

News In Brief

Edmisten may run for governor in '84

RALEIGH (AP)—State Attorney General Rufus L. Edmisten has confirmed reports that he is giving serious consideration to running for governor in 1984.

Edmisten, who is seeking re-election this year to a second term as attorney general, said in a recent interview that some of his friends have mentioned the possibility of his trying for the governor's mansion in four years, and that he is not discouraging the idea.

Tito's condition reportedly unchanged

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (AP)—Doctors treating President Josip Broz Tito said Monday his weakened kidneys had become the focus of their fight to keep the ailing 87-year-old leader alive.

For a second day in a row, their medical report failed to list any improvement in Tito's condition, despite what were termed "intensive measures" to bolster his health.

The general state of his health was without change, said the two-sentence medical statement issued through the Tanjug news agency.

Israeli embassy in Cairo opens

CAIRO, Egypt (AP)—Israel quietly opened its embassy in Cairo on Monday, its first in an Arab nation. The sight of the blue and white Star of David was greeted with some smiles, some tears—and loud wails of mourning.

A dispute over Jewish settlements in occupied lands, the Arab boycott of the Egyptian-Israeli peace and questions about the speed of the normalization of relations loomed in the background.

Reagan acknowledges making ethnic joke

HILLSBORO, N.H. (AP)—Ronald Reagan apologized Monday to anyone who might object to an ethnic joke he told about Poles and Italians, but said he intended it as an example of humor he finds in poor taste.

"No slur was intended and I apologize to anyone who was offended by it," the former California governor and Republican presidential hopeful told a news conference in a voice alternately halting and rising in anger.

Volunteers work as strike continues

CHICAGO (AP)—Hundreds of men recruited to replace striking firefighters reported to work Monday as the city suffered its first fire death since the start of the five-day-old walkout.

Positions on both sides of the bitter dispute seemed to harden. The strikers repeated their determination to defy back-to-work court orders and \$40,000-a-day fines, and Mayor Jane Byrne said she would never again negotiate with the Chicago Fire Fighters Union or its president, Frank Muscare.

Canadians elect

Liberals regain majority

TORONTO (AP)—Pierre Elliott Trudeau and his Liberal Party surged back to the leadership of Canada Monday in a national election that gave him a majority government.

Canadians, angered over a proposed gasoline tax, refused to give the Progressive Conservative Prime Minister Joe Clark the fair chance he asked for after just nine months in office, and called on Trudeau, whom they turned out of office last May after 11 years as prime minister, to take over once again.

With all but 47 of the 281 districts tabulated, the Liberals had won 143 seats, one more than needed for the majority. Clark had served with a minority government that collapsed in December on the gasoline tax in an austerity budget. The Conservatives had won 55 seats and the socialist New Democrats 16.

The Liberals were winning 47 percent of the popular vote, the Conservatives 31 percent and the New Democrats 18

percent, according to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

For Trudeau, 60, and prime minister from April 1968 to May 1978, this will be the fourth term as government chief. He had said this was his last election and that he would step down in two or three years. He handily won re-election to his Parliament seat in his Mount Royal district in Montreal.

The Liberal tide against Clark's Progressive Conservatives began in the eastern Maritime provinces, where Trudeau's team took four House of Commons seats that had been held by Conservatives in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and swept across staunchly Liberal Quebec into all-important Ontario, which has 95 seats in the 282-seat House.

The party electing the most members to the House of Commons forms the government and the party leader becomes prime minister.

For the record

In an article in Monday's paper, *The Daily Tar Heel* incorrectly reported that the Association for Women Students and North Carolinians United for ERA sponsored a speech by Marilyn French. The speech was sponsored by AWS and the Chapel Hill ERA Action Coalition. The *DTH* regrets the error.

TOMORROW, FEBRUARY 20, IS
ASH WEDNESDAY
THE FIRST DAY OF LENT:

6:30 am - 5:00 pm RECONCILIATION OF PENITENTS and INDIVIDUAL SPIRITUAL COUNSEL. A priest will be on duty in the Church throughout the day, except during and for the quarter hour preceding service times:

- 7:30 am HOLY COMMUNION WITH IMPOSITION OF ASHES (Said)
- 10:00 am HOLY COMMUNION WITH IMPOSITION OF ASHES (Said)
- 5:15 pm HOLY COMMUNION WITH IMPOSITION OF ASHES (Sung)
- 8:00 pm HOLY COMMUNION WITH IMPOSITION OF ASHES (Sung)
- 9:00 pm Quiet Hour with Organ Voluntaries on the Quarter Hour (Bach and Dupré)
- 10:00 pm STATIONS OF THE CROSS: Scripture, Prayer and Hymns

10:30 pm - 11:30 pm RECONCILIATION OF PENITENTS and INDIVIDUAL SPIRITUAL COUNSEL.

CHAPEL OF THE CROSS
On East Franklin Street
Between Morehead and Spencer

EPISCOPAL CAMPUS MINISTRY AT CAROLINA

You can find the unusual in The Bottom Line, every Tuesday and Thursday on the editorial page of The Daily Tar Heel.

Panel discusses neighborhood movement

By MURPHY EVANS
Staff Writer

Responding to a centralized government which many say caters to corporate interests, experts have found a national neighborhood movement growing on the grass roots level.

Supporters advocate a decentralized government which gives local neighborhoods more control over government spending. Organizers and critics of the movement met on campus last week in a panel discussion sponsored by the UNC Department of City and Regional Planning and the Center of Urban and Regional Studies.

"The neighborhood movement is a popular response to an insensitive bureaucracy," said Bill Rohe, assistant professor of City and Regional Planning and organizer of the forum. "It is trying to establish a political voice to represent community interests. State highway and urban renewal programs have displaced many neighborhoods, and the neighborhood movement is trying to make sure that economic interests don't override the personal stakes of a community."

The movement has been successful in outlawing "red-lining"—when banks and insurance companies refuse to handle customers who live in a certain neighborhood.

Congress recently passed legislation which prevents banks and insurance companies from dealing unfairly with individuals on the basis of their place of business or residence.

But there is disagreement about the goals of a national movement. Joseph McNeely, director of the Office of Neighborhoods at the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, said that a diversity of interests will prevent the movement from achieving many of its goals.

"The '60s and '70s created a vacuum within the community," said McNeely. "Political bosses are gone and the political presence of the church has declined. There is an urge to use neighborhood organizations to fill that vacuum."

But McNeely points to the lack of a national agenda as evidence of the ultimate failure of the movement. "There are a lot of localities facing similar problems, but ultimately there is too much diversity, and there is no coalescing on the national level," McNeely said.

John Goering, a visiting scholar at HUD, disagreed with McNeely and believes that the movement will succeed because there is no alternative. "The need for a voice to represent the interests of the lower classes is too great," Goering said. "Hispanics and blacks want their own resources. They activate to prevent

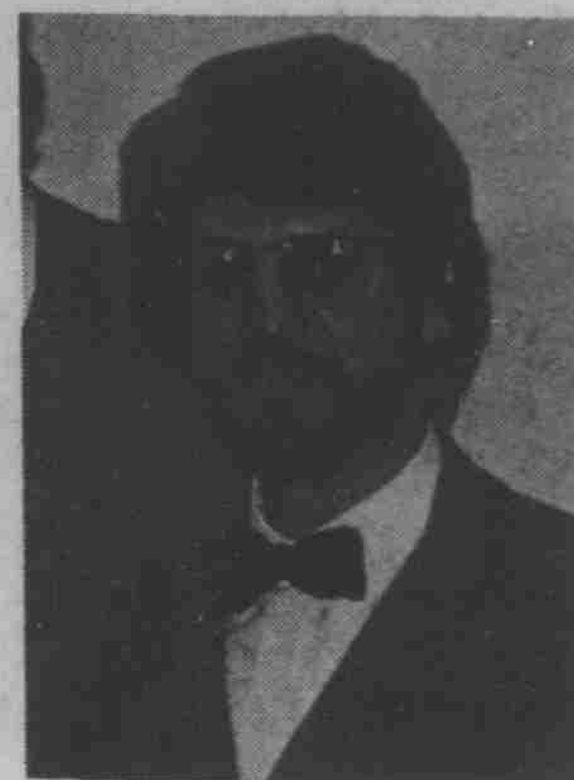
government action which would integrate them with white middle-class, yet they are forced to compete for government funding."

Goering said that the improvement of one neighborhood through a government grant causes the deterioration of nearby neighborhoods unless they also receive funding. He said that business will be drawn out of one community and into another by the improvements afforded by a government grant. The answer—neighborhoods must have greater control over the distribution of resources, Goering said, but he admits he is struggling for answers.

"As the economic system becomes centralized in national corporations, markets become more interdependent. I just don't understand how a neighborhood movement can effect social change if they don't have control over the economy," he said.

Gale Cincotta, chairperson of National People's Action and a national leader of the neighborhood movement, agrees with Goering that the country has become too large to completely decentralize. But steps can be taken, she said.

"We want some control over banking and savings and loans policies," Cincotta said. "We also want more input in decisions concerning government spending. The government has been building new communities which draw



John Goering

business out of those neighborhoods which already exist. We want to work with what we already have."

Objectives and strategies of the neighborhood vary. Historical preservation and a reduction in government tax subsidy are possible goals. But Robert Kuttner, a fellow at Harvard's Kennedy Institute of Politics, feels that the key to success is to change government policy.

Laffer talks in Memorial on tax revolt

By CHUCK BURNS
Staff Writer

In advocating tax cuts to increase revenues, University of Southern California economics professor Arthur Laffer explained the ideas that contributed to the tax revolt in California.

One of his most important points during the Carolina Symposium speech Sunday night was portrayed by his retelling of the Robin Hood story that ended with his maxim: "People don't work to pay taxes."

Laffer, who has served as an economist with the Office of Budget and Management as well as working for the U.S. Treasury Department, said the best way to increase production and reduce unemployment was to cut taxes.

"A decrease in the tax rate leads to an increase in the tax base, which leads to greater output, employment and production," Laffer said. "The increase in output/employment/production causes a decrease in spending because less people are on welfare."

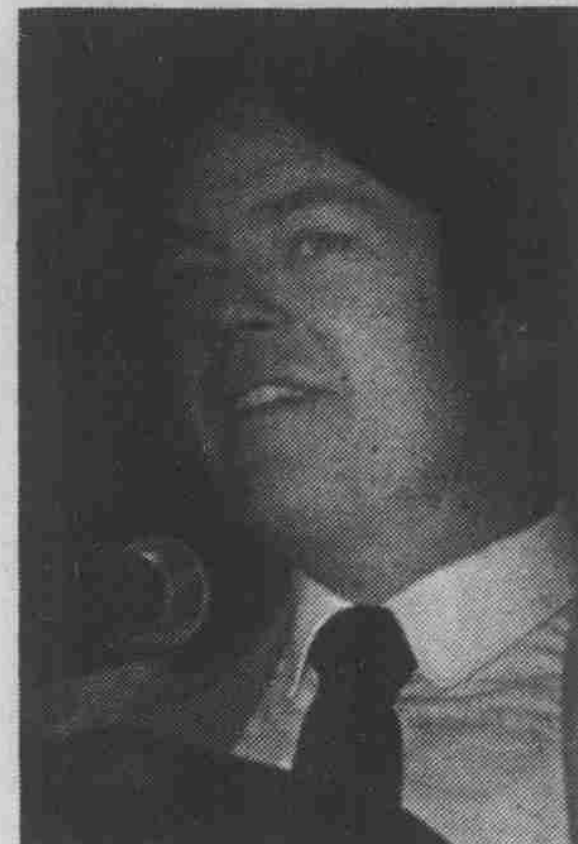
Laffer said when President John F. Kennedy cut taxes during his administration, the United States entered a period of increased national growth.

"From 1961-1966 there was an increase of 5 1/2 percent in actual growth," he said. "Also, from a \$4 billion deficit in 1961 we went to a slight surplus in 1965."

He contrasted the achievements of the Kennedy tax cuts with the increases in taxes and government spending of the Nixon administration. "In 1969, unemployment was at 3 percent. By 1975 the unemployment rate was 7 percent."

He added that in 1969, the U.S. budget had an \$8 billion surplus. "By 1975 there was a \$70 billion deficit," he said.

Laffer called Nixon's increase in taxes and government spending and the subsequent devaluation of the dollar the "three sisters of demand-side economics." He added that wage and price controls imposed by the Nixon administration in August 1970 were the "step-sister of demand-side economics." He said that while such solutions in the short run appeared to solve the problems of unemployment and production, in the



Arthur Laffer

long run they created a greater problem of higher inflation rates and less employment.

Laffer said that politics must be incorporated in dealing with economics. "When looking at economics you have to focus on Washington, D.C.," he said. "Economics and politics blend today, and you can't explain economic models without looking at politics."

Laffer also defended the switch by Calif. Gov. Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr. to tax cutting after Proposition 13 passed. "A politician is out to get re-elected," he said. "It's refreshing to see a politician acting like a politician."

Laffer also said he was glad there were so many presidential candidates in the 1980 race so that all of the economic issues would be brought out. However, Laffer said he could not tell what a politician would do after being elected from what was said during the campaign.

In advocating a tax cut, Laffer used California as an example. Since the passage of Proposition 13, the unemployment rate in California has dropped from one of the highest in the nation to lower than the national average, he said.

"And they're already talking about another tax cut," Laffer said. "It's been estimated that if they don't (cut taxes again), California will have a \$9 billion surplus by 1983."

Laffer also said the policy of redistribution of wealth from the rich to the poor through a progressive income tax was defeating its own purpose. The rich will find ways to avoid or evade paying taxes, using more expensive methods, which would increase the price of goods and services for rich and poor alike, Laffer said.

Afghans kill Soviet troops

The Associated Press

Moslem Afghan rebels killed 200 Soviet troops during a 10-day battle that culminated with the rebels retaking the airport in a provincial capital in northeastern Afghanistan, a Pakistani newspaper reported Monday.

The Daily Jang of Karachi said the rebels suffered 50 killed during fighting in Faizabad, but they also claimed to have captured 15 Soviet troops, shot down two Soviet fighter planes, destroyed 17 tanks and four helicopters, and seized rifles, machine guns and ammunition.

Fighting for control of the city 185 miles north-northeast of the capital of Kabul was still going on, the newspaper said, but the rebels had the city surrounded. Faizabad is located in Badakhshan Province where, Western analysts have said, rebels are providing

some of the stiffest resistance for Afghan government and Soviet troops.

The newspaper report could not be confirmed independently, and the number of Soviet casualties appeared exaggerated.

Defense Department analysts in Washington said the Soviet intervention force of some 90,000 men has suffered 2,500 casualties, only a small fraction of their deaths, since the first troops were sent to Afghanistan seven weeks ago.

Whenever possible, analysts in Washington have said, the Soviets are leaving the fighting to Afghan army troops.

Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance announced Monday that he would be going to Rome and Paris, in addition to Bonn and London, for consultations with U.S. allies on the situations in Iran and Afghanistan.

Commission acceptance will not ensure the release of hostages

The Associated Press

The United States and Iran have accepted the membership of a commission to investigate the former shah. The panel will go to Tehran in a few days, the United Nations announced Monday.

There was no word on how or when this might bring release of the hostages held in the U.S. Embassy there.

Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, who indicated last week the hostages might be freed when the commission begins its work, was quoted in Tehran on Sunday as saying that the inquiry would not be sufficient to ensure their release. He also repeated his demand for a U.S. admission of guilt for alleged misdeeds during the reign of Shad Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. The United States so far has refused to apologize for past U.S. actions in Iran.

U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim was quoted by a Vienna newspaper as saying the hostages would be released "in the course of the commission's work. Otherwise one would not have received the agreement of the two sides."

Two men among Waldheim's reported—but still unannounced—choices for the commission were also on his appointment list for meetings Monday—Algeria's U.N. ambassador, Mohamed Bedjaoui, and Venezuela's former ambassador to Washington, Andres Aguilar.

The others reported in line for the commission were Adib Daoudy, foreign policy adviser to the president of Syria; H.W. Jayewardene, 63-year-old lawyer and brother of the president of Sri Lanka; and Edmond Louis Pettit, former president of the Paris Bar Association.

Betts

From page 1

After the interview, Betts was allowed to stay with Mrs. Carter and watch her handle phone calls from Iowa, where the first state caucus was four days away.

"I must say, she was good," Betts commented. "She had no notes, but she answered questions about Iran, the Olympics, the grain embargo and she quoted all kinds of statistics."

Is Rosalynn the female counterpart of the Southern "good ol' boy"? The *Life* editors may use that idea as a title for her story, but Betts believes there is much more to the first lady than that.

"She's not the kind of person who appeals to all intellectuals. But I'm not sure you need a Ph.D. to be a first lady."

runoff

From page 1

607 votes and Steven Gubin received 483 votes. In the election for senior class vice president, Anna Watson received 557 votes and Bab Keys received 522.

Jim Eaker, uncontested candidate for senior class treasurer, received 881 votes, Frank Callison, sole candidate for senior class secretary, received 850 votes.

Carolyn Smith, a write-in candidate for president of the Graduate and Professional Student Federation, received 229 votes.

Carolina Athletic Association President-elect Charlie Brown, received 3,735 votes. He was unopposed in the race.

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There will be two seminar sessions on Feb. 21st at 11:00 and 2:00. Contact Faye Goodwin at the Undergraduate Placement Office for further information.

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