



World Briefs

Turkey mourns sailors killed by U.S. missile

ANKARA, Turkey — Turkey mourned five sailors killed during naval exercises with the United States in an accident a military official suggested could have been caused by human error.

The Turkish ship's commanding officer, Capt. Kudret Gungor, and four crew members were killed late Thursday when a missile was fired from the aircraft carrier Saratoga in the Aegean Sea. Eleven others were injured, four seriously.

A U.S. military source in Washington said the Sea Sparrow missile could have been fired accidentally during a check of its launch system. The Washington Post and The New York Times also reported Friday that human error might have been responsible.

The source, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the weapon could have been launched in a surface-to-surface mode, which has a four-mile range. The Saratoga was about three miles from the Turkish vessel.

The Anatolia news agency quoted Vice Adm. Philip Durr, speaking Friday aboard the Saratoga, as saying that the ship's Sparrow air-defense system previously had fired prematurely but never caused a fatal accident.

Durr said that during a battle, the RIM-7M missile that blasted the Muavenet during the NATO exercise would be locked onto a radar-identified target and would fire automatically.

During exercises, the weapon system could be fired manually, Anatolia quoted him as saying.

But U.S. Navy Capt. James Mitchell, chief of information for allied forces in southern Europe, said that "no missile was planned to be fired or directed to be fired."

Mitchell, in a telephone interview with The Associated Press, made no comment about possible human error. In Washington, the Pentagon declined comment.

Both the Post and the Times reported it was unlikely that mechanical failure caused the missile strike.

Brazilian prison riot kills 111 inmates

SAO PAULO, Brazil — Human rights activists and inmates' relatives accused police and riot troops Sunday of committing a massacre when they stormed Carandiru Prison to put down an uprising.

Police have denied such accusations, saying 111 prisoners were killed mainly by other inmates when a gang fight turned into a riot Friday at the vastly overcrowded complex.

But inmates' relatives and others have said they suspect the death toll might be higher and that the hundreds of police and riot troops sent in to put down the violence did most of the killing.

Flavio Augusto Saraiva Straus, of the Sao Paulo Bar Association's human rights commission, said police "massacred the prisoners."

"It's all part of state government's official policy of shoot first and ask questions later. Police do this on the streets and in the prisons," he said.

Sao Paulo Police Chief Hermes Cruz denied such accusations.

"I refuse to accept the possibility that a massacre was committed because our philosophy is always to act on the defensive," he said.

The prison, which holds 7,500 inmates but is built to hold 4,000, has long been criticized by human rights groups.

Relatives returning from visits with inmates inside the prison Sunday recounted stories of mass executions. They spoke on condition of anonymity for fear of retribution against prisoners.

Outside the prison, a crowd of angry relatives chanted "Murderers," while others sobbed at news that their family members were among those killed.

According to Sao Paulo state security director Pedro Franco de Campo, more than 300 riot troops with shotguns, pistols and machine guns raided the five-story cell block No. 9 in the squalid prison, Latin America's largest.

They quelled the riot in less than three hours, he said.

Cruz said 111 inmates were killed and 32 riot troops wounded, nine of them shot.

He said prisoners were armed with 13 handguns, pipes and homemade knives.

Israeli plane crashes, causes Amsterdam fire

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands — An Israeli cargo jet with engine trouble crashed into an apartment complex Sunday night shortly after takeoff and triggered a firestorm that raced through a crowded suburb.

At least 12 bodies were recovered, but Dutch television said police feared as many as 200 people might have died. The El Al Boeing 747 carried a three-man crew and one woman passenger, the carrier said.

The pilot was trying to wrestle the jet back to Schiphol Airport when it slammed into the nine-story apartment building, spewing flames and burning wreckage over a wide area of Duivendrecht.

Residents searched frantically for family members in the hellish landscape of fire, smoke and chaos. Some people jumped out of the windows of their apartments to escape the inferno, radio reported.

The fire was under control but still burning five hours after the crash.

Airline officials dismissed early suspicion of a terrorist strike, which could have jeopardized sensitive Middle East peace talks.

Yisrael Cherbin, cargo manager for El Al in Amsterdam, said the plane's captain reported problems with two engines after takeoff and asked to return to the airport, about 10 miles south of Amsterdam.

The plane flew over a lake to dump fuel and crashed on the turn to make a new approach to Schiphol, one of Europe's busiest airfields.

"It is most likely that something went wrong with two motors on one side of the plane," said Amos Amir, deputy director general of El Al, speaking to Israel army radio.

Earlier, a Schiphol air traffic control official unaware of the mechanical problems said a bomb was the suspected cause of the explosion.

Iraqis outraged at U.N. ruling to seize assets

BAGHDAD, Iraq — Iraqis reacted with rage Saturday at a U.N. decision to seize Baghdad's assets, but many also felt a sense of helplessness.

"The Security Council's decision is an illegal act of confiscation, a modified form of bank robbery Texas style," Information Minister Hamed Yousef Hamadi said in a statement.

The Security Council on Friday voted to seize an estimated \$1 billion of Iraqi oil money abroad to compensate victims of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and pay for U.N. weapons inspections.

Britain's U.N. ambassador, Sir David Hannay, said the "resolution will certainly ensure that they don't get away from the council's wishes."

"But I think all those statements are frankly beside the point."

"But I suspect that they know more about bank robbery than I do," he added.

The vote marked the first time the United Nations has decided to seize a nation's money. The cash, most of it in the United States, will also be used to pay for humanitarian aid to rebel Kurds and Shiite Muslims in Iraq.

Fourteen of the 15 U.N. Security Council members supported the resolution. China abstained, as it has in several council measures against Iraq.

Iraq had proposed another source for compensating the war victims and financing U.N. operations by allowing Baghdad to break a U.N.-ordered trade embargo and sell \$4 billion in oil.

—The Associated Press

STATE AND NATIONAL

N.C. industries emit toxic air pollutants

By Tara Duncan
Staff Writer

According to a report released by the Public Interest Research Group, a network founded by Ralph Nader, N.C. manufacturers released 89.5 million pounds of toxic air pollutants into the environment in 1990.

The figures, compiled by PIRG from toxic release inventory reports, which each company is required by law to file each year, show that the chemical, furniture and plastic industries are most responsible for air pollutant emissions.

"Discharges of toxic chemicals into the air usually represent the most direct health threat because breathing polluted air is the principal means of human exposure to those pollutants," the report stated.

Although the cited industries are producing large amounts of air pollutants, none of the companies are operating illegally, said Debbie Crane, public information officer for the N.C. Division of Environmental Management.

"No one is ever going to shut down industry," she said. "We all wear clothes, drive cars and eat food. Very few people live in cabins without any running water or electricity."

"Because this is true, there have to be levels and regulations on pollutants. Every industry in North Carolina has to have an air quality permit to operate."

Air quality permits are based on how much of a pollutant an industry can emit without harming the environment or the public's health, Crane said.

"North Carolina has tight air toxin standards that comply to property standards," she said. "Any person living in the area can't have a one-in-one-million chance of getting cancer."

PIRG argued that these chemicals were dangerous and should not be permitted.

"Many of these chemicals pose serious health risks and should not even be permitted to be released into the environment," said Steve Blackledge, director of the N.C. office of PIRG.

"Of greatest concern to the public are

the significant releases of toxic chemicals that are known to cause or suspected to cause cancer and birth defects," he said. "These must not find their way into our air."

PIRG's goal is to pass nationwide legislation that could limit or reduce the use of the most dangerous pollutants, Blackledge said. A bill called the Community Right to Know Act is currently before Congress but probably will not get passed before their recess, he said.

The bill, co-sponsored by U.S. Rep. David Price, D-N.C., would give citizens the right to know more about environmental issues that involve them and also would give the Environmental Protection Agency more power to enforce air emission standards.

According to PIRG findings, North Carolina ranks ninth in the nation in the release of chemicals that are known or suspected to cause cancer.

However, the N.C. Division of Environmental Management argues that the state is recognized by the EPA as having leading air and water control per-

mits. The state agency's job is to keep industries in accordance with their permits.

One of the top 10 emitters in 1990 was Mallinckrodt Specialty Chemicals Co., located in north Raleigh. The company paid a state penalty last year for excessive air release and is under a consent decree to bring its emissions within state and federal regulations, Crane said.

"That is what our job is, and it works because they are now putting in new equipment to solve the problem," she said.

Many of the other top 10 companies cited for air pollution are making changes to decrease emissions.

"You have to realize that the PIRG study used figures from two years ago and that we've made a lot of changes in those two years," said Bob Carroll, public relations manager for Federal Paper Board Co. in Riegelwood. In 1990, Federal Paper Board Co. was the third-

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UNC student-athletes more active than most

By Kurt Raatzs
Staff Writer

Recent calls by the UNC Black Awareness Council for student-athletes to become involved in campus politics have had little effect on other campuses, and state university officials are divided as to whether the UNC free-standing black cultural center movement would affect their schools.

Roberto Bryan, head of the Panhellenic Council at East Carolina University, said ECU athletes did not participate as fully in campus politics as their UNC counterparts.

"We don't really see athletes involved

in anything politically, or anything other than sports — that's it," he said.

Bryan attributed this lack of participation to the general situation of athletes on the ECU campus.

"Our athletes are not involved in campus issues. They've got everything set for themselves," he said. "They're not really worried about anything on campus because they're always taken care of."

Bryan, who is a member of a committee in support of upgrading ECU's multicultural center, said athletes at the university had not unified in support of his committee the way the BAC had supported the free-standing BCC move-

ment at UNC.

However, Bryan said the example being set by the UNC movement would benefit ECU in the long run.

"I'm sure what's going on (at UNC) will have an effect," Bryan said. "Those concerned with the issues on this campus ... it's having an effect on them. It shows that students can make a difference."

Zeke Creech, student government president at Wake Forest University, said athletes in non-revenue sports were more likely to be politically involved on campus and were perceived as being "more a part of the general campus community."

"In general, at Division I schools, it's very tough for student-athletes to get involved," Creech said.

Creech also said two factors would prevent the BCC movement at UNC from having a lasting effect at Wake Forest.

Because there is "not a great amount of communication" between the two schools, students at Wake Forest are "not aware" of the issues involved, Creech said.

Creech cited past athlete exclusion as another reason for the absence of athlete participation in campus politics.

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Germany desires U.N. Security Council seat

By Steve Harris
Staff Writer

Reflecting continuing change in post-Cold War international relations, discussions on reforming the U.N. Security Council recently have surfaced in the international community.

On Sept. 23, German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel told the U.N. General Assembly that Germany would like to have a Security Council seat if reforming the council ever was considered.

Currently, the five permanent members of the Security Council who have veto power are France, the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom and China. With the exception of China, membership of the council was decided shortly after World War II.

A high-ranking German official at the United Nations in New York, who requested his anonymity, stressed that Germany would not actively pursue a Security Council seat, but he said debate on reforming the Security Council was inevitable.

JoEllyn Fountain, a UNC political science teaching assistant, said, "Germans are always going to say that they are not seeking a (Security Council) seat, but most people suspect that they will."

George Parker, a U.N. spokesman, said, "Germans are not going to actually lobby for it. They're going to bide their time for a while."

The German official said that with a Security Council seat, Germany could help peacekeeping efforts in the areas

of economic cooperation and human rights.

The official also said giving Germany a Security Council seat would allow the country to assume its international responsibilities in accord with its economic and political status.

Fountain said, "(Germans) want to remain entrenched in international organizations."

Japan also has indicated that it would like a Security Council seat, and several plans have been discussed unofficially in diplomatic circles.

One idea, dubbed the Brazilian Plan, would provide Germany, Brazil, India, Egypt, Nigeria and Japan with seats without veto power. Another proposal would merge the British and French seats into a European Community seat.

The German official said that an EC seat was politically impossible for the near future but that these plans would be discussed when reform took place.

Although the EC has yet to implement common foreign and security policies as provided for in the Maastricht Treaty, the European unity pact signed by the 12 EC countries last December, some officials already are discussing the possibility of having an EC seat.

"The European Commission (the executive branch of the EC) would like to see a single EC seat on the Security Council," said Chris Matthews, an EC spokesman at the United Nations.

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