

Cool
The temperature will be higher on Thursday with no chance of rain. Temperatures will be in the middle to upper 50s today with lows in the 20s tonight.

The Daily Tar Heel

Serving the students and the University community since 1893
Wednesday, March 23, 1977, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Plays
Chapel Hill plays hit the big time in New York and Washington. For these success stories turn to page 4.

Volume No. 84, Issue No. 117

Please call us: 933-0245

Tar Heels win, fans have fun, cleanup begins

By MIKE WADE
Staff Writer

When Tar Heel sports teams win big games, Larry L. Trammel and company lose. But he takes it with a smile. Trammel, superintendent of the University grounds department, will tell you that's a good attitude to have when you're responsible for cleaning up all the toilet paper, computer cards, confetti and beer cans that go along with a big victory.

Trammel says the main problem victory celebrations cause for the grounds department is additional litter. Normally, the department has four employees working full time to pick up litter on campus, and even without the added mess of a victory celebration, it's a huge job. "In a normal day's run, it's all these individuals can do," Trammel said.

But when students roll toilet paper into the trees after a big win, a big job becomes bigger. In addition to four full-time cleanup employees, Trammel has to assign other department people to help with litter pickup.

One of these is a professional tree climber who carries a long cane pole with him up into the taller trees to remove the paper. After massive roll jobs like the one following Carolina's victory over Notre Dame last week, the tree climber and a helper on the ground work for almost eight days to clear the mess.

When such a mess occurs, Trammel says some other responsibilities of the department have to wait. "We just stop work that we need to be doing," he says. Trammel adds that cleaning up toilet paper is extremely time-consuming, especially if it rains before his employees can get to it. In addition to the tree climber, it takes 20 men working six hours to cover the 650 acres of campus, he said.

Trammel takes a philosophical attitude about the cleanups. He says that, being realistic, he probably would indulge in a little toilet-paper throwing himself if he were a student and didn't realize the extent of the problems it caused, although he emphasized that he definitely doesn't want to encourage it.

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Computer cards blanket the sidewalk and rolls of toilet paper cover the trees after the Carolina victory over Kentucky Saturday. The mess means extra work for the grounds department, says Larry Trammel, department superintendent.

Carter sends election reforms to Congress

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Carter sent Congress a package of election law reforms Tuesday that included instant voter registration, taxpayer financing of congressional elections and abolition of the Electoral College.

The cornerstone of the Carter package allows persons to show up at polling places and vote in federal elections without prior registration. A person would only have to meet constitutional requirements of age and citizenship and have a driver's license or other acceptable identification.

Backers said it would boost sagging voter participation in elections, while critics charged it would mainly benefit Democrats and encourage voter fraud, making it possible for individuals to vote several times.

Vice President Walter Mondale said fraud will be discouraged since the bill imposed fines of \$10,000 and a 10-year jail term for such acts.

Mondale, carrying out his first legislative assignment for the White House, unveiled the package at a news conference where universal registration was backed by a group of 12 congressional leaders including House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and four liberal Republicans.

"The main objective of universal registration is to overcome the disgrace and the scandal of the shockingly low voter participation in elections," Mondale said.

Carter provided legislation only for universal registration. Bills already under consideration are acceptable to the White House in the other areas, he said.

The other proposals were:

- A constitutional amendment abolishing the Electoral College and providing for the direct election of the President. If Gerald Ford had received about 10,000 more votes in Hawaii and Ohio, he would have been elected, even though Carter was the popular winner by 2 million votes.

- Extension of public financing of elections to House and Senate races starting in 1978. Carter left the specifics to Congress.

- A number of revisions in the presidential campaign subsidies law, including increasing the amount a candidate must first raise himself to qualify for matching federal funds for primary races.

- Liberalizing the present ban on federal government workers participating in campaigns and running for office.

Carter proposed that the government spend \$48 million every two years to encourage states to adopt universal registration—and to pay for extra state costs of the program.

States would be required to provide instant voter registration in federal elections but could maintain other standards for state and local elections.

Four states—Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota and Maine—have similar laws, and rank among the top five in percentage of voter turnout.

Nearly 70 million eligible Americans failed to vote in 1976. Mondale said studies show that the 53 per cent turnout could be increased 10 to 15 per cent with universal registration.

Carolina Blue Day set for pregame festivities

By WILL WILSON
Staff Writer

To help chase away those "I didn't win a ticket" blues, the UNC cheerleaders and marching band are staging a pep rally Thursday night at Granville Towers as the culmination of "Carolina Blue Day."

As the name implies, the cheerleaders would like Carolina students to wear that famous shade of blue all during the day Thursday, then join in a cross-campus parade from Carmichael Auditorium down Raleigh Road and Franklin Street to Granville Towers in support of the NCAA-semifinal-bound Tar Heel basketball team.

The parade is scheduled for 9 p.m., with the pep rally starting around 10 p.m. Most members of the basketball team are expected to be present and speak to the crowd, as they did at a similar event last week attended by more than 1,000 students.

"Hopefully, this one will be larger than that one," Tar Heel cheerleader Sharon Palsha said Tuesday. "We hope to have some beer for the students, and we'll have a few special events that we haven't decided upon yet."

The cheerleaders also are sponsoring a banner contest, to be judged by the basketball players if they agree to it, Palsha said. Banners should be displayed on the sides of either Granville East or Granville West facing the pool area by 6 p.m. Thursday.

Would seat more than 25,000 N.C. legislature studying area sports arena

By JEFF COHEN
Staff Writer

An eight-member subcommittee appointed by the N.C. General Assembly last year presently is studying the feasibility of constructing a major sports facility in the Research Triangle area.

According to Rep. Jack Gardner, D-Smithfield, reports studied by the subcommittee indicate that an arena in the vicinity would be an economically feasible project.

Gardner, cochairperson of the subcommittee, said there is strong support for the construction of a 25,000-28,000

complex that would be available to area schools, including UNC. "Such a facility could be used for soccer, basketball and concerts."

"If it is passed, I think the building would be started in the 1980s," Gardner said. "We talked with the athletic directors from Duke, NCSU, ECU, UNC and the smaller schools, and they are all in favor of it."

However, Assistant Athletic Director Moyer Smith said Tuesday there is opposition at UNC to the complex.

"I am opposed to the idea, and I think Mr. (William) Colby is also," Smith said. "We think we ought to have a new, larger sports

facility on campus.

Colby, UNC athletic director, could not be reached for comment Tuesday.

Smith explained that UNC is the only area school that cannot accommodate its student body adequately, adding that he opposed the idea of a regional complex because UNC officials hoped to build their own arena in the near future.

"We would like to replace Carmichael Auditorium in the next three years, but we probably will not be able to by then," Smith said. "But we hope to have something underway in the next five years."

Smith said that a new basketball arena at

UNC probably would seat 16,000 people and cost around \$15 million.

He also said that the money would be raised solely from private funds. "We would solicit from the alumni," Smith said. "I think we could get the entire amount from them. I think they want it bad enough."

"I cannot see why the General Assembly would be in favor of a larger arena. To pay for itself, it would need something constantly going on, and we don't intend to play many games there."

The subcommittee is not scheduled to present its report until late this spring.

Students on pass-fail plan: teachers have your names

By LESLIE SCISM
Staff Writer

Teachers in the College of Arts and Sciences were notified which students took their courses pass-fail this semester, but in the fall they will be notified only upon request, arts and sciences Associate Dean Frederick W. Vogler said Tuesday.

Notification to teachers was made erroneously by the records and registration office, according to Vogler. The spring semester was the first time pass-fail records were handled by the records office, and policy was not made clear in the switchover, he said.

Until this semester pass-fail records were maintained by Vogler's office, and the only notification teachers received was on a grade sheet sent the week before final exams.

"It was simply a matter of the records office supposing that since part of the form says 'teacher's copy' that they should be sent to the teacher during the semester," Vogler said.

But apparently there is no set policy, as teachers in past semesters have sometimes received notification and other times not, according to Henry Boren, secretary of the faculty.

The Faculty Council document authorizing pass-fail states that lists of pass-fail selections for each instructor concerned must be prepared, but does not say when or if the lists must be sent to professors.

"A list sent to a teacher at the end of the semester would take care of it," Boren said.

The records and registration office will handle pass-fail records for the College of Arts and Sciences from now on. No routine notification will be made to teachers during the semester, but if a teacher wants to know if a student is registered pass-fail, he can check with the records office, office Director Raymond E. Strong said. The grade sheets sent to teachers before exams will still contain the pass-fail notation.

"If they (professors) want to know, they can find out, but the burden's on them," Vogler said. He encourages professors to find out only when a student is performing dimly, and he wants to know is the student is trying to slide by or is in trouble.

Individual schools, such as journalism or business administration, set their own pass-fail notification policies.

Application to college expensive process these days

By DAVID SECHREST
DTH Contributor

Just as college tuition rates continue to rise, so does the cost of applying. Application fees can be as much as \$35. And with admission tests and transcripts, the bill can total more than \$100, depending on the number of schools applied to.

The applications fee is \$10 for each of the five UNC schools—undergraduate, graduate, law, medicine and dentistry.

This fee is average for a state-supported college. Fees generally are higher at private schools.

Money for admission tests goes to national testing

services, but colleges keep application fees. How much money does UNC collect annually in application fees? Where does it go?

For the 1976 spring, summer and fall semesters, the University's five schools collected an estimated \$295,000 in application fees. Another \$13,675 in forfeited deposits pushed the total to more than \$300,000.

The schools deposit the fees into separate accounts maintained by the University Cashier. The Accounting Office handles the money from there.

"Application fees go into the University's general funds, along with all other fees collected," David M. Johnson,

accounting officer, says. "In effect, the fees reduce the appropriations required from the state."

State funds and money the University collects comprise the operating budget of UNC. "The more hard cash taken in, then the less that needs to come from the taxpayer," Johnson says.

He says he does not know how much the University collects in application fees. But it is possible to estimate the amount of such fees by adding the number of applications the five schools received. Total applications for 1976 numbered roughly 29,500.

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Chapel Hill at end of the War: fear of the advancing Yankees

By DAN FESPERMAN
DTH Contributor

Editor's note: This is the first of a three-part historical view of Chapel Hill during the last days of the Confederacy. Today: the events leading up to the Union occupation.

Just as a wave of Yankee blue began lapping at the outskirts of Chapel Hill, the boys in gray arrived.

It was about the only good news the townspeople heard in that year of 1865. From the North had come word of Lee's surrender in Virginia. From the south had come the Yankee wave. It had crashed through North Carolina, while the only remaining Confederate army—that of General Joe Johnston—had steadily crumbled like a sand castle in the tide, with desertion proving as costly as Yankee bullets.

With all its dangers, North Carolina was still about the safest place a Confederate could be, and President Jefferson Davis and most of his cabinet members were scattered across the state in hiding.

Chapel Hill was simply sighing with relief that the Confederates had come to town. The war, though, had finally caught up with the town, and in the next few weeks it would bring fear, more shocking news and a controversial courtship that would provoke a shower of hatred on the University from all corners of the state.

MILITARY CONFLICT had seemed remote to Chapel Hillians back in 1861 when Ft. Sumter was fired upon in April.

Cries for war and secession were popular on campus, and, although North Carolina would be the last state in the Confederacy to secede from the Union, one observer disdainfully called Chapel Hill a "pestilential hotbed of slavery."

When men and boys of the state began leaving for war, so did many UNC students and professors, and enrollment dwindled.

Jumping on what they saw as a perfect excuse to get

out of work, the students called for a suspension of classes.

The war would probably be short, they argued, and they would be back to their books in time for the next term if only the University would free them to aid in the glorious victory they envisioned.

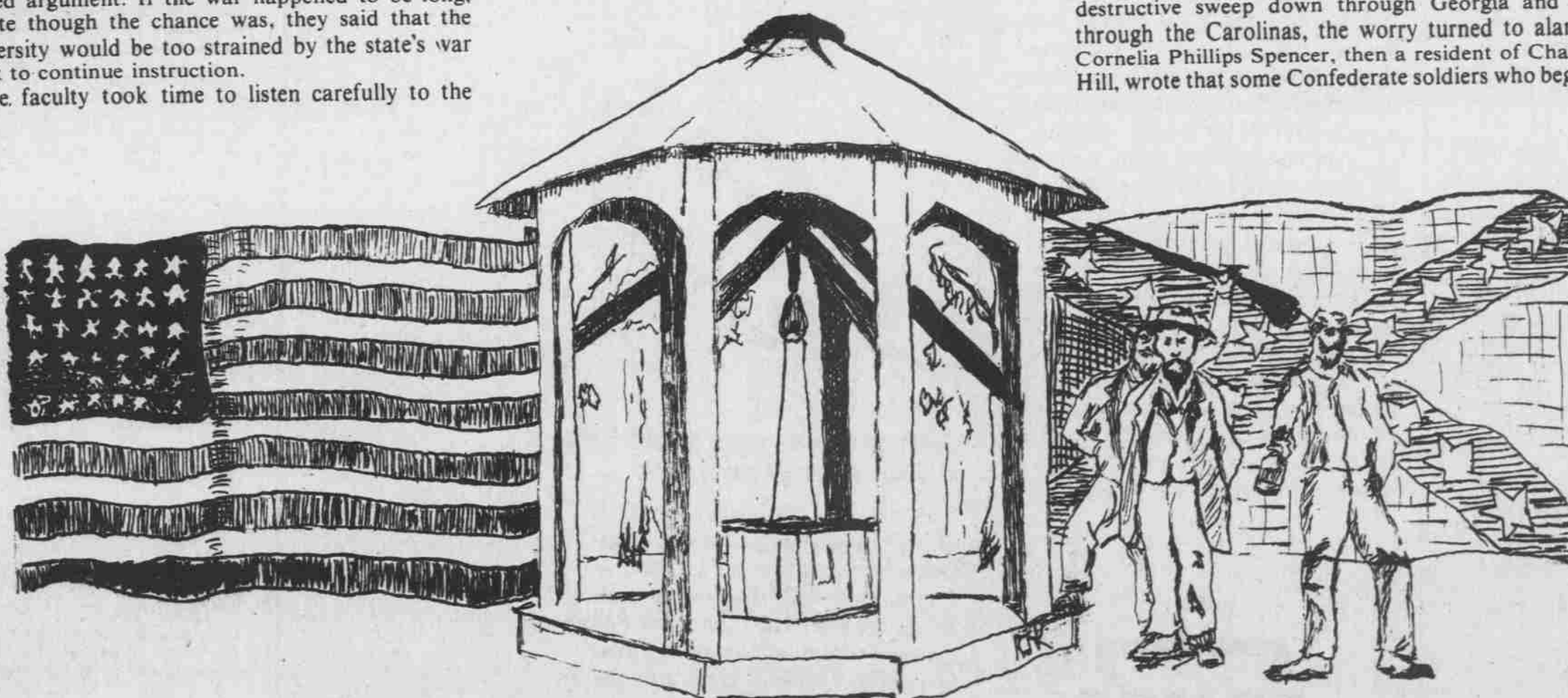
BUT THEY were not about to put forth such a limited argument. If the war happened to be long, remote because the chance was, they said that the University would be too strained by the state's war effort to continue instruction.

The faculty took time to listen carefully to the

arguments before continuing classes.

The war would not directly affect the town until 1865, but the periodic arrival of students and townspeople in pine caskets did a different sort of damage.

Perhaps worst of all, though, was the decreasing worth of Confederate money.



When men and boys from the state began leaving for war so did many UNC students and professor, and enrollment dwindled.

returning to the University "revisited these empty corridors (of campus buildings) with undisguised sadness, foreboding that not one stone would be left upon another of those venerable buildings, perhaps not an oak left standing of the noble groves, after Sherman's army had passed."

University President D. L. Swain had similar visions, so he wrote his old friend, General Sherman, and asked that the town be spared in the event of Union occupation. Sherman assured him it would be, but not until the confederate troops arrived did the town feel secure.

SPENCER WROTE of the event: "On Friday afternoon General Wheeler rode in from the Raleigh road with his staff and alighted at the first corner. One of his aides came up with a map of North Carolina, which he unrolled and laid on the ground. General Wheeler knelt down to consult it, and the group gathered round him. Several of our citizens drew near, and a circle of as bright eyes and fair faces as the Confederacy could show anywhere eager to look upon men whose names had been familiar for four years."

The townspeople watched happily while Wheeler's men dug in on Piney Prospect, a hill that overlooked the Raleigh Road. That was where the Yanks would probably march in. (Piney Prospect still overlooks the Raleigh Road, and is now the site of Ghimoul Castle).

But all was not rosy with the good guys in town. "There were rough riders among these troops," Spencer wrote, "men who, if plunder was the object, would have cared little whether it was got from friends or foe...there were more than a few in General Wheeler's command who were utterly demoralized, lawless, and defiant." Always the loyal Confederate, though, Spencer also wrote, "Having said this much, because the truth must be told, I will add that of the famous band by far the greater were true and gallant men."

Tomorrow: The Yankees ride into town.