

Lackbluster

Sunny today, with high in mid-70s. Partly cloudy tonight; low near 50.

The Daily Tar Heel

Serving the students and the University community since 1893

Volume 88, Issue 83

Thursday, October 22, 1981

Chapel Hill, North Carolina

News/Sports/Arts 962-0245
Business/Advertising 962-1163

Bikeways

System extended to Jones Ferry Road

By JEANNIE REYNOLDS
DTH Staff Writer

Cyclists traveling on Jones Ferry Road in Carrboro no longer have to compete with motorists for space on the narrow two-lane road.

A ribbon-cutting ceremony marking the opening of the Jones Ferry segment of the Carrboro bikeway was held Wednesday morning at Jones Ferry and Davie roads.

The Jones Ferry Road segment is the second phase of the bikeway to be completed. The first was the North Greensboro Street section.

"(The entire Carrboro bikeway) should be completed by April 1, 1982," said Chris Peterson, director of public works for the town.

Peterson said unexpected problems caused a two-month delay in the projected finish of the North Greensboro Street phase.

The final section, called the railway section, will soon be under construction. It will provide a bicycle link be-

tween Carrboro and Chapel Hill, running from the northeast and southeast areas of Carrboro to join with the Cameron Avenue segment of Chapel Hill's bikeway system.

Peterson said the cost of the completed Carrboro bikeway system should be about \$475,000.

Separating bike traffic from motorist traffic, has many safety advantages, Peterson said.

"Before, with Jones Ferry Road, you had a narrow strip where bikes could maneuver," he said. "Now there is a bikeway (to allow for more space)."

Jones Ferry has also been altered so that it is a through street, which frees cyclists from having to stop and merge with Davie Road traffic, he said. That change alleviates the problem of cyclists getting hit at the intersection.

Peterson said bikeways would eliminate hazardous intersections and cramped riding conditions.

The coming railway section will allow for both a bike-way and the present pedestrian walkway, he added.

Traffic regulations for bikeways are similar to highway regulations for motorists, spokeswoman Caroline Stuck said.

"Bikes have the same laws as (motor) vehicle traffic," she said. "Some things are different just by the nature of the vehicle, but legally, bikes have the same laws."

The groundbreaking for the railway section is scheduled for next week, Stuck said.

Peterson said the bikeways have signs similar to those on highways to give bike traffic directions and maximize safety.

The Jones Ferry Road bikeway section extends the Carrboro bikeway to several apartment complexes in the Jones Ferry-N.C. 54 bypass area.



New part of Carrboro bikeway is now ready for use ... work on third phase is to begin next week

Against AWACS

Byrd takes stand

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's uphill fight to save his \$8.5 billion Saudi arms sale from congressional rejection suffered a major setback Wednesday when Senate Democratic Leader Robert C. Byrd decided against the package.

Byrd, whose vote and political weight was regarded as critical by both sides, told the Senate he feared that the sale of AWACS radar planes and F-15 jet fighter weaponry "places (U.S.) interests in jeopardy."

"I am concerned that we are fast approaching the point where we are handing over grenades to potential adversaries in the region with the pins already pulled," Byrd said.

He said he concluded that the sale might fuel a Moslem extremist rebellion in Saudi Arabia, escalate the Middle East arms race and disrupt Mideast peace efforts.

Byrd, who had dropped a hint Tuesday that he might vote for the sale, kept his true decision secret until nearly 15 minutes into an hour-long Senate speech on the subject.

Senate Democratic Whip Alan Cranston immediately predicted that Byrd's announcement would stiffen Democrats' opposition and "greatly increases the prospect that this sale will be blocked."

"I regard this as the crucial turning point in the debate," Cranston told the Senate.

Later, Cranston told reporters he now counts 55 votes committed or leaning against the sale, 41 for and 4 unpredictable.

But Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., who opposes the sale, was not so sure.

"It certainly helps, but it's still a tossup," Jackson told a reporter. He said Byrd's decision would make Reagan's lobbying effort much tougher.

The latest Associated Press count, based on senators' publicly stated positions, now shows the Senate 53-37 against the sale with 10 senators undecided.

All but five of the Senate's 47 Democrats say they oppose the sale or, in the case of six, are undecided.

The House rejected the sale 301 to 111 last week, but it goes through unless the Senate also vetoes it with a vote now scheduled for 5 p.m. Wednesday.

The sale includes five Airborne



Sen. Robert Byrd

Warning and Control System radar planes, plus 1,177 Sidewinder missiles, fuel pods and flying tankers to increase the firepower and range of 62 Saudi F-15 jet fighters.

Byrd declared that America's overriding concern in the Middle East should be resolution of the Arab-Israeli dispute, and not the Soviet threat, as Reagan has said.

He said it was true that Soviet-backed states including Libya "are promoting instabilities which could be a primary cause of a major war there."

House stops challenge to leaf price supports

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Federal price supports for tobacco survived a challenge in the House on Wednesday, overcoming arguments that they conflict with the government's policy of discouraging tobacco use.

Nearly a week of intensive lobbying on behalf of the long-standing program ended as the challenge was turned back on a 231-184 vote. A similar attempt was rejected last month in the Senate.

Defenders of the program had argued that the supports do not increase smoking and may actually keep it from increasing by maintaining controls on the amount of tobacco growth.

"There's not one cigarette that is being manufactured, sold and smoked today that will not be manufactured, sold and smoked" if the program is abolished, said Democratic Rep. Charles Whitely of North Carolina, the leading tobacco producing state.

Rep. Bob Shamansky, D-Ohio, who led the challengers, had hoped to capitalize on the House sentiment that dumped federal subsidies last week for peanuts and sugar.

"What we're seeing here is not democracy in action but hypocrisy in action," Shamansky said of the administration's support of the production controls in the face of its free-market philosophy. The administration played no active role in the battle over peanut and sugar supports.

"It is more than ironic; it is absolutely dumb to spend more money on tobacco supports when the federal government is absolutely committed to spending millions (of dollars) on anti-smoking programs," added Rep. Marge Roukema, R-N.J.

But the ranks of the program's defenders have been bolstered by some of President Ronald Reagan's chief allies in the House and by Agriculture Secretary John Block. To solidify their position, Rep. Charlie Rose, D-N.C., the program's leading defender, agreed to back plans that would ensure that the program in the future will cost the taxpayers nothing.

Program defenders, claiming that an end to supports would mean economic disaster to thousands of rural families, countered that without the program tobacco actually would become cheaper and its use encouraged.

"I'm opposed to smoking tobacco for health reasons," said Rep. Neal Smith, D-Iowa. "But this is a control program ... and

we should never release a control program and go for something that increases the consumption of tobacco."

Shamansky, a freshman, also criticized the strict production controls in the program, the same kind of controls overturned by the House for peanut producers. Those restraints limit domestic tobacco production to holders of some 550,000 allotments in southern states and subject others to government fines if they grow the crop.

Block, who was working the Capitol halls Tuesday, continued voicing his support for the tobacco program to House members, primarily citing its minimal cost to the government.

But at the same time he was urging them to back an overall farm bill that represents "a balanced program" for commodity supports in the future. The administration estimates that the House version of the bill as it now stands exceeds budget ceilings over the next four years by up to \$10 billion.

"I wouldn't predict what we would do," Block said of trimming the House plan. "But I think we will still have some influence ... before the final action."

The price of tobacco, the only non-food, non-fiber commodity supported by the government, is maintained through government loans, restrictive acreage allotments and poundage quotas.

Since 1933, direct government costs have totaled about \$57 million, according to official estimates. Shamansky puts the indirect costs at between \$600 million and \$850 million.

The acreage allotments, averaging about 4 acres nationwide, were issued to those growing tobacco in 1933. They have traditionally been handed down from father to son, but now about half are held by people or organizations who lease them to others for up to \$1,000 an acre, officials say.

In recent years, the government has been intensifying medical research into smoking-related diseases and anti-smoking campaigns. Some \$28 million was spent last year on such programs.

Rep. Ike Andrews, D-N.C., said Wednesday that although he was pleased with the vote, the program may be weakened in some respects because of other amendments and other challenges still pending.

"At long last, it looks very good. I feel confident that we no longer have any more serious threats," he said.

"I'm inclined to think now that we'll be able to fend off all of the amendments."

Traditional liberalism seeks to recover after large losses in election of 1980

By KEN SIMAN
DTH Staff Writer

Where have all the liberals gone?

Many liberal stalwarts defeated in 1980 — George McGovern, Birch Bayh and Walter Mondale — are now on the lecture circuit, while the men who defeated them are dismantling many of the liberal programs they advocated while in power.

And even more liberals face strong conservative opposition. The National Conservative Political Action Committee, which worked to defeat several liberal candidates last year, has already targeted 20 senators and many more members of Congress for defeat in next year's mid-

term elections.

Although liberals do face challenges in 1982 and beyond, they are confident that the Reagan economic program, the centerpiece of his administration to date, will fail. Leon Shull, national director of Americans for Democratic Action, the nation's oldest liberal organization, said, "Reagan's program takes from the needy and gives to the greedy.... There's not a snowball's chance in hell of it working."

Former North Carolina congressman Richardson Preyer agreed.

"I don't see how this tooth fairy Kemp-Roth economic program is going to fly," he said, referring to a key aspect of the Reagan economic program.

Although such charges are considered commonplace in the banter of partisan politics, liberal skepticism is shared by Wall Street, which fears that increasing federal deficits will result from Reagan's program of bigger defense spending and reduced taxes. "The new supply-side view is that deficits don't matter," said Arnold X. Moskowitz in a recent Newsweek interview.

A vice president at the investment and securities firm of Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., Moskowitz said: "We think they do. Deficits are simply not the hallmark of good economic management."

Liberals believe the Reagan economic program will be most felt by the middle class, which they say will return to the liberal fold once the impact of the program is felt. "Reagan's trickle-down effect not only won't trickle down to black folk but to working people," said a spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Although much of the population agrees with liberal positions on such social issues as the Equal Rights Amendment, abortion and handgun control, liberal economic programs often are characterized as out of style and in-

adequate in dealing with economic realities.

"The traditional liberal program of spend, spend, spend, tax, tax, tax and regulate, regulate, regulate will be a difficult slogan to run on," said Steve DeAngelo, political director for NCPAC.

Democratic liberals generally can be divided into two fronts. One faction, generally recognized as traditional liberals, is represented by Massachusetts Democrats Sen. Edward Kennedy and Rep. Thomas "Tip" O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, and calls for little retrenchment in the traditional liberal programs.

"I still believe in the commitments we've made to the poor, the elderly, the working people who want to send their children to college, the sick and the handicapped," Kennedy said recently. "There can be no retreat from these basic principles."

Traditional liberalism is "far from dead," Shull said. "The media has a terrible habit of following fashions. The papers were full of stories about the end of Republicanism (after the Goldwater and Ford defeats and former President Richard Nixon's resignation)."

Bill Balthrop, an assistant professor of speech at UNC who is teaching "The Rhetoric of the New Right," said liberals were going through a necessary period of reflection and readjustment. "It's something similar to what conservatives went through after the Goldwater and Nixon disasters. They had to reorganize and came up with new ideas (in 1980)," he said.

But a return to traditional liberalism is increasingly being rejected. James Prothro, chairman of the political science department at UNC, said he thought a new liberalism would emerge as "something different from the New Deal in the sense

See LIBERALS on page 3

Lot attendant shares smiles

By KAREN HAYWOOD
DTH Staff Writer

It's hard to stay in a bad mood around Jasper W. Allen, an attendant from 7:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. Monday-Friday at Chapel Hill's Parking Lot No. 1 behind the NCNB Plaza.

"I feel good, and I pass that on to other people," Allen said, smiling. "Some people are just in a moody spirit all the time, and a lot of them develop a change from coming here to the parking lot."

Allen called to a woman he knew who was walking up Rosemary Street.

"You don't want one (a parking space) walking, do you?" Even the people who seemed to be in the biggest hurry smiled back.

Allen said people always ask him questions — the location of different stores, the best route to get somewhere, how much it costs to park all day.

He said he tried to answer every question as quickly as possible.

"In grade school I had a very strict lady teacher; she used to use the word alertment, which means hasty, speedy," Allen said. "She used to say whenever we went to the board, 'Be able to answer my question as quick as you can,'" Allen said.

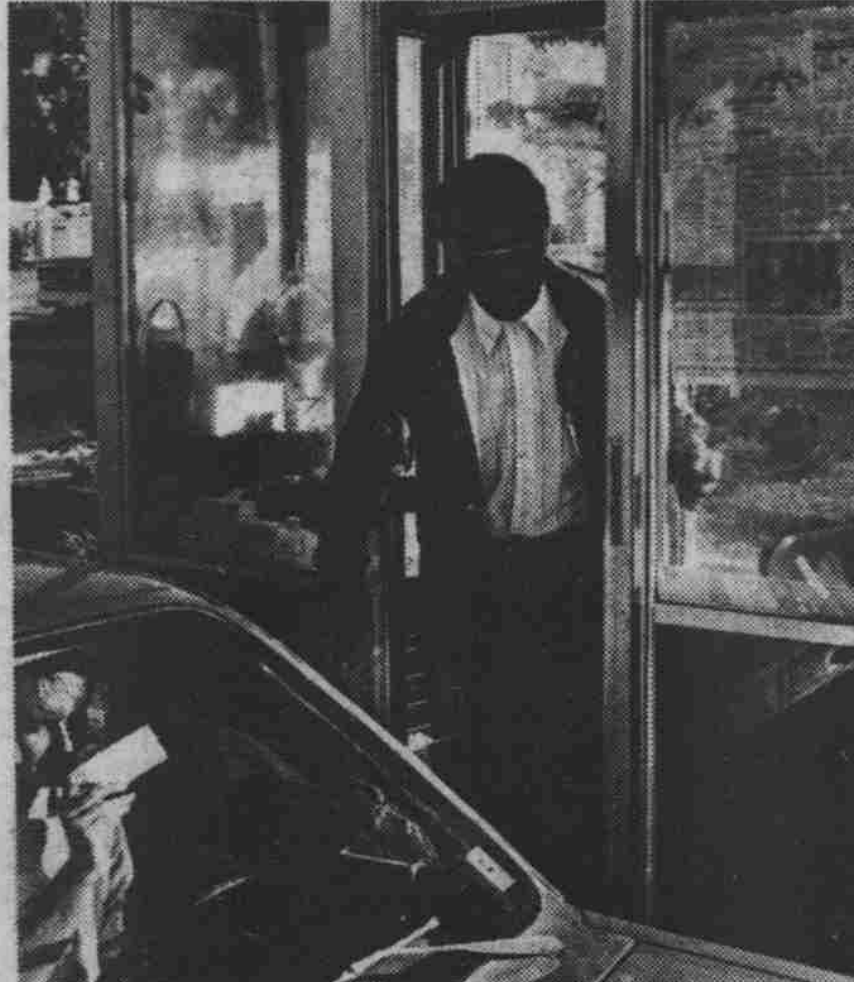
That's the essential in every line of work, he said.

"If someone asks me a question, I'll try to answer it right quick," he said, snapping his fingers.

"Can you tell me where the court office is?" a man asked him. Allen glanced away and then told the man how to get there.

"I'm full of information," he said.

Allen seems to know most of his customers. "People come by (on) certain days, some riding, some walking," he said. "You



Attendant Jasper Allen greets driver ... works in Chapel Hill parking lot

see all sorts of different people here in Chapel Hill from all over the world."

Allen explained why he was so cheerful to the people he meets. "Every one of the people, I come in contact with is somebody's child. If some people weren't nice to mine, it wouldn't have been so easy for them to progress," he said. "It's my little bit that I can contribute."

See ALLEN on page 6

33,000 North Carolinians feel AFDC cuts

By ALAN CHAPPLE
DTH Staff Writer

Nearly 33,000 low-income North Carolinians receiving welfare under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program now receive no or less assistance because of federal budget cuts that went into effect Oct. 1.

Most of the people affected in North Carolina are in families in which the mother works full-time or part-time to help support her children.

The major change in AFDC regulations is that a dependent family, to receive aid, may no longer have a gross income more than 150 percent of the state's standard of need.

John Syria, director of the state's Division of Social Services, said the new regulation did not mean 150 percent of poverty level, but the state's standard of need for AFDC families, which is much lower than the poverty level.

"This will hurt low-income families more in North Carolina and the other southern states because they have always established a lower standard of need than most other states," he said.

Under the state standard for AFDC eligibility, a family of a mother and her child may earn no more than \$250.50 a month and still receive federal assistance. The federal poverty level for a family of this size, however, is \$474 a month.

For a family of four to retain its AFDC eligibility, it cannot earn more than \$315 a month, while the federal poverty level for that family is \$714.

"In addition to this very low gross income limitation, some types of family income will be counted that were not in the past," Syria said. "If a family has a 14-year-old who has a newspaper route and is saving his money for education, this income will now be counted."

Critics of the federal budget cuts to social programs have warned that cutting financial aid to low-income families could be disastrous.

"I think the most devastating change made by Congress in the AFDC program was the elimination of children enrolled in higher education trying to prepare themselves so they will be able to get a good paying job and escape the welfare cycle," said Mary Lineburger, director of eligibility with the Wake County Department of

Social Services.

"It's a shame that most of them will probably have to drop out because they are no longer eligible," she said. New regulations for food stamp eligibility is another federal social program change that now affects low-income families.

The most significant change in the program is a new gross income eligibility standard. Households must have less than the gross income limit of 130 percent of the federal Office of Management and Budget non-farm poverty level.

Under the new regulations, an individual may not earn more than \$467 a month. A family of four cannot earn more than \$916 before taxes and other deductions and still be eligible for food stamps.

Other food stamp regulations will make it difficult for strikers to receive food stamps, as the striker's household must have had a low enough income before the strike to make them eligible.

Another new rule that now affects all food stamp applicants is that boarders are prohibited from participating in the program.