

Gust stop

Sunny and windy today with a high in the mid-70s; low in low 50s.

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Rhoda Osterneck (right) and her mother stand in front of their Tar Heel shaped pool. Ramses, one of the fan's favorite items in their UNC collection, poses with the pair.

Super fans

Osternecks are true blue supporters for Tar Heel teams

By ROSE WAGNER
DTH Staff Writer

A foot-shaped swimming pool with a black Tar Heel painted on the bottom? No.

Yes, Rhoda and Bob Osterneck of Durham have a Tar Heel-shaped swimming pool and enough other original paraphernalia to be named one of the six "All American Football Fans" by *Esquire* magazine.

The Osternecks have memorabilia in every corner of their Carolina blue and white house. They have every kind of ram that was ever made. They have a blue and white Chrysler New Yorker and a "Carolina Van," both of which have horns that play "Hark the Sounds."

"Many of these things are custom-made for us," Mrs. Osterneck said. "It is not meant to be that way. It's just that friends would make them for us so I got what I wanted. I buy everything I can find in Carolina blue. Sometimes it's difficult."

She apologized for not wearing her ram jewelry, but she said she liked to save that for the games.

Neither of the Osternecks attended UNC, but Mr. Osterneck became a big Carolina fan in 1966.

"I wanted to get an ACC tournament ticket that year so I joined (the Ram's Club) and donated \$500 and got four tickets," he said. "I was so far up I couldn't even see the players. But I got 'gung ho' on the people in the athletic apartment. They were my kind of people so I became a fan."

The Osternecks were married eight years ago and moved from Lumberton to their home in Durham.

"Our wedding was Carolina blue, purple and lavender," Mrs. Osterneck said.

Before they married, Mrs. Osterneck was a Penn State graduate and fan. After their marriage she said he got rid of all her red clothes and she had not worn red since.

"It didn't take long to convert me. I really like Carolina people. They are the classiest people I have ever met," she said.

Mrs. Osterneck's mother and "Ramses" live with the Oster-

necks. "Ramses" is a stuffed ram which is about four feet long and for the past two years has sat on the front row in Carmichael Auditorium at all the basketball games.

"This is Ramses' room," Mrs. Osterneck said as she showed off her Carolina blue living room. He was sitting in a plush living room chair. Guess what color it was.

Mrs. Osterneck said that when *Esquire* magazine did a story on them, it involved bringing a crane into their back yard so the photographer could shoot an overhead picture of the pool. Ramses got in the picture because he was sitting one of the lounge chairs.

"Ramses was having the best time," Mrs. Osterneck said. "But after the magazine people left they called back to ask what he was."

Mrs. Osterneck doesn't have any natural children. "I have plenty of children," she said. "I have the basketball players, the wrestlers, the swimmers, the football players.... We are like parents to all the kids. We try to take special care of the kids who are the farthest away from home."

Mrs. Osterneck said two of her favorite athletes were Al Wood and Donnell Thomson who were professionals now. She said Al even used to call her "Mom."

She also said Mr. Osterneck coached Thompson when he was just a kid in Lumberton. Since he was a coach in Lumberton he knows many scouts and area coaches. Mrs. Osterneck said her husband had helped Carolina a great deal in recruiting.

The Osternecks said they really loved every one of their athletes and enjoy having them all visit their home. Just recently they had the swim team over and Mrs. Osterneck kept talking about what wonderful kinds they all were.

The Osternecks have traveled all over to watch their Carolina teams play. Among other places they have been to Texas, Hawaii, and Alaska.

"It's really special when you actually know the kids," Mrs. Osterneck said.

Neither of the Osternecks have a favorite sport. "When a sport is played I am a friend of everyone," Mr. Osterneck said.

Reagan calls for cuts, 'loophole closings'

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan called Thursday night for \$13 billion in spending cuts and \$3 billion in what aides termed "loophole closing" tax measures in an attempt to hold down the 1982 deficit and put the budget on a path to balance in three years.

"We are just starting down a road that I believe will lead us out of the economic swamp we've been in for so long," the president told the nation in a 9 p.m. EDT address from the Oval Office. "The important thing now is to hold to a firm, steady course."

Reagan said his plan would hold the deficit to \$43.1 billion in fiscal 1982, which begins Oct. 1. He said he would cut the federal workforce, except the Pentagon, by 75,000 workers, and request Congress to abolish the Departments of Energy and Education, fulfilling a campaign promise.

He called for a 12 percent across-the-board cut in domestic programs, other than those entitlement benefits to individuals, such as pensions, prescribed by law. Exemptions also were granted to certain veterans, immigration and law-enforcement programs.

Reagan also reversed course Thursday night on restoring the minimum Social Security benefit for the poor and called for mingling the system's three trust funds

as a stopgap to keep its retirement reserve from running dry next year.

The president called upon House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. and Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker to join him in appointing a 15-member panel to seek a permanent solution to Social Security's woes.

Reagan defended his May 12 proposal to slash early retirement, disability and other benefits and delay the July 1982 cost-of-living increase for three months. But he did not urge Congress to adopt any elements of that plan.

"Our feet were never embedded in concrete on that proposal," he said. "We hoped it could be a starting point for a bipartisan solution to the problem."

But since O'Neill and other Democrats have refused to cooperate, Reagan said, "I therefore am asking... for restoration of the minimum benefit and for interfund borrowing as a temporary measure to give us time to seek a permanent solution."

Reagan said that "to remove Social Security once and for all from politics," he wanted the White House, O'Neill and Baker to each appoint five members to a task force. That panel, Reagan said, should produce a plan that "assures the fiscal integrity of Social Security and that Social Security recipients will continue to receive their full benefits."

The president did not spell out how

poor a person would have to be to keep the \$122-a-month minimum benefit.

But a senior aide, who declined to be identified, said the White House envisioned an income ceiling of \$7,500 for a couple, which would cost the Treasury \$300 million in 1982 and \$500 million in 1983.

Congress has been moving toward doing what Reagan proposed, restoring the minimum and allowing the financially strapped old age fund to borrow from the healthier disability and hospital insurance funds.

Reagan added, "There has been a great deal of misinformation, and for that matter, pure demagoguery, on the subject of Social Security. For many years we've known that an actuarial imbalance existed and that the program faced an unfunded liability of several trillion dollars."

Reagan said the old age fund was paying out billions of dollars more than it takes in. "It could run out of money before the end of 1982 unless something is done."

"Some of our critics claim new figures reveal a cushion of several billions of dollars which will carry the program beyond 1982," Reagan said. "I'm sure it's only coincidence that 1982 is an election year."

Reagan said the only cushion was interfund borrowing, which might still be insufficient to keep paying all benefits throughout the 1980s.

Business school

GPA scheduled for increase

By KEN MINGIS
DTH Staff Writer

A large increase in the number of students taking economics and industrial relations courses may prevent some students from graduating on time, John Akin, associate professor of economics said Thursday.

"Students who can't meet the new business school entrance requirements are moving over to our classes," Akin said. "I feel that our teaching effectiveness, the faculty and our student are all suffering."

The UNC business school recently raised its grade point requirements; students now need a 2.5 grade point average for acceptance. This requirement is scheduled to go up to 2.75 in the fall of 1983.

"The business school has basically told me that they are going to keep raising standards until they have lowered the number of students entering," Akin said.

The same problem now facing economics and industrial relations courses — overcrowded classes — prompted the increase. For the last six years, the number of students entering the business school has been rising, said Douglas Elvers, director of undergraduate admissions for the business school.

"Steps had to be made to handle the number of students and still upgrade the quality of the business program, Elvers said. "The resources weren't allocated to keep up with the rise, and the result has been overcrowded business classes."

Elvers said that he realized some students would have to change their majors. When he did the planning, he realized there would be a flow of students to economics and industrial relations, he said.

To solve the problems caused by the student shift, a committee has been set up by Samuel Williamson, dean of the school of arts and sciences.

"The committee will look at the allocation of faculty and resources to the affected classes," Williamson said. "They're going to look at the overall impact of the shift."

"It's obviously causing some discomfort in the area," he said. Williamson said he was concerned with what would have happened in the business school if the requirements had not been raised.

"The business school would have kept getting bigger," he said. "Without them (the higher requirements), the whole school would have suffered."

Akin said he thought something would be done. "I think Dean Williamson realizes there is a problem," he said. "UNC isn't growing, and it's hard to move faculty from one area to another without hurting some people."

The question of overcrowding, rising grade requirements and faculty allocations is being examined by the Academic Procedures Committee of Student Government.

"We are concerned that the business school has raised its requirements twice in the last two years," committee chairman Robby Hassell, said.

Hassell said that diversity was needed when students decide on majors. "A lot of students come here planning on business, and when they don't make it, they're lost," he said.

When students concentrate in only a few areas, it causes a strain in resources. For example, the higher business school requirements help cut down on students concentrating in that one area, he said.

O'Connor's confirmation sparks Sharp, Swaringen comments

By CLIFTON METCALF
Special to the DTH

When Sandra O'Connor is sworn in as an associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court today in Washington, she will become the first woman to sit on the high court.

But the only woman to serve on the North Carolina Supreme Court believes that O'Connor's biggest impact on the court is yet to come.

"I think her impact will be more as a justice than as a woman," said former North Carolina Chief Justice Susie Sharp.

"It won't have much to do with her sex."

Sharp, a graduate of the UNC School of Law, was an associate justice on the North Carolina Supreme Court 1962-1975. She was elected chief justice in 1975 and held that position until retirement in 1979. She is the only woman to have served on the North Carolina court as either a justice or chief justice.

Alicia Swaringen, chairperson of UNC's Association for Women Students, agreed in part with Sharp.

"I think O'Connor's impact at first will be as a woman. Later it will be more as a justice. If it's not, there's something wrong," she said.

Sharp said, "She'll be just another justice and will have one vote just like the rest of them. I do hope that if some of them don't understand something from a woman's point of view, she can fill them in."

While it is important that O'Connor is a woman, Sharp said she thought the press had made too large an issue of it.

Swaringen, however, said the press had not concentrated too much on O'Connor's sex.

"We've had this country for over 200 years, but there hasn't been a woman Supreme Court justice up to now," she said.

Swaringen said O'Connor's selection had increased the chances that other women might be appointed to high offices. "Just her being on the court is the first step in gaining women more respect and authority in politics," Swaringen said.

Both women said O'Connor's qualifications were important.

Busing bill comes up for vote next month

By JAMEE OSBORN
DTH Staff Writer

A bill that would eliminate court-ordered busing to achieve desegregation is expected to be voted on next month by the Senate. However, several school administrators do not think the legislation will have much effect on North Carolina schools.

The bill, sponsored by Sen. Bennett Johnston, D-La., would prohibit courts from ordering any student bused more than five miles or 15 minutes from home. A provision of the bill, sponsored by Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., would prohibit the Justice Department from spending money to order that students be bused.

Sen. John East, R-N.C., has introduced a bill that would prohibit the federal courts from requiring students to be bused to achieve desegregation.

"We are trying to get back to a 'color-blind' administration of justice," said Jim Sullivan, an aide for Sen. East. Sullivan is working for East's subcommittee on separation of powers. "We want to get the courts out of the business of discrimination to achieve racial balance," he said.

"The bill states the courts cannot require transpor-

tation for the purpose of altering the racial or ethnic balance of schools," Sullivan said.

"Busing is an unworkable and counterproductive way to deal with segregation," he said. "In many urban areas, the whites leave the schools that are desegregated, and resegregation occurs."

Sullivan said school segregation could be dealt with in a variety of ways. "A student can ask to be transferred from a segregated school, and can ask the court to provide free transportation. Also, a request can be made for equal funding where schools are not equally funded."

But Phil Berry, chairman of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg School Board, said busing had worked well in Charlotte. "Since we started busing 11 years ago, achievement scores have increased and discipline problems have decreased," he said. "Once we were able to gather stability in the schools, the quality of education has been made the same for all."

Berry said if the legislation was passed he did not think it would have much effect on the Charlotte-Mecklenburg system. "When busing began, it was revealed that there were many gaps between black and white students," he said. "This gap has been narrowed, and not at the expense of those students at

the top of the scale."

Thomas Shanklin, president of the northern branch of the NAACP in Orange County, said he did not think the legislation would pass in the Senate. "If it does pass, it will set us back into the 1960s," he said.

"Before busing started, black schools had second-hand equipment and did not get any of the things the white schools did."

Jerome Melton, deputy state superintendent of schools, said the senators were making "more noise than sound" with the busing issue. "When you get outside of the larger cities in North Carolina, busing is not even an issue," he said. "In the rural areas, we are probably busing fewer students than before integration started."

"I do not anticipate the legislation will have major impact on the busing system we have now," he said. "The local school boards devise a system to get the children to school, and I don't anticipate any changes in those systems."

Melton said busing in North Carolina had been successful in some areas. "The children have had access to broader programs, but parent and community involvement in the schools has diminished since busing began," he said. "When a child lives in

southern Raleigh, and goes to school in northern Raleigh, parents are much less likely to get involved in that child's school.

"Personally, I think there are places where it (busing) has been overdone," he said. "Busing has not had a tremendous effect one way or the other when you get out of a few school systems."

Melton said Charlotte-Mecklenburg was a good example of a system where busing had worked well. "Busing has worked best in places where both blacks and whites are bused," he said.

Bobby Doctor, regional director for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in Atlanta, said passing the legislation would be a tremendous mistake. "If such a policy is implemented, it will really set us back," he said.

"North Carolina is very well defined with its housing patterns. There is a lot of discrimination in housing," he said. "Without busing, blacks would go to black schools and whites would go to white schools. The process of desegregation would be set back because the neighborhoods are so segregated."

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