

Reagan asks Congress for federal spending freeze

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Reagan asked Congress Tuesday night for standby tax boosts and a selective freeze on federal spending, to within 5 percent of the current budget, to curb spiraling deficits he deemed "a clear and present danger to the basic health of our Republic."

He called for provisional income and energy tax increases that could take effect Oct. 1, 1985, if his freeze is approved, the economy recovers and the deficit keeps going up anyhow.

"America is on the mend," declared the president in a State of the Union address which outlined several midterm shifts in an economic course

that has produced the record flood of red ink. His spending limits would apply to the total budget — sparing defense. The 5 percent overall increase is designed to take account of inflation.

The president was greeted by a two-minute standing ovation as he strode down the center aisle of the House and began the speech to a joint session of Congress and a nationwide broadcast audience.

Reagan proposed an outright freeze on most domestic spending programs, with no inflation allowance. He said federal pay and retirement benefits, both military and civilian, should be frozen for one year, and cost of living increases in Social Security, veterans benefits and the like

should be delayed for six months.

To deal with the highest unemployment rate in more than 40 years, he proposed a six-month extension of unemployment compensation for those who have exhausted their benefits, tax credits for employers who hire the long-term unemployed, additional job training funds, and a below-minimum wage for teen-agers hired for summer jobs.

He asked for a 1 percent surcharge on taxable income and an excise tax on domestic and imported oil.

The tax increases would be levied as of Oct. 1, 1985 only if the deficit is projected to exceed 2.5

percent of the gross national product — and only if the economy is growing, not in recession.

Faced with a deficit now estimated at more than \$200 billion for the current fiscal year, the president's "standby tax" would raise between \$40 billion and \$50 billion a year from fiscal 1986 through 1988 if needed to curb the flow of red ink.

Reagan's own budget for fiscal 1984, due early next week, is expected to forecast a deficit of \$188 billion.

It was a speech that one of the president's key congressional allies, Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker, R-Tenn., said reflected "some surprises" and shifts in a program that has fallen far

short of the economic boom and spending balance the president promised to the voters of 1980.

In a slickly produced, 28-minute television show, the Democratic Party said tax reform, lower interest rates, cutting "reckless defense spending" and the federal deficit are the keys to stopping a slide "backwards toward catastrophe."

Hours before Reagan's appearance, 162 demonstrators were arrested for refusing to leave the Capitol's rotunda after they read "A People's State of the Union Address." That message declared: "Millions of us are homeless. That is the State of the Union."

UNC service aids students in job search

By LISA PULLEN
Staff Writer

Six months after its birth, the Student Part-Time Employment Service seems to be an unequivocal success.

Since Student Government initiated SPTES last July, more than 700 students have found jobs through the service. Of the hundreds of jobs that employers have listed with the service, only 43 have gone unfilled, said SPTES director Paul Parker.

The service's success in placing students in jobs — a placement rate of more than 85 percent, Parker said — led to an article in a national collegiate publication last October featuring the UNC service.

Since then, the phones have not stopped ringing and the letters have not stopped coming, SPTES officials said.

"It works so well that people are writing to us asking how to set up their own," Parker said.

In fact, response has been so great, that Parker wrote and copyrighted a \$5 procedures manual advising others how to set up a similar service. More than 75 universities have requested copies of the manual, Parker said.

The icing on the cake came last week when the UNC Department of Student Affairs granted the employment service's request to become a campus organization independent of Student Government.

This independence will establish the employment service as a permanent organization and not one "subject to the whims of any student body president," Parker said.

SPTES grew out of a campaign promise made by Student Body President Mike Vandenberg last spring to centralize job opportunity information on campus. Operating on a budget of \$1,500 — mostly for phone expenses — the service is staffed by 24 members of Student Government's liaison service.

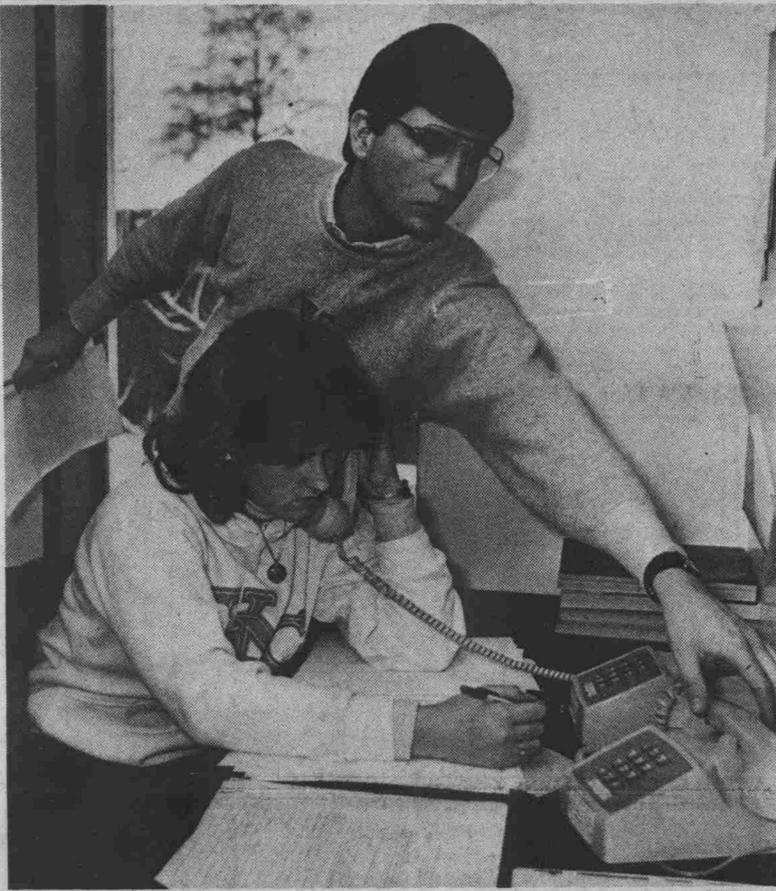
The service contacts area employers and invites them to list available jobs and their requirements with the service. The information is then made available to student job seekers, who are responsible for following up on leads on their own.

"The basic principle behind it is a good filing system," Parker said. "It's easy, but it works."

Part of the service's success can be attributed to the credibility it has gained among local employers, Parker said.

"They call us and act as if we have been around forever," he said. "It seems that we have a reputation."

After contacting 900 employers at the beginning of the fall semester, SPTES produced a listing with more



Paul Parker, head of new student job service, and Lee Lutzman phones ... program successful in helping seniors land jobs after graduation

than 600 jobs, Parker said. Jobs range from employment opportunities with fast food chains to research positions at UNC and Research Triangle Park.

The service also has taken much of the headache out of job seeking for students.

"Most people don't know where to go," Parker said. "For the most part it had been a word-of-mouth thing on campus."

Students also save time contacting employers on their own, Parker said.

"You're not just looking for any job, you can look for what you're interested in."

David Johnson, a senior biology major from Denver, N.C., agreed.

"I wanted something that wouldn't take a lot of time and would give me a little spending money,"

Johnson said. Johnson is doing yard work and distributing material for the Association of MBA Executives.

Ben Beall, a freshman chemistry major from Charlotte, found a production job at a glassware firm within minutes of visiting SPTES.

"I happened to be there when the job came in," Beall said. "I called them right back and went right out there because they needed someone immediately."

Michelle Woodburn, a senior journalism major from Winston-Salem, got a job in Wilson Library through the service. She said she was pleased with the service.

"There were a lot of job listings and there was variety," she said. "I was impressed."

Fee referendum killed by CGC

By CHARLES ELLMAKER
Staff Writer

Authorization for a referendum to increase the Student Activity Fee was effectively killed in the Campus Governing Council Tuesday night because a quorum was not present when the vote was taken.

Just as they neared a vote authorizing a student referendum to raise the Student Activity Fee by \$1.25 per student per semester, CGC Finance Committee member Dan Bryson (District 18) blocked any further action on the bill by leaving the meeting. Only 13 members were left — less than the required quorum.

In order for the fee increase referendum to appear on the Feb. 8 ballot, students will have to gather about 2,200 student signatures in favor of the ballot.

Bryson had successfully amended the referendum bill to give the students the chance to raise their fees, to lower them or to keep them at the present level.

But his amendment was later removed, prompting him to kill the amendment by leaving the meeting.

If the students could vote on an increase, then they also should be able to vote for a decrease, Bryson argued during the meeting.

But other CGC members expressed concern that lowering student fees would unnecessarily injure groups such as the Carolina Union and *The Daily Tar Heel* that are heavily dependent on student fees.

And Student Body President Mike Vandenberg said that three choices on the referendum could lead to a runoff referendum in which students had only the choices of raising or lowering the student fees.

To satisfy those CGC members in favor of offering a decrease in fees, Finance Committee member Lori Dostal (District 5) pointed out that rejecting a fee increase was like advocating a fee decrease because of deflation.

Students voted not to increase student fees last year.

In other action, the CGC authorized a referendum to clarify the responsibilities of the Student Body President concerning student initiative and review, clauses in the Student Constitution which give the students the right to force a referendum on any act that would fall under the jurisdiction of the CGC.

The student initiative issue was brought into play this semester when 2,900 students signed a petition to force a vote on whether to fund the Student Government Spring Concert. That referendum will not be held because Vandenberg never approved the bill and petition necessary to hold it.

Under the revised clause, the Student Body President "must," rather than "shall," direct that a student referendum be held if he determines the petition and bill to be in good order. In addition, a limit of five days was placed on the time in which the president had to make a decision.

In a third referendum bill, the CGC authorized a referendum that would give the Student Supreme Court the responsibility to define "political" and "religious" for student group funding purposes. The CGC may not fund group programs if those funds will be used for religious or political uses, a rule which raised much debate in the CGC's budget process last spring.

The CGC also rejected an effort to hold a referendum to determine if minority race and sex representation in the CGC should be abolished. At present, at least two members from both the majority and minority races, as well as at least two members from both sexes, must be representatives on the CGC.

In other business, the CGC postponed a

See CGC on page 2

Calls for more action

UNC law graduate fights for civil rights

• Third in a five-part series on prominent UNC alumni.

By KAREN FISHER
Staff Writer

Julius L. Chambers had straight A's at the UNC School of Law in 1961. The same year, he was named editor-in-chief of the *North Carolina Law Review*, a position given to the highest ranking member of the senior law class.

He was selected to the Order of the Coif, the Legal Honorary Society and the Order of the Golden Fleece.

But Chambers was not invited to attend dances held by the law school; nor was he accepted into either of UNC's two legal fraternities, although he applied for membership soon after enrollment.

The first of his race to edit the *North Carolina Law Review*, Chambers was one of five blacks attending the law school.

"I don't look upon myself as any sort of star or shining example," he told *The Charlotte Observer* in 1961. "But I would hope that anything I achieve could be shown as proof to others of my race as well as the white race that Negroes can achieve these things."

Anything he could achieve has proved to be a lot. After graduating in 1962 with a Bachelor of Law degree, Chambers spent a year teaching at the Columbia University School of Law, while earning his Master of Law degree.

In 1963, Chambers became the first legal intern with the NAACP Legal Defense Fund and worked on civil rights cases in four states.

Chambers set up practice in Charlotte in 1964. In 1965 he handled more than 50 civil rights cases and was a key figure in the fight to desegregate Charlotte's schools.

He gained national recognition for his successful handling of *Swann vs. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education*, which was argued before the U.S. Supreme Court.

In November 1965, Chambers was appointed U.S. Commissioner for the Western District of North Carolina.

Success, however, had as its price more than hard work and long hours. While Chambers fought for civil rights, his office and records were burned, and his home and car were bombed.

"We must accept this type of practice from those less in control of their faculties," Chambers said at the time. Looking back, he has seen positive change as a result of not giving up. "Despite those incidents, I think that the effort to try to improve opportunities for minorities in the state were worth it," he said in a phone interview last week.

"The state has changed tremendously since 1962," Chambers said, citing examples of civil rights legislation.

Chambers is currently president of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, whose purpose is to "provide some legal assistance and funding for claimants who feel their rights are being denied because of race or color." He must travel four or five days a month, which he said is hard on his wife and two children.

Chambers just finished teaching a three-week seminar at Harvard University's law school called "Racial Discrimination and Civil Rights." He also has taught at the law schools of Columbia University, the University of Virginia and the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1977 Chambers resigned from his position on the UNC board of Governors to protest the board's response to HEW's guidelines for a new desegregation plan.

He said he hoped the situation at UNC had changed since 1977, but said even though the percentage of blacks enrolled at UNC has increased, he really did not know.

"In connection with race relations, I still think that minorities have extreme difficulty in obtaining equal opportunities in basically every walk of life... and I would like to see that situation addressed and remedied, so that everybody would have an opportunity for a chance in life," he said.

"We see a number of problems today that wreck the American dream for everyone."

The Reagan administration has been a disappointment to Chambers. It has "such limited appreciation for the problems of the poor, the problems of the middle class and particularly the problems of blacks and other minorities," he said.



Julius L. Chambers

Chambers first became interested in law when his father tried to obtain a lawyer and could not, Chambers said he saw a great need for lawyers for people in similar situations.

Civil rights have come a long way since Chambers attended elementary school in Mount Gilead, N.C., in a clapboard schoolhouse with no library and no indoor plumbing. The most important thing in his life today? "To continue with efforts to improve the quality of life for blacks and whites in the state."

Ives proposes changes in race for CAA president

By SCOTT BOLEJACK
Staff Writer

Brad Ives, a freshman political science and economics major from Brevard, announced his candidacy for the Carolina Athletic Association presidency Tuesday.

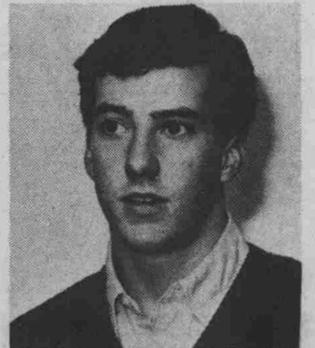
"I think there is a need for more student involvement in athletics here at UNC," Ives said. "And as president I would give the students a very strong voice in athletic affairs."

Ives said he wanted to emphasize the spirit-building role of Homecoming. "The whole idea of Homecoming is to build spirit, behind the team and show them that we support them," he said.

Ives has proposed a tentative schedule of events for Homecoming week, ending with the Carolina-Clemson game on Nov. 5.

"On Thursday, Nov. 3, there will be an all-campus party with a well-known local band," Ives said. "Friday afternoon there will be a parade on Franklin Street with an improved float contest."

"Friday night I'd like to have a good old-fashioned pep rally with some well-known national entertainer — preferably a comedian. I'd also consider using the band and the cheerleaders if we could."



Brad Ives

Elections '83

Ives said he would like to have UNC President William C. Friday, Athletic Director John Swofford and football coach Dick Crum attend the pep rally and "get the crowd riled up."

With regard to ticket distribution, Ives said he would like to see changes made for both football and basketball games.

Ives said he planned to propose a campus referendum which would allow students to choose how game tickets

would be distributed. "It would let students decide their own fate," he said. "After all, it (the CAA) is an organization for the students."

Block seats could be divided into two groups, Ives proposed: "A" blocks, or choice seating, and "B" blocks, or other seating. Groups who got "B" blocks or no blocks at all one week would be drawn first for "A" blocks the next week.

In addition, most distribution days for basketball tickets would be moved to weekends so students would not miss so many classes, he said. "We're here to learn and support our teams."

The fact that he is a freshman should not be a negative factor in the campaign, Ives said.

"I'm interested, dedicated and if elected, I'll do a good job," he said. "I think I have a lot of good ideas. I want to make sure we support all of the teams."

Ives is a Morehead scholar, a model United Nations representative and a 1982 graduate of the N.C. School of Science and Mathematics.