

NCAA Football

Navy 27
Duke 21

Pitt 16
West Virginia 13

Boston College 17
Temple 7

Wake Forest 13
VPI 10

Washington 46
San Diego St. 25

Nebraska 41
Auburn

Clemson 24
Kentucky 6

Florida St. 34
Ohio St. 17

N.C. State 16
Virginia 13

Louisiana St. 24
Florida 13

Army 17
Harvard 13

Appalachian
State 34
The Citadel 17

The Daily Tar Heel

Serving the students and the University community since 1893

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Volume 90, Issue 66

Monday, October 4, 1982

Chapel Hill, North Carolina

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

Chapel Hill crime rate rises in '82

By CHERYL ANDERSON
Staff Writer

Violent crimes of murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault in Chapel Hill increased 16 percent in the first six months of 1982 compared to the same period in 1981, according to the reports from the Chapel Hill Police Department.

Richard Butler, master officer in charge of crime prevention at the Chapel Hill Police Department, said the statistics were not a true representation of Chapel Hill's overall crime rate. "In the past we've had such low statistics," he said.

Figures reported from the Police Department show that during the first six months of 1981, reports of violent crime in Chapel Hill included no murders, eight rapes, 12 robberies and 48 aggravated assaults.

During the first six months of this year one murder, two rapes, 19 robberies and 57 aggravated assaults were reported — a total increase of 16 percent.

Although the increase is greater than the statewide average of 7 percent, "we're still probably below the average," Butler said. Wire reports indicating reported crime in the state's major cities show that Charlotte had the largest increase in total reported crimes with 17 percent. Butler added that he was perplexed as to why the number of violent crimes in Chapel Hill jumped so high this year.

"It's not that we've got a worse group of students; it's not that we have more criminals in (town)," he said. "It's going to take more work to find out why."

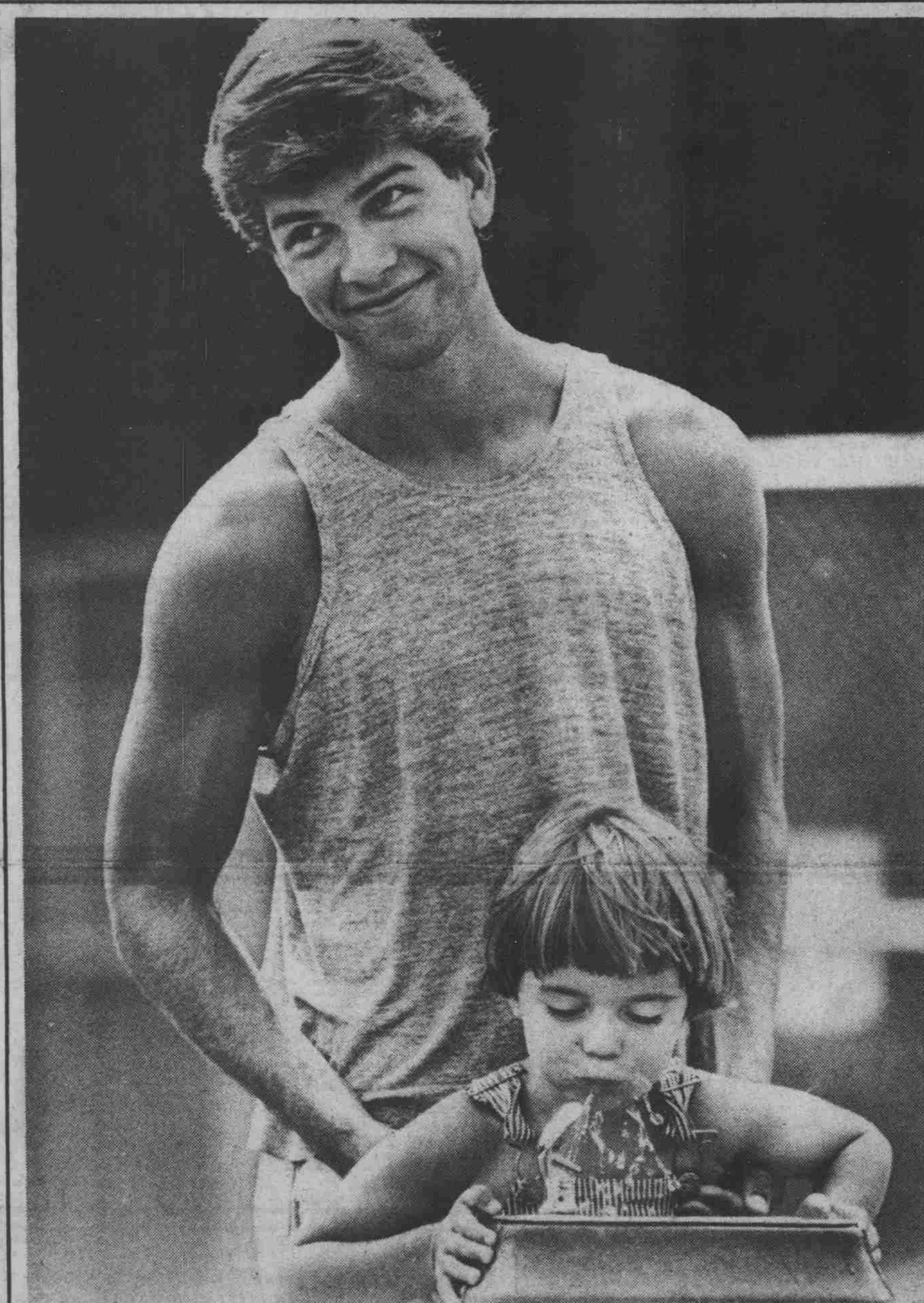
While reports of violent crime in the state rose 7 percent for the same period, total reported crime in the state rose only 2 percent from 1981 to 1982.

"We're disappointed but not alarmed," said L.D. Hyde, Crime Prevention Department director at the N.C. Crime Control and Public Safety Office. While violent crime appears to have increased in the major cities according to statistics, that does not account for the rural areas, Hyde said. And North Carolina is mostly rural, he added.

"Most of the crimes could be prevented if they (people) think ahead of time," he said. Hyde attributed part of the high crime rate in the cities to the large number of people in the cities. When people are crowded together, they are more likely to commit crime, he said.

"There seems to be more crime where people don't know each other well," Hyde said. Also, studies have shown that crime occurs more often in places with more high-rise buildings, he said.

See CRIME on page 4



Helping hands

Alan Haig, a varsity soccer player at Chapel Hill High School, gives 4-year-old Timothy Leaden a lift up to the water fountain during the UNC-UVA soccer match Saturday. They saw the Heels almost upset the Cavs. The game ended in a 0-0 tie.

Manager's salary higher than most

By JOHN CONWAY
Staff Writer

Fact: Chapel Hill's town manager receives a larger annual salary than the city manager of Philadelphia — the fourth largest city in America.

However, such a comparison is misleading when one considers the differences in responsibility and experience between the managers of Chapel Hill and Philadelphia, local officials said.

David Taylor came to Chapel Hill in February 1982, assuming one of the most important and demanding positions in municipal government, according to many political scientists. Taylor was the third town manager hired by the Chapel Hill Town Council in only five years, and member Marilyn Boulton said they (the council) wanted to hire a manager who intended to stay in Chapel Hill.

"We wanted to make sure that we got the type of manager we needed," she said.

Donald Hayman, assistant director of the Institute of Government, said very few people in North Carolina applied for the position of manager because "Chapel Hill has the reputation as a hard city to manage." Taylor was invited by the council to apply for the position after they had reviewed all the applicants, he said.

The council was unanimous in its decision to hire Taylor, finding him the best qualified candidate for the job, Boulton said.

After some debate, the council offered Taylor the position at an annual salary of \$52,000. This figure had to include the incentive for Taylor to leave his 16-year position with Tarboro, which included an annual salary of \$37,398 and the personal use of a town car, she said.

The town paid Taylor's moving expenses from Tarboro to Chapel Hill, but made no arrangements for helping him find a house or arrange financing.

"The council may have felt that it (the salary) was the only way to get someone to come with the housing market the way it is in Chapel Hill," said Elizabeth Pace, personnel specialist for the Institute of Government.

Experience primarily determines how much of an increase a manager will receive in salary above the base figure, UNC professor of political science D.S. Wright said. For each year of experience, it would be reasonable to ask for an additional \$1,000 a year, he said.

"The salary we paid him (Taylor) was not significantly higher than what he was getting there (in Tarboro)," town council member Jonathon Howes said.

The manager of Chapel Hill has some responsibilities that other cities of comparable size might not have, such as the complexity of the town and the high level of citizen involvement, Howes said. Taylor's salary is comparable to the managers of Raleigh and Greensboro, as well as the state's superintendent of schools and high-ranking administrators in the UNC system, he said.

Neither council member Boulton nor Howes could remember any significant public outcry because of the manager's salary.

Taylor's annual salary of \$52,000 is about \$10,000 above the national average for towns with populations between 25,000-50,000. However, the national average makes no account of the experience of the managers surveyed. Taylor has the most experience of any of the nation's managers in towns of comparable size to Chapel Hill.

Annual Salaries of City Managers		
Population: 100,000-350,000		
City	Population	Salary
Charlotte	314,447	\$67,410
Greensboro	155,642	\$58,016
Raleigh	149,771	\$54,405
Winston-Salem	131,885	\$58,412
Durham	100,831	\$52,647
Average Salary	—	\$58,178
National Average	—	\$53,301
Annual Salaries of City Managers		
Population: 25,000-50,000		
Greenville	35,740	\$42,000
Wilson	34,424	\$49,088
Chapel Hill	32,421	\$52,000
Goldboro	31,871	\$43,700
Average Salary	—	\$46,697
National Average	—	\$42,284

*population statistics compiled from U.S. Bureau of Census, 1980 Census.

*salary figures compiled from Municipal Yearbook 1982

Unstoppable

Tar Heels shove aside Tech for 41-0 win

By S.L. PRICE
Assistant Sports Editor

For Georgia Tech, the play summed up the frustration of a team watching its much-vaunted attack sputter and die.

For North Carolina, it demonstrated the unity of a defense that had finally realized its identity — a unity that finally put all those pieces into place.

It happened like this: Tech's Robert Lavette, the ACC's leading rusher prior to Saturday's game, took the handoff from quarterback Jim Bob Taylor and glided right. The Great Blue Wall shifted with him, and Lavette stepped once towards the line and then slowed up. With nowhere to go, Lavette cocked his arm to throw, but all the receivers were blanketed. Bringing the ball back to his side, Lavette searched in vain for a hole and cornerback Greg Poole and linebacker Micah Moon sifted through and cracked him for a loss of four yards.

Lavette finished with 35 yards for the day. Tech's passing game, second in the conference before the 41-0 UNC pasting, garnered only 97 total yards. It wasn't a healthy situation for the Yellow Jackets.

"I'm just sick," said Tech coach Bill Curry. "We honestly thought coming in that we could move the ball on them — but we didn't. We had been moving the ball pretty well in the first half and we thought that even though we were down 14-0 at half, we could come back. We didn't."

North Carolina grabbed that 14-point spread by capitalizing on two crucial Georgia Tech mistakes. The first, an off-target wobbler from Taylor, was easily picked off by free safety Steve Hendrickson and returned 18 yards to the Tech 41. Eight plays later, tailback Ethan Horton sliced through the porous Georgia Tech line for 13 yards and six points. The second mistake, a botched field goal

attempt from 33 yards out, set up the re-emergence of Kelvin Bryant as a working part of the UNC running game.

After sitting out the entire first quarter, Bryant quietly set up at the open of the second quarter behind quarterback Scott Stankavage. He then exploded for two straight first downs, spinning and juking for 16- and 13-yard gains. Five plays later, Bryant surprised everyone when he snatched Stankavage's pitch, moved right and uncorked a 12-yard pass to flanker Mark Smith. Bryant raced for four more yards, and then dove into pay dirt from one yard out.

"This is the best Carolina team I've seen," Curry said. "We couldn't put pressure on Stankavage, either to make him throw hurriedly, or to even get him in a throwing situation."

"But their strength, as far as I could tell, is the defensive line. When they needed a big play, they got it from the defensive line."

And that defensive line, anchored by nose guard Steve Fortson and tackles Jack Parry and William Fuller, kept quarterbacks Taylor and Stu Rogers and Lavette under wraps all day.

Early in the third quarter, third down and five, Taylor faded back to pass. And back. And back. Parry and linebacker Chris Ward hounded Taylor all the way to the Tech 6-yard line before cracking him to the turf.

On Tech's next possession, with the score 24-0 and the Yellow Jackets fading fast, Fortson rumbled through the line, latched onto Taylor and tumbled him down for a 4-yard loss.

The North Carolina defense relentlessly harassed the Tech backfield, to the extent that the Yellow Jackets penetrated Tar Heel territory once all day.

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Science departments get top ratings from recent NAS-sponsored survey

By SCOTT RALLS
Staff Writer

UNC faculty members rank first in reputation among Southeastern universities in biostatistics, chemistry and statistics, according to a study released recently by the National Academy of Sciences.

The study, conducted by a committee of the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, focused on doctoral programs in seven scientific fields. It also revealed UNC faculty members to be second in the Southeast in computer science behind the University of Maryland, and tied for second place in mathematics and geology with the universities of Virginia and South Carolina.

The faculty at the University of Miami received the top ranking in the Southeast for geology; Maryland faculty members were rated highest in mathematics.

In physics, the UNC faculty tied for third in the Southeast in the reputational rankings with Duke and Florida State universities. University of Maryland faculty were ranked first in physics, followed by Johns Hopkins University.

Lyle Jones, chairman of the psychology department at UNC, and Garner Lindsey, director of the Center for Advanced Study in Behavioral Sciences in Stanford, Calif., served as co-chairmen of the study committee.

Jones said last week that the reputa-

tional rankings were only a part of the overall study, which was divided into six different categories — program size, characteristics of graduates, reputation of the department and its faculty, university library size and research support and publications.

"The study was directed toward the quality of students who get the Ph.D. in the respective departments," Jones said. "One would hope that a department which had an excellent faculty and strong Ph.D.s would also have an excellent undergraduate program, and that has been the tradition here at Chapel Hill."

Jones also said that if Maryland had not been considered a Southeastern state, the UNC faculty would have been ranked highest in the Southeast in scientific fields. UNC Chancellor Christopher C. Fordham III said he was extremely pleased by the study's findings.

"I think it is another expression of the fact that we have a superb and outstanding faculty," he said. "It is the premiere faculty in the Southeast."

Fordham said he was also pleased that the senior UNC professors cited in the study also taught undergraduate students.

"There is a concerted effort to see that the ratio of senior and junior professors for undergraduate students is balanced," he said.

About 228 universities across the country and 5,000 faculty members participated in the faculty evaluations.

A similar faculty reputation survey conducted in 1969 showed that the four UNC departments included in the 1982 survey — chemistry, geology, physics and mathematics — all showed significant improvement, Jones said.

The chemistry program showed the most improvement, ranking fourth among all chemistry programs in the nation in improvement of rated quality of program faculty. Geology also showed considerable gains, followed closely by mathematics and physics, he said.

On a national scale, the faculty reputation of the UNC biostatistics program ranked second among the 12 biostatistics programs rated, topped only by the University of Washington. The UNC statistics program ranked fifth among all statistics programs in the country, behind Stanford, the University of California at Berkeley, the University of Chicago and the University of Washington.

UNC chemistry ranked 18th out of 145 chemistry programs in the United States, and seventh among the nation's state universities.

The UNC program in computer science ranked 16th out of the 57 computer science programs in the nation, the UNC program in mathematics ranked 35th out of 114 programs, physics ranked 37th out of 118 programs and geology was 45th out of 91 programs.

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