

The Daily Tar Heel

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Chapel Hill, North Carolina

ACC tournament
Ticket sign-up for the Atlantic Coast Conference basketball tournament begins today. Story, page 7.

Clouding around

Partly cloudy with high in the upper 60s, low in the low 50s.

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University people

Clergyman reaches out to students

By TERESA CURRY
DTH Staff Writer

Being the senior minister at University Baptist Church in Chapel Hill has allowed Dr. Thomas W. Downing to have a great deal in interaction with students.

This interaction comes in many forms. "In general, I am available to anyone who wants to talk," Downing said. "I interact with students in counseling situations, through random conversations around town and occasionally through discussion groups and seminars," he said. "I also, in a sense, interact with the students during worship services."

Yet another means of personal interaction with students is through discussion of printed sermons of the previous week that are available at the end of each service, he said.

Downing, who transferred from University Baptist Church at Johns Hopkins, where he was senior minister, will have been in Chapel Hill four years this January.

During the time he has lived here, Downing said he had noticed changes in students.

"I think there is more of a move away from the extreme left," Downing said. "This is coupled with more of a mystical search for the self, rather than majoring on a social interest."

"There is more of a wholistic approach of trying to balance the two. Overall, there is a balance between inner development and social concerns as compared to, say, five years ago."

"Coupled with that, there is more of an interest in religion," he said.



DTH/Faith Quintana

Dr. Thomas W. Downing is minister of University Baptist Church ... says students' attitudes have changed in last four years

Discussions with students and the number of people attending churches in the area are Downing's evidence for an increase of interest in religion.

"However, the search is not just religious," Downing said. "It is a search for real meaning and purpose."

"Students have found this is a Baptist church with a positive and practical attitude rather than the guilt/fear trip or manipulation that is evident in some groups," he said. "We also throw in a little humor."

Downing said he had also noticed a change in how students dress.

"There is more of a classic, clean, less sloppy approach to demeanor as well as dress," he said.

"Overall, students are just more fun to be with," Downing said.

Downing said his responsibilities as senior minister of the University Baptist

Church included being a preacher, teacher, pastor and administrator.

About living in Chapel Hill, Downing said, "I like the privacy and freedom and cultural advantages within a compact setting. Of course, I like the students and sports events."

Born in Front Royal, Va., Downing is married and has no children.

"My wife occasionally thinks she has one, though, when I misbehave," he said.

Downing, who attended the University of Richmond in Virginia and Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Ky., conducted his graduate work in New Testament interpretation at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland.

Downing was a minister for six and a half years at two small churches in Virginia before moving to University Baptist Church at Johns Hopkins, where he stayed 13 years.

President proposes to cut nuclear arms

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Staking out his claim as a man of peace, President Ronald Reagan laid before the world Wednesday a four-step plan for sheathing nuclear weapons and pulling back troops in Europe, challenging the Soviet Union to "share our commitment" to arms reduction.

"With Soviet agreement, we could together substantially reduce the dread threat of nuclear war which hangs over the people of Europe," the president said. "This, like the first footstep on the moon, would be a giant step for mankind."

Reagan offered to cancel U.S. deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe if the Soviets would dismantle the 600 missiles it has trained on European targets. He called too for slashes in conventional forces and new efforts to scale down the nuclear weaponry the superpowers aim at one another.

And last, he asked for new efforts to guarantee that nuclear war will never erupt through "uncertainty or miscalculation."

But Moscow quickly rejected the president's initiative as propaganda designed to cloak a U.S. attempt to gain military superiority "through the back door."

"He cited completely fantastic data about the balance of forces on an order of 6-1, in spite of irrefutable facts which confirm the existence in Europe of approximate balance on these arms between NATO and the U.S.S.R.," said the Tass report, read on Soviet television's main evening news program.

Reagan's speech to the National Press Club was designed to smooth relations with America's allies in Europe and to counter the growing peace movement abroad. It was sent live via satellites to European stations, and the International Communication Agency estimated that by evening it would be seen by 200 million people around the world.

Deputy White House press secretary Larry Speaks said the president was "extremely pleased by the initial reaction" to his proposals, especially from Europe.

Republicans and Democrats alike on Capitol Hill praised Reagan's proposals. Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker, R-Tenn., said they would "have a profound effect on foreign policy." Sen. Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, the Democrats' leader, commended Reagan for proposing "meaningful disarmament."

Reagan called attention to 1,100 warheads on 600 SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 medium range mobile missiles trained on western Europe and said if they were removed, "the United States is prepared to cancel its deployment of Pershing II and ground launch cruise missiles."

He said also that he had proposed to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to open negotiations as early as next year — to be called START for Strategic Arms Reductions Talks — to "see how far we can go in achieving truly substantial reduction in our strategic arsenals."

The president promised that "no NATO weapons, conventional or nuclear, will ever be used in Europe except in response to attack." But he said, "the momentum of the continuing Soviet military buildup threatens both the conventional and the nuclear balance."

It was Reagan's first major foreign policy speech. Canceling deployment of 572 new cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe and a dismantling of the Soviet SS-20, SS-4, and SS-5 missiles would eliminate intermediate range nuclear forces in Europe.

It would leave the United States with its current 6,000 short-range nuclear warheads in Europe, which can barely reach the western edge of the Soviet Union.

The Reagan proposal will be presented formally in Geneva on Nov. 30, the start of talks on limiting theater nuclear weapons. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. is to meet in Geneva on Jan. 26 and 27 with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to discuss the beginning of the talks.

The president made no mention of any pre-conditions for the negotiations, although he has previously said he would not meet

with Brezhnev or conduct arms talks unless the Soviets stopped arming insurgents in El Salvador.

In fact, the Reagan administration's prior assertions that U.S.-Soviet relations hinge on Soviet conduct around the globe was not repeated.

Reagan has opposed the strategic arms limitation agreement former President Jimmy Carter signed with the Soviets in June 1979 on the grounds that the United States gave up more than Moscow. The Senate never ratified the agreement.

A senior U.S. official, briefing reporters before Reagan spoke, denied strenuously that the speech was a propaganda play, as Moscow contended. The official maintained repeatedly that the offer was serious.

Professors say Soviets may rebuff proposal

By TAMMY DAVIS
DTH Staff Writer

Several UNC professors said Wednesday that although President Ronald Reagan's proposals to eliminate nuclear missiles in Europe were good ideas, it was doubtful that the Soviet Union would agree to the compromise.

The "zero option," proposed by Reagan Wednesday morning, would "restrain nuclear arms in Europe and reduce the risk of nuclear war worldwide."

James Leutze, chairman of the peace, war and defense curriculum at UNC, said he was pleased that the Reagan administration was moving toward a policy of having fewer nuclear missiles in Europe.

"It's a step in the right direction, but I'm not sure how eager the Soviets will be," Leutze said Wednesday.

Leutze said the Soviet Union had gained nuclear superiority 18 months ago when they placed long-range (SS-20s) missiles in Europe. He said the U.S. countermove was to deploy Pershing II and ground-launched cruise missiles in Europe by 1985.

"The president is saying that if Russia will take out the missiles they already have in Europe, the United States will not go ahead and do what they are planning to do in four or five years," Leutze said. "The Soviets may not go for that."

Professor Dietrich Schroeder of the physics department said any reduction of nuclear weapons would be a great accomplishment.

"It's a nice idea, but I don't think the Soviets will trade something they have for something we are thinking of having," Schroeder said.

Another problem, he said, would be that there was no absolute guarantee that the Soviets would dismantle their missiles. "The United States would have to inspect Soviet territory. The Soviets don't want foreigners snooping on their territory," Schroeder said.

Political science Professor Andrew Scott said the Reagan proposal was the U.S. response to the growth of anti-nuclear protest in Europe. "We're in a good position, but the idea may be unattractive to the Soviets," Scott said.

Scott said neither the United States nor the Soviet Union was going to be willing to give up its position and may find it impossible to agree at "absolute zero."

"The situation is very up in the air and open to change," he said. "It's something of a bargaining position, but it could be the basis for an ultimate compromise."

Reagan said the zero option would be discussed extensively at the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) on Nov. 30 in Geneva, Switzerland.

Airports cope with loss of controllers

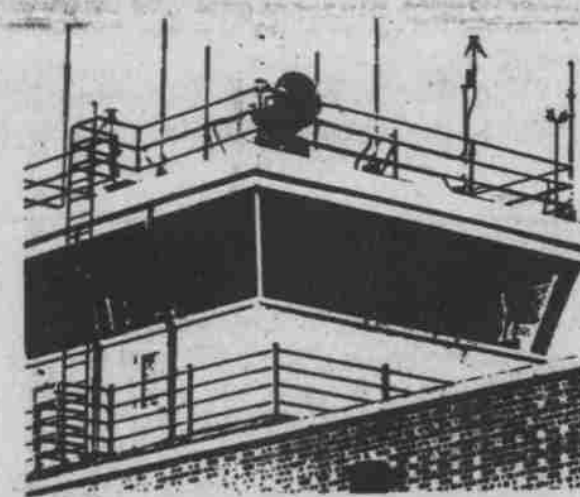
By KELLY SIMMONS
DTH Staff Writer

Since the Aug. 3 walkout of members of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, airports both in North Carolina and nationwide have reduced schedules, trained new employees and struggled to cope with the effects of the crippling strike.

Airline schedules are still not back to normal at Raleigh-Durham Airport and probably will not be in full operation for 18 months to two years, says Hugh Sawyer, chief of the air control tower at RDU. "The schedules we have are working out," Sawyer said this week.

Air traffic controllers at RDU now are working 44-hour weeks instead of the 48-hour weeks that were normal at the beginning of the strike. "The people we have are very compatible," he said. "They're glad to have a job."

The Federal Aviation Administration maintains that the skies are safe to fly,



even with the loss of 11,543 controllers across the nation. "We're operating a safe system. We're not going to take more traffic than we can handle," said Jerry Lavey, FAA spokesman.

Airlines across the country are losing money as well, although the loss is not as great as it was first assumed to be, Lavey said. The airlines are operating at a 75 percent level of operation. "It's putting a hardship on airlines," Lavey said.

On Oct. 28, the National Labor Relations Board decertified PATCO, saying its strike was illegal. The union has appealed the decision, which took away PATCO's right to bargain, though the U.S. Court of Appeals.

If PATCO wins the appeal, they will again be allowed to bargain with the federal government. If they lose, another organization may vie for the position of bargaining agent, which could be a group composed of former PATCO members.

The bargaining rights the union is now seeking are a shorter workweek, more retirement benefits and better equipment.

PATCO officials have said members of the organization who went on strike in August were having mixed results finding other employment. A spokesman at PATCO headquarters in Washington said this week that some members had gotten other jobs, while others were unemployed.

See PATCO on page 4

Money bill faces Friday deadline

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Senate rushed Wednesday to debate an urgent money bill to keep the government running past midnight Friday, but Democratic House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill charged that President Ronald Reagan was certain to veto the measure to "get a headline."

Privately, Republican Senate sources confirmed that a veto, the first of Reagan's presidency, was likely.

But Republican Leader Howard Baker, R-Tenn., trying to prevent a confrontation that could keep Congress in session through the weekend, ordered a private head count to see whether the Senate would bow to Reagan's wish for across-the-board cuts of 5 percent in domestic programs.

Asked if a veto looked more likely since the Appropriations Committee ignored Reagan's request Tuesday for such a cut, White House deputy press secretary Larry Speaks replied, "No, I think we're hopeful that the Senate will come into line on the 5 percent."

If not, Speaks said, the president would "take a long, hard look" at the bill.

The Democratic-controlled House rejected Reagan's proposal in approving its own version of the bill Monday.

O'Neill, D-Mass., and other House Democrats claimed their \$415.4 billion measure actually called for not 5 percent cuts but, in many cases, the 12 percent reductions Reagan originally requested last September.

The measure approved Tuesday by the Senate Appropriations Committee called for \$415.3 billion, or \$100 million more than the president's request.

Administration officials challenged the congressional estimates, saying both measures were several billion dollars too high

— \$7.7 billion in the case of the House bill.

But O'Neill, in an unusually sharp attack on the president, said the threat of a veto had nothing to do with Reagan's call for additional spending cuts.

Reagan "would veto anything we send to him," O'Neill told reporters. "He's looking for a personal victory."

Reagan "wants to get a headline," he said.

Planners, officials say

N.C. urban growth balanced

By JIM WRINN
DTH Staff Writer

With 1980 census figures showing an increase in the proportion of North Carolinians living in urban areas, city planners and state officials have said recently that the growth has been a balanced and natural result of increasing industrialization in the state.

According to census figures released by the governor's office, 48 percent of the state's population was living in urban areas in 1980, up 2.5 percent from 1970.

The 1980 census report said 2,002,625 North Carolina citizens lived in 15 "urban areas" of at least 50,000 population; another 816,142 people were classified "urban" because they lived in cities or towns of 2,500 or more.

Dr. Sheron Morgan, chief of economic policy research for the state, said Monday that the trend toward urbanization of the state was to be expected with increasing industrialization.

"North Carolina started out as one of the most rural states in the nation," Morgan said. "Sixty percent of the population was rural in 1950. As the state has industrialized, people have moved from rural farming areas to economic centers."

Morgan said that while North Carolina's population was shifting towards urban areas, rural areas also had grown, but not as fast. "The state — as part of Gov. (Jim) Hunt's balanced growth policy — has supported growth in cities of all sizes," she said.

One result of the policy, Morgan said, was the increase in industrial development in rural areas.

David Godschalk, chairman of the city and regional planning department, said "The balanced growth policy has worked reasonably well."

"The state has managed to distribute new growth and employment in both rural and urban areas while not discouraging either area," he said.

Charlotte, which has experienced the greatest growth among North Carolina cities, gained nearly 70,000 citizens through new residents and two annexations.

Bob Landers of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Planning Commission said the city recently held an urban symposium to establish new policies for growth.

Charlotte is not alone in having planners, Morgan said. In addition to major cities with planners, Morgan said 60 of the state's 100 counties had planners, if not planning commissions.

Noting that North Carolina's population was expected to increase 30 percent to almost 8 million by the year 2000, Hunt recently established North Carolina 2000, a 58-member commission designed to examine such predictions and make recommendations on growth and changes.

Morgan said North Carolina 2000 would not be a planning commission but a clearinghouse for alternatives.

"The governor feels that we shouldn't just sit back and let the future happen to us," Morgan said.



DTH/Scott Sharpe

Stacking them up

Alpha Phi Omega member James Laney, a senior from Spring Hope, sorts some of the more than 2,000 cans of food collected in campus residence halls for donation by the Inter-faith Council of Chapel Hill.