



WORLD BRIEFS

Refugees report 5,000 dead in Iraqi rebellions

SOUTHERN IRAQ — More than 5,000 bodies are strewn around the streets of Iraq's second-largest city, Basra, casualties of a bloody rebellion against Saddam Hussein, refugees fleeing into Kuwait said Monday. They said helicopters, which rebels report are from Iran, are airlifting supplies to rebel-held areas in Basra. The claims could not be independently confirmed because foreign journalists have not been allowed in Iraq in recent weeks, except in southern areas occupied by allied forces. Food prices have skyrocketed throughout southern Iraq and starvation was reported rampant in some areas. "Basra is full of bodies," said Sahid Shaban, an Iraqi who fled Basra on Monday. "Dogs are eating them everywhere. There is no food, no water." In some places in the city, said Salem Salem Mosri, a waiter, the bodies were "stacked on top of each other, one by one." "We've heard that from several refugees, coming out at different times," he said. "It appears that Saddam's troops are carrying out revenge attacks."

East Germans protest economic hard times

LEIPZIG, Germany — More than 50,000 people gathered in eastern German cities Monday night in demonstrations hearkening back to pro-democracy protests of 1989. However, this time they demanded an end to their economic misery. Protests against Communism helped bring freedom to East Germany, not prosperity, said those who marched in Leipzig, the city considered the birthplace of the East German revolution. "Misery. Our lives are misery. We stood here in the fall of 1989 to put down a dictator and now we are in another kind of dictatorship," said Claus

Paetzold, who joined more than 30,000 people rallying in Leipzig. "We are victims so that people can live better in the West," said Paetzold, a chemical factory worker. People in eastern Germany are becoming restless as their living standards drop and they lose their jobs, while the better times promised by politicians from western Germany show no sign of arriving. Most demonstrations were reported to be peaceful. The demonstrators were reviving a series of Monday night protests, first begun in Leipzig, which helped overthrow the east's hard-line government and pave the way toward reunification. This time, demonstrators were demanding that Bonn take swift steps to stop eastern Germany's dramatic economic slide. They vowed to continue the revived protests each Monday until the troubled regional economy improves.

Norway mayor wants legal ban on bad moods

OSLO, Norway — Mayor Arne Nilsen wants to make grumpiness illegal in his island community of Sund. Nilsen told an Oslo newspaper that he would propose a resolution at a township council meeting Tuesday requiring 5,000 Sund residents to be happy and think positive, while banning crankiness. "Unless the other council members are in a bad mood, I expect a majority in favor," the Dagbladet newspaper quoted him as saying. Sund residents are not abnormally gloomy but "get caught up in negative and sad things, rather than seeing all there is to be happy about. I am trying to do something about it," he said. Irascible islanders will not be prosecuted. But Nilsen said the lighthearted edict might jolt them into better spirits. The proposal exempts sulkers with good cause, such as the brokenhearted, the report said. — The Associated Press

Westerners influence Chinese artists

By Kyle York Spencer Staff Writer

The Chinese government faced yet another challenge last month when a Chinese film called "Judou" was nominated for an Academy Award. For most nations, such an announcement would be cause for celebration. But among government hard-liners, the nomination was tainted with shame over a film they consider so scandalous, it has yet to be released in the country. Chinese officials, responding to the embarrassing situation, have so far made several attempts to persuade the Academy to retract the nomination. Although not a new problem, this incident is a telling example of the political complications involving artistic expression in China. This bitter struggle

between innovative Chinese artists and hard core communist leaders has raged for over twenty years, according to Dr. Hsi-Sheng Chi, a UNC political science professor. But recently, the problem has been intensifying. "There is a new generation of artists who no longer accept using art as an expression of political aims," Chi said. Timothy Lomperis, a Duke political science professor, agreed. He said a new breed of defiant artists are emerging. These artists are reluctant to glorify China in their work and resist ardent Communist leaders who would like to dictate content, he said. Experts contend that this artistic revolution is directly related to an increased exposure to Western culture. Accordingly, the leakage of American film, literature and art has profoundly

affected the country, Lomperis said. A professor at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing confirmed the potency of American influences. She says her students are obsessed with American music, fashion and literature. And they frequently knock on her office door with American romance novels in hand hoping to get help in translating. Lomperis said American popular culture is attractive to the Chinese because it reflects a democratic emphasis on individualism which is lacking in Marxist ideology. He said it is precisely for this reason that the government feels so threatened by their citizens' yearning for American "things." "Students are obsessed with the individualism of American culture. And this cultural impact will have a tremendous political impact," said Lomperis.

The Li Peng-led government has characteristically blamed the increasing popularity of Western thought in their country on what they see as deliberate attempts by American officials to Westernize the country. There is growing fear among Chinese officials that student exchanges between Washington and Beijing have contributed to the fascination with American culture. To suspend American influences, leaders launched an anti-American campaign last year and published an updated version of a booklet, "Historical Examples of American Imperialism's Invasion of China." But Chi is not at all convinced that such tactics will be effective. "They (the Chinese government) are trying to put on the breaks. But in the long run they are going to lose control."

U.S. wants to keep Iraqi warplanes grounded

Associated Press report RIYADH, Saudi Arabia — The United States has rejected Iraq's request for permission to put warplanes in the air and is threatening to resume attacks if Baghdad does not comply, U.S. officials said yesterday. Secretary of State James Baker acknowledged Sunday that grounding Iraq's warplanes would help rebels seeking to topple Saddam Hussein, but said the United States was not arming

the insurgents. Baker met with President Bush at the White House yesterday morning to discuss his recent trip to the Middle East and Moscow. Bush later promised to press all fronts for a breakthrough for permanent peace in the Middle East. "We are not going to miss this opportunity," he said. The U.S. threat to attack pro-Saddam forces came in a meeting between Iraqi and U.S. military commanders in al-

lied-occupied southern Iraq, said two officials with the U.S. Central Command in Saudi Arabia who spoke on condition of anonymity. U.S. officials say Iraq has put military planes and helicopters in the sky in the past several days in its struggle against internal rebellion, heightening concern that allied forces could be attacked. The U.S. Central Command said this was clearly a violation of the terms of a temporary cease-fire set two weeks ago.

Baker said the allies told the Iraqis that aircraft "should be used for logistical purposes and not for the purpose of shooting and dropping bombs on your own people." Baker acknowledged the prohibition on moving Iraqi aircraft had a "collateral effect" of hindering Baghdad from fighting the insurgencies that took hold inside Iraq as the war ended. But he insisted the move was not intended to help topple Saddam's government.

Investigations

Edwards said interviews with investigators from both agencies are being held in lawyer Alan McSurely's office. McSurely represents Edwards and many other UNC employees who have filed grievances against the University. Edwards said she had not been interviewed by the EEOC investigator yet. "I was pleased with the other employees who did come," she said. "I was really proud of them coming forward." McSurely could not be reached for comment Monday. Bennie Griffin, a housing mainte-

nance supervisor who recently won a discrimination grievance at Step 3, said he talked to the EEOC investigator Thursday. He said he did not want to discuss specifics from the interview because he did not want to hamper the investigation. Griffin also has a pending grievance alleging his supervisors retaliated against him for filing the first grievance. Marshall-Williams said EEOC investigations in the Raleigh area average 143 days. But no time frame is set for completion of the investigations, she said. "A charge, depending on its

complexity, could take any amount of time." The commission bases its decisions by comparing the treatment of a complainant to the treatment of someone of a different race or gender, she said. "We establish discrimination based usually on parity." If the EEOC finds that the organization discriminates in employment practices, it issues a letter describing its findings, she said. The commission then tries to remedy the situation. If conciliatory efforts fail, the EEOC or the complainant has the option of

taking private employers to court, Marshall-Williams said. But state or government employers cannot be taken to court, so the issue is referred to the U.S. Justice Department. Murphey said OCR investigations usually take 30 to 120 days depending on the size of the organization being investigated. Investigators then issue a letter to the complainant and the organization under investigation stating their findings, he said. Both parties may respond to the letter, and investigators then issue a final findings letter that may suggest corrective action, Murphey said.

Hospitals from page 1

evaluations and pay were low, Stokes said. "But we're still at a 3.4 level," which he said was satisfactory. ■ 3.38 on communication between employees and supervisors. ■ 3.33 on how well new staff members are integrated into the hospital environment. "The survey confirmed that we can always get better," Stokes said. "We want to look at (the categories) again in November or December of 1992 and hope to see improvement." Jennifer Fisher, assistant director of volunteers, said a few questions related to hospital volunteers, who also participated in the survey. "A lot of improvement can happen, especially the morale of employees," Fisher said.

WUNC from page 1

options have large financial expenditures. We could remain in Swain for the next few years, but anything can happen." Swain Hall may be demolished in the future, which is one reason WUNC is considering moving, he said. Davis said the station's Capital Campaign, which began in 1987, would continue. The station has informed contributors that the building plans have been halted, he said. "This in no way rules out the possibility that a new building will be built," he said. "I just can't say when." The response from contributors has been mixed so far, Davis said. "People who still support us are in the overwhelming majority," he said.

Soviet from page 1

The Baltics held their own referendums and voted overwhelmingly for independence: 91 percent in Lithuania, 74 percent in Latvia and 78 percent in Estonia. Georgia, also boycotting on Sunday, was expected to approve independence in a referendum later this month. Gorbachev campaigned heavily in favor of the main referendum question, and after casting his ballot Sunday said he opposed strengthening the Russian presidency. He called the Russian presidency "dangerous," but said he would "respect the opinion of the Russians." Russia has by far the most land and highest population of the republics. Yeltsin said Friday that "introducing the post of president of Russia will help strengthen the sovereignty of the republic." "We feel that the president of Russia should be elected not by a narrow circle, but by the citizens of the republic — all the people," he said, urging leaders throughout the Soviet Union to face direct election. Gorbachev, elected president of the Soviet Union by its parliament in 1989 and again last year, has avoided a popular election. Gorbachev's referendum lost heavily in the pro-union Western Ukraine. In the Soviet capital of Moscow, only a bare majority voted to preserve the union, and 46 percent said no, Tass said. In Leningrad, 50 percent voted in favor and 43 percent against.



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