

The Daily Tar Heel

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Face off

The UNC Ice Hockey Club will take to the ice against Duke tonight at 8:45 p.m. at the Daniel Boone Rink in Hillsborough.

Weather

Partly cloudy today with high in the mid 50s. Cloudy tonight and Friday with a 60 percent chance of rain. Low Friday in the low 40s, high in the mid 50s.

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Modest Tar Heels blast Deacons, 100-63

By FRANK KENNEDY
Assistant Sports Editor

If modesty is something that takes years to develop, then the North Carolina Tar Heels have been practicing since birth. The mood in the UNC locker room after Thursday night's overwhelming 100-63 defeat of usually troublesome Wake Forest was one of surprising calm, appearing almost as if the Tar Heels had once again narrowly fended off another ACC opponent in the closing seconds. If there was any exuberance displayed by the Tar Heels in the form of high-fives, cheers and self-congratulations after the game, the press certainly couldn't see it.

Perhaps that was because Thursday's game had been a foregone conclusion by halftime, when UNC held a commanding 41-23 lead. For the most part, the Tar Heels were tired, thinking about hot showers and getting the interviews over with. And amidst this calm there was modesty, for the Tar Heels were not about to admit the obvious just yet. The obvious is, of course, that there is no better team in America right now. No one. UNC cleared that up.

"Everyone concentrated well and we executed well on defense," center Brad Daugherty said, shunning questions that labeled the Tar Heels as the perfect team. "We have many weaknesses, and I'm sure we'll see several areas we can improve on when we look at the films.

"We're not gelling really well, not just yet," he said. So if the Tar Heels, who are now 15-0 overall and 6-0 in the ACC (their best start since 1957), haven't gelled yet, then what will the real UNC basketball team be like when it finally gets its game together?

"Hey, we haven't won anything yet," senior forward Matt Doherty responded when asked if this is the greatest UNC team ever. "If we think we can't play even better than we did tonight, then we don't have anything more to shoot for."

The biggest mystery Thursday, aside from UNC's low-key approach to the outcome, was the outcome itself. If any team is usually capable of beating the Tar Heels on their home turf, it's Carl Tracy's Demon Deacons. Just two years ago, the Deacs put the first black mark on No. 1 UNC by rallying from 22-9 deficit to stop UNC after its 13-0 start.

And, just eight days before this game, the Deacons crushed Duke by 31 points.

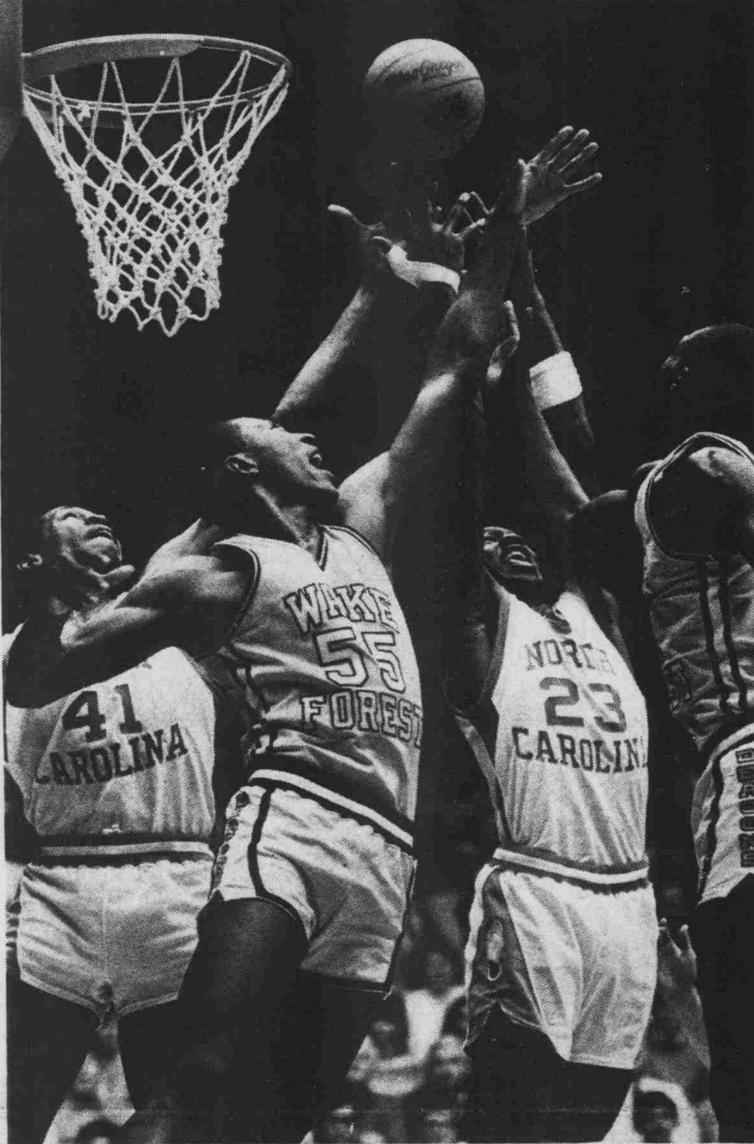
"We didn't think it was going to be like this," UNC coach Dean Smith said. "I think this is the best we've played all year. Our defense held them to four points in the first 10 minutes and I think that set the tempo for the game.

"We were a little cautious at the first of the second half," Smith said. "I reminded them of the Virginia game last week and last year's Virginia game and they really played with a little more intensity."

This wasn't Virginia, but rather a Wake team that is now 1-4 in the ACC and chasing N.C. State for last place in the league. "It looks like we came over to watch Carolina play," Tracy said. "This can happen easily. You start off tentatively, things get worse. You can't do that against a team like this."

Michael Jordan, who displayed the best of his All-American talents, had a much more concise summation. "We played a

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UNC's All-American duo Sam Perkins and Michael Jordan were the clear winners against Wake's scoring machines, Anthony Teachey (55) and Kenny Green (right).

Reagan seeks to stem deficit

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Reagan declared in an election-year State of the Union address Wednesday night that "America is back, standing tall," and sought constitutional power to trim spending and stem the federal deficit without raising taxes.

Hours after engaging House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill in a bitter exchange over policy in the Middle East, Reagan told a joint session of Congress he is determined to keep American forces in Lebanon because the United States must never be turned away by "state-sponsored terrorism."

Reagan asked congressional leaders to join him in developing a "down payment" on the federal deficit by enacting "some of the less contentious spending cuts" he already has proposed and by closing tax loopholes. But he rejected a major tax boost as a "Band-aid to cure an illness that has been coming on for half a century."

The president proposed one costly new item — a permanent manned space station, costing \$8 billion over 10 years, "to develop our next frontier."

He asked for a constitutional amendment to give him "line-item" authority to veto selected congressional projects without killing entire money bills — a power long sought hand always denied his predecessors. He repeated his support for a so-called balanced-budget amendment that would make it more difficult for Congress to approve red-ink spending. Reagan's own budget plan, due next week, is expected to carry a deficit of \$180 billion.

The president said his administration would later propose a total overhaul of the federal tax code in "an historic reform for fairness, simplicity and incentives for growth." His timetable called for Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan to draw up recommendations by December — a month after the election.

Reagan was greeted by the traditional standing ovation upon his arrival in the House chamber at 9:01 p.m. EST. But

Democrats sat on their hands until they punctuated with a cheer his statement that "we must bring federal deficits down." They roared even louder when he added: "How we do that makes all the difference."

The president's visit to the Capitol was marked by the tightest security measures ever witnessed there. While Reagan spoke, his wife, Nancy, watched from the gallery. House and Senate members, the Cabinet and diplomats were seated in the chamber. The diplomatic corps arrived en masse aboard buses, as part of the security precautions.

In words directed to Soviet leaders, Reagan said "there is only one sane policy, for your country and mine, to preserve our civilization in this modern age: A nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought."

Negotiations to reduce medium- and long-range U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons were broken off by the Soviets following the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe. Reagan said the superpowers' arsenals were intended to make sure neither uses the weapons. He asked: "Would it not be better to do away with them entirely?"

He called on the nation to unite "to keep America free, secure and at peace in the '80s," and said that it is now "safer, stronger, and more secure in 1984 than before. We can now move with confidence to seize the opportunities for peace, and we will."

With Republicans as well as Democrats sharply critical of his failure to close the gap between spending and income, and an upcoming budget plan that will include a near-record \$180 billion deficit, Reagan turned to the leaders of the House and Senate to begin negotiations on a plan to reduce the deficit.

Reagan, who has been unable to achieve half of the spending cuts he has sought, said that some changes in the tax laws and passage of "some of the less contentious spending cuts still pending before Congress" could cut the deficit by about \$100 billion over three years.

Medlin declares candidacy for Student Body President

By DICK ANDERSON
Staff Writer

Chip Medlin, a junior history major from Kinston, has announced his candidacy for student body president.

"The success that Hugh Reckshun had last year inspired me to enter the candidacy," Medlin said. "It showed me that students were disenchanted with their student government. I sympathize with them. For the past year I've had the opportunity to watch student government from the outside — from the average student's point of view.

'84 elections

"When you're part of the Suite C crowd, you know what's going on because you're there everyday. But they don't effectively communicate things back to the students. This needs to be improved. I offer a fresh perspective on student government," he said.

If elected, Medlin said he would restructure the cabinet to avoid overtaxing student government with unimportant issues. "We need to answer existing questions, such as student apathy and 'What do you do for me?' before tackling new problems," he said.

A second area where Medlin said there was room for improvement was in the relationship between students and the town of Chapel Hill. "It seems that I come back to Chapel Hill each fall and find that the town council has passed some type of ordinance affecting students, such as noise control or public consumption," Medlin said. "If we're to be affected by the town's laws, then we should have some say-so in how these laws are made."

On the subject of dormitory telephone service, Medlin said that "student government can't force the issue one way or the other. The existing phones will be taken out at the end of spring, and modular jacks will be installed. For now, students on campus will be treated just like regular phone customers." A change such as a CENTREX or SPRINT system



Chip Medlin

would take considerable time and research, he said.

"We're going to be relaxed and have fun with this campaign, but there's a serious need for student government to do something for the students," Medlin said.

Medlin, president of Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity, was a Campus Governing Council representative for two years and has served on numerous committees.

Women faculty earn less than men

By CINDY PARKER
Staff Writer

Women's salaries at the full-professor level at UNC averaged \$6,600 less than those of their male counterparts in 1982-83, but University officials say the gap is closing.

Male professors earned an average salary of \$43,000, with females at the same level earning \$36,400, according to a 1982-83 report compiled by the National Center for Education Statistics. The study indicates that the higher the rank, the larger the difference between the salaries of male and female faculty members. UNC assistant professors average \$24,500 if they are male and \$22,500 if they are female — a difference of \$2,000.

Jeffrey H. Orleans, special assistant to UNC President William C. Friday, attributes most of the salary differences to seniority.

"The faculty members who were hired 10 or 15 years ago were almost exclusively men," Orleans said. "What creates the gap in average salaries is the fact that there are predominantly male educators at higher ends."

The data, published last week in the Chronicle of Higher Education, revealed that the aggregate average salary of women in the top three professional ranks nationwide was \$23,487, while the men in those ranks averaged \$29,001. The average salaries of female full professors, associate professors and assistant professors were lower than those of males in every state, the survey shows.

"Studies such as this are misleading," said Harold G. Wallace, UNC acting Affirmative Action officer. The statistics from a single year fail to show the progress being made, he said.

"We still have a gap, but we're working hard to close that gap. Relatively speaking, we've made progress."

Eventually, male and female salaries will be the same, Wallace said. The gap has closed over the past 15 years, and as women attain higher-level positions in the UNC system, the difference will narrow.

"You can't compare averages and get an accurate picture of the situation," Orleans said. The faculty members who have been with the University for several years earn more than those who have been recently hired, he said.

The study shows that the gap in North Carolina is smaller than in all but 13 other states. The average female educator in N.C. colleges and universities — both public and private — earned \$4,000 less than her male counterpart in 1982-83, as opposed to a national gap of \$5,514, according to the study.

The salary gap is smaller at two UNC system schools. The average salaries of women at UNC-Greensboro is higher than those of men in all three professional ranks. According to the study, women at the full-professor level at UNC-G earn an average of \$36,800, while men at the same level earn \$36,600. The only level at UNC-G where men earn more than women is instructor. Instructors at UNC-G earn an average salary of \$17,700 if they are female and an average of \$18,700 if they are male.

Female professors at N.C. A&T State University in Greensboro earn average salaries of \$30,200, while their male counterparts average \$30,400, a difference of only \$200, the report said. Women at A&T earn an average of \$200 more than men at the associate-professor level.

The study showed a different situation at Wake Forest University in Winston-Salem, where full professors earn an

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Hough says missile conflict overblown

By WAYNE THOMPSON
Staff Writer

U.S. introduction of Cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe has increased the chances of war from one in fifty thousand to one in twenty-five thousand, a Duke University political science professor said Wednesday night.

But, Gerald Hough, a noted Kremlinologist at Duke and the Brookings Institution, said the public image of President Reagan as a warmonger was false.

Hough spoke before about 75 people in Dey Hall as part of "Great Decisions '84," sponsored by the UNC Office of International Programs.

"He's not as dangerous as his rhetoric suggests," Hough said of Reagan. "He's from the right wing of the Republican party and he holds the old isolationist attitude.

"It's the idea that if we build enough rockets and ships, we can have a safe island," he said. The effectiveness of Reagan's strategy of building up the U.S. as a "Fortress America" depends on where, and on what countries, it is applied, he said.

"If you invade Grenada or Nicaragua...the Soviets aren't going to get their hands in it," Hough said. "In Libya, the Soviet Union has gone out of its way to not have a

commitment," he said.

Hough also dispelled Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's warning of a Soviet attack on Western Europe with conventional forces. "Europe is quite stable," Hough said. "The Soviets don't even have any interest in Western Europe."

Despite the stability of these sites of East-West confrontation, Hough said the introduction of the Pershing and Cruise missiles had made diplomatic relations between the superpowers "pathological" and unpredictable.

Hough attributed the current stalemate in the Geneva arms talks to two events: the introduction of Soviet SS-20 missiles in Eastern Europe in the mid-70s, and the arms buildup of the United States under President Reagan.

The United States and the Soviet Union had an informal agreement to keep the number of nuclear warheads on both sides to 650 throughout the '60s and the early '70s, he said. Then the USSR made what Hough called "one of the greatest blunders of the '70s" by secretly replacing their old SS-4 and SS-5 missiles with the more accurate SS-20s targeted at Eastern Europe.

"I kept saying, 'You're scaring the West half to death,'" Hough told Russian political scientists during visits to the Soviet Union. "They said, 'We're giving you an incentive to come to

the bargaining table.'"

The parallels of the Soviets' rationale for the SS-20 with Reagan's strategy with the Cruise and Pershing IIs drew laughter from the audience of students and faculty.

Hough said the Reagan strategy would not work.

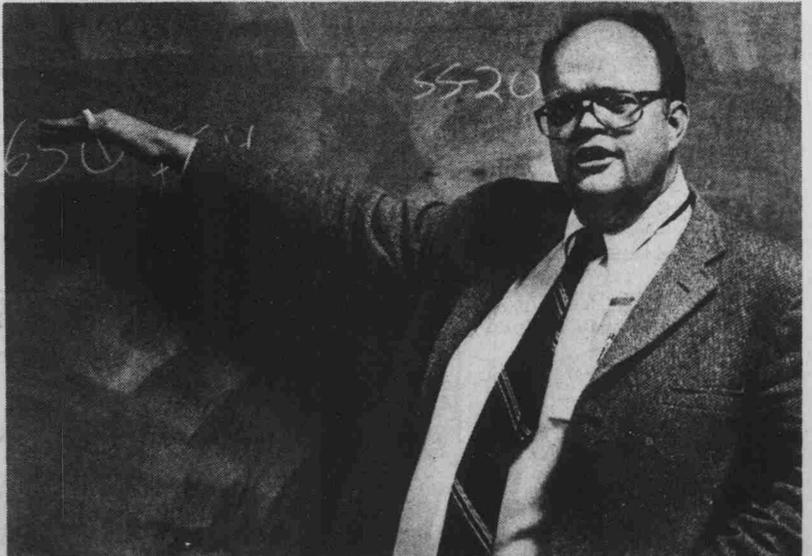
"If this administration thinks the Pershings and Cruise are going to bring the Soviets to the bargaining table, they're engaging in some enormous wishful thinking," he said, adding that the U.S. resolve has already backfired in Lebanon.

Hough said what he saw as the solution to the Lebanon fallout in the U.S. — the withdrawal of Marines and entry of a U.N. peacekeeping force — was impossible with the current state of relations.

Hough explained the attitude of the Soviet government toward U.S. deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe.

"We could hit Moscow and all their missiles would be sitting there, because the leader who has the authority to push the button would be dead and there would be no warning. Why should they help us get out of our mess in Lebanon?"

"Their (the Soviet Union's) purpose in the Middle East now is to make life as difficult for (us) as possible," Hough said.



Gerald Hough, Duke political science professor, spoke in Dey Hall Wednesday night about the U.S.-U.S.S.R. conflict over nuclear missiles.