaim their faith and identity," he said.

Khomeini's primary reason for holding the hostages is that he wants the shah to return and face Islamic justice, which Bodman said would accomplish both religious and political ends. The U.S.-Iranian conflict represents a moral dilemma, he said, with each side defending equally imperative positions.

Khomeini has remained in control because of the great support he enjoys in Iran, Bodman said. "The ayatollah views himself as the spiritual reviver and leader of his people. So far he's gotten 90 percent in active or passive support."

Although leftist groups such as the Iranian National Front officially have criticized the new constitution, Bodman said they definitely were on the defensive.

"The momentum is certainly with the fundamentalists. The question is how long it will remain there," he said.

Bodman said the argument that Khomeini was creating a diversion from

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Hunt freeze blocks UNC spending

By JIM HUMMEL
Staff Writer

Several University officials have complained to state officials about Gov. Jim Hunt's two-month-old freeze on state expenditures, saying the halt of funds restricts needed spending on hiring and equipment.

"The kind of arbitrary management coming down from the top (Hunt's administration) is making it impossible for us to shape our budget," said Thomas Isenhour, chairman of the chemistry department. "Because of the way state spending is structured in North Carolina, long-range planning is difficult. (The freeze) is going to hinder us terribly."

Hunt announced a freeze Sept. 27 on all state spending in an attempt to reduce state government expenditures. The measure puts a cap on all hiring, equipment expenditures and travel expenses.

If a state-funded department feels it needs to fill a critical position or make an essential purchase, it must submit a request to the State Budget Office. The request takes about three weeks to process, but according to one official, the University has not had much success in getting approval for proposed exceptions.

"The equipment expenditure part is ludicrous for us," Isenhour said. "I'm responsible for a \$4 million annual budget, half of which comes from the state, and they say we have to make special requests for any piece of equipment over \$500."

Donald Boulton, vice-chancellor for student affairs, said the freeze on hiring would hurt the most. "If you have a 25-30 percent turnover rate and you can't hire anybody, you're going to have problems," Boulton said. "Whether it be equipment or personnel, we have to propose why it's essential. That's kind of hard to do when you don't have any specific guidelines."

Boulton said the freeze might be in North Carolina's best interests if the state can cut its expenditures. It is too early to tell because of many economic variables, he said. "What we're

fearful of is the unknown. This is a different kind of freeze from what we've seen before."

In the spring of 1975, Gov. James E. Holshouser instituted a similar freeze which lasted for three months until the end of the fiscal year.

"The freeze in 1975 was needed because of the recession and we were actually running out of money," said Ken Flynt, economic adviser to Hunt. "The freeze we have now is more preventive."

Hunt administration officials say they have not heard much negative response but have received six letters complaining about lack of money from various University departments.

"For the most part our response has been favorable," said Marvin Dorman, deputy state budget director. "The plan is flexible enough that critical needs can be spoken to."

But Isenhour disagreed, saying, "The governor feels the Department of Transportation, for example, can survive by not buying a few trucks. It just doesn't work that way here."

"This is especially true in trying to recruit faculty," he said. "A person is going to want to go somewhere he can practice his profession. No good person is going to come here unless he can get right into business in a stable atmosphere."

Because special requests must be submitted to the State Budget Office, paperwork is piling up at the University Office of Business and Finance, according to one official.

"We are complying, but it remains to be seen how we can function given our limitations," said Wayne Jones, associate vice chancellor for finance. "There are some things we feel are very important, but the State Budget Office has the final word. It comes down to how we plead our case."

The University also has been forced to juggle its spending because of added pressure from the freeze. UNC receives quarterly allotments from the state but traditionally spends more in the first and second quarters of the fiscal year.

"We make out OK in the end if we balance our budget," one official said. "The freeze is making it tougher, but things are still flexible. If the state was hard and fast (forcing UNC to stay within the allotments), we'd have to shut down."

State spending freezes have been used primarily in times of economic hardship, which is one reason many people were surprised by Hunt's announcement in September.

"It came as a surprise to many people, but actually we've been planning this thing for over a year now," Flynt said. "We've been keeping close track of the state's revenue."

"We looked at the costs and took a conservative guess on how much we felt we'd have to cut back, because in many cases inflation exceeds our revenues."

Some people have questioned Hunt's authority to impose such a freeze without the consent of the legislature of the State Advisory Budget Commission.

On the federal level, Congress holds the power of the purse, a control given it through the Impounding Control Act of 1974. The act states that a U.S. President must alert Congress if he does not wish to spend a full appropriation. Congress has 30 days to decide whether it will honor the president's request or force him to spend the money.

But in North Carolina the governor directs the budget and controls overall state spending. The legislature passes a maximum allotment but does not set a minimum amount.

Some officials have criticized the Hunt administration for imposing the freeze, saying it is unnecessary because the state is in good economic shape.

For the first quarter of fiscal 1979, state revenue was up 16.7 percent from the same quarter of 1978.

"You have to be careful with that figure," Flynt said. "One misleading fact that is hidden is the corporate returns."

Dance of the hours?

MORRISON



Maybe not DANCE MARATHON

By PHIL WELLS
Staff Writer

As the cliché goes, the show must go on. It may run a little short, but it will go on. The show is Morrison dorm's upcoming dance marathon. It will run a little short—eight hours instead of 12—because of a North Carolina statute prohibiting dance marathons and walkathons that last more than eight hours.

The marathon originally was scheduled for 9 p.m. Friday until 9 a.m. Saturday in Morrison's Recreation Room. When the meddler measure was pointed out, the organizers of the dance decided to end it at 5 a.m. to keep marathoners from being marched off to jail.

Each couple entered in the marathon gets sponsors to pay for the number of hours danced and the couple that raises the most money wins a

grand prize. All the money goes to the Jaycee Burn Center, a non-profit organization at North Carolina Memorial Hospital.

The anti-marathon statute, written in 1935, prohibits a dance marathon or walkathon to "continue for a period of more than eight consecutive hours, whether or not an admission is charged and/or a prize is awarded, and it shall be unlawful for any person to participate."

The law was written during the Depression when poor people entered dance marathons to get money, said Michael Crowell, assistant director of the Institute of Government. Dancers would get sick, faint and even die from heart attacks at marathons that dragged on for days, Crowell said.

Morrison's social committee planned the marathon as a service project. "We wanted to have some fun and help someone at the same time," said

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