Election law revised

By KERRY DEROCHI Staff Writer

The Campus Governing Council Wednesday approved an amendment to redefine the term residency in the campus election laws. ?

The council mandated that a CGC representative must live in the district he or she represents. The members defined a person's residence as the place he keeps his personal belongings.

The CGC bylaws state that a member must be a resident of the district he represents. Residency has been defined in the election laws as the address listed in the Office of Records and Registration. The definition was disputed last month when CGC District 20 Representative Tom Lambeth moved from his district but did not resign from the council. Lambeth was still listed with the Office of Records and Registration as residing in the district he represented, and so he argued he was legally on the council. But CGC District 1 Representative Wayne Rackoff challenged Lambeth's membership on the council. The issue was referred to the CGC Rules and Judiciary Committee, which drew the amendment to be effective in the next council term.

Since the change is not effective immediately, Lambeth will not have to resign from the council.

The amendment solved the problem

that existed in the election laws, Rackoff said.

"It would have been my preference for the bill to take effect immediately, but I voted for the bill anyway," Rackoff said. "I'd prefer if Lambeth had resigned at the beginning of the year, but given the way the law was written he legally had a point; he was legally serving under his own interpretation."

Student Body President Bob Saunders agreed that the new amendment would solve some problems in the election

"Traditionally, in changing the election laws, the change will take place the following year," Saunders said. "It depersonalized the whole issue."

In other action, the council authorized two constitutional referendums to be voted on in the February elections. The first states any undergraduate council member must resign from the council upon receiving a bachelor's degree. This would eliminate overrepresentation of graduate students and underrepresentation of undergraduates.

The second referendum establishes the council's power to alter student activities fees with the approval of the UNC Board of Trustees and the student body vote. According to a 1977 Student Supreme Court decision, the council did not need the opinion of the student body before making any changes in the



Bob Saunders and Grace Emerson at Wednesday's CGC meeting ...residency requirements for council members redefined

activities fees. This referendum would overturn the Supreme Court decision.

Saunders said he thought the constitutional referendum would legally bind the CGC to consult the student body, although it traditionally has anyway.

"The tradition of this University and of Student Government is that students state the rate of tax through a campuswide referendum," Saunders said. "This is just a way of securing the tradition and maintaining that a future council could not irresponsibly change the fees. They will have to have the consent of the student body."

CGC Speaker Cynthia Currin said the council would discuss several possible

fee increases during the next council meeting, when a financial report on last spring's Chapel Thrill Concert is given. It had been argued by some members that if the council did not approve a spring concert for this year based on the report, the council would not call for a fee increase.

The council also voted to amend the CGC bylaws by establishing an Ethics Committee to investigate complaints lodged against council members. The committee would report to the full council after an investigation recommending either censure or expulsion of the representative. Either censure or expulsion of a representative requires a three-quarters vote of the council members present.

to be Reagan priority try also to meet Reagan or his foreign

Egypt wants conflict

CARIO, Egypt (AP)-Egyptian officials Thursday expressed the hope that U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan would tackle Arab-Israeli differences as a top priority because they said the Middle East, rocked by the Iraq-Iran war, could erupt into more conflict if neglected by Washington.

"The new administration will need some breathing space," said Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Aly in an interview. "We will need to assess how best to work with it.

"But in the end, U.S. interests in the region and the West's and Japan's yearning for stability to guarantee oil flows will push the issue to the

foreground." Both Egypt and Israel anticipate problems with Reagan, but they remain optimistic that personal contact with him and negotiations will iron out some of the differences.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said he would bring up the issue of the fate of the holy city of Jerusalem with Reagan at the first opportunity. Begin is to visit the United States later this month, and although he will be meeting with President Jimmy Carter, he obviously will try to meet Reagan,

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has asked his foreign minister to start contacts for a summit, tentatively set for January with Carter.

But the foreign minister said he would policy aides to explain the issues holding up a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Reagan, in a campaign statement, said Jerusalem should "continue to be one city, undivided, with continuing free access for all." He also said he opposed the establishment of a Palestinian state; but suggested a possible solution for the ; 1.2 million Palestinians living under Israeli occupation would be to assimilate them into Jordan.

Israel considers the Arab sector of Jerusalem it annexed in defiance of : international censure part of the united) Jewish capital forever. It does not want a Palestinian state.

Egypt wants a Jerusalem with the Arab-Israeli council. Egypt also seeks Palestinian autonomy until the Palestinians themselves decide whether they want to assimilate with Jordan or Israel or have an independent state.

The Arab sector of Jerusalem and the land on which the Palestinians now ! live-the West Bank of the Jordan and Gaza-were captured by Israel during the 1967 war from Jordan and Egypt. As Israel grew in size from the 1948 borders, many Palestinians living there ended up in the two zones.

Thurmond seeks death penalty, cuts in government regulation

WASHINGTON (AP)-Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., prospective new chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, pledged Thursday to seek a death penalty law next year and elimination of what he called unnecessary environmental and other federal regulations.

Thurmond also told a news conference that blacks and other minority groups have nothing to fear from a conservative regime in 1981 when Republicans take command of the

Blacks, he said, "have one of the best friends they could have in me. I believe in equality for all. I've always tried to treat them fairly and squarely."

Thurmond, 77, once staunchly opposed civil rights legislation and was prominent among the Southern Democrats who, known as Dixiecrats. opposed the civil rights platform of the regular Democratic Party in 1948.

Thurmond switched his party affiliation to Republican in September 1964 and campaigned for GOP presidential nominee Barry M. Goldwater against President Lyndon B. Johnson, who had pushed the Civil Rights Act through Congress a couple of months earlier.

Today, Thurmond says civil rights advocates misconstrued his old Dixiecrat affiliation. The issue was "federal power vs. state power" and not racial tolerance, he said Thursday.

Thurmond's views assumed a new importance when Republicans seized control of the Senate in Tuesday's elections for the first time since 1954, with the GOP taking over chairmanships of Senate committees. Thurmond is in line to succeed liberal Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., as the Judiciary

Supporting a campaign promise of President-elect Ronald Reagan, Thurmond said he would like to "see a lady on the Supreme Court of the United

He added that "I wouldn't hesitate to confirm" a black to the court, but said it was not absolutely necessary to have one replace Justice Thurgood Marshall when he leaves the bench.

Marshall, 72, the court's only black justice, has been ailing in recent years but has displayed no intention of resigning or retiring. A Johnson nominee, Marshall has been on the high court since 1967.

Of Kennedy, the current Judiciary chairman, Thurmond said, "His" philosophy is more liberal than mine. I respect him for it."

The South Carolina senator noted that he and Kennedy reached a compromise on a proposed revision of the U.S. criminal code. Thurmond said he hoped he and the Massachusetts Democrat would cooperate with each other when Kennedy becomes the committee's ranking Democrat in the

Sen. Strom Thurmond

new Congress convening in January. Thurmond said he would like to restore the full power of home-state senators to block presidential judicial nominations, a system that Kennedy

"No system's perfect," Thurmond said. "But the senators in the state know better the people in the state, Their opinion would be worthwhile."

He added that "there'll be some favoritism, I'm sure," but that the same might be said of the judicial selection process adopted under President Jimmy Carter in which special nominating commissions recommended candidates for the federal bench.

Labor dazed by Senate results

WASHINGTON (AP)-Labor leaders remained in postelection shock Thursday, trying to accept a nightmare come true: Not Ronald Reagan's White House victory, but the Republican's capture of the Senate.

Organized labor generally had worked for Reagan's defeat, but it had feared his election far less than the loss of longtime Democratic allies who had ruled the Senate for a generation—often with a friendly eye on labor's legislative concerns.

Faced now with a far more conservative Congress as well as a Republican president, dazed labor officials are trying to figure out if the next few years will be just bad or outand-out terrible.

"It's like an earthquake hit us. It's devastating," said Fred Kroll, president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks. "It's going to be a tough four years ahead."

One of the most immediate changes that frightens labor leaders is the expected installation of their No. 1 Senate enemy, Republican Orrin G. Hatch of Utah, as chairman of the Labor and Human Resources Committee, through which most important labor-related legislation must pass. Hatch would replace Democratic Sen. Harrison A. Williams of New Jersey, one of labor's most valued friends.

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Since early this year, labor leaders had spoken with dread about the possibility of Republicans winning control of the Senate and Hatch taking over the labor committee. The prospect was intended to fire up political activists for the congressional campaign; few believed it could happen.

Labor's worst-case scenario is that an expanded cadre of anti-union Senate conservatives, with Reagan's blessings, will try to roll back or eliminate the minimum wage, dismantle the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, bar food stamps for strikers and increase federal regulation of unions while relaxing regulations on

business. But there are more likely to be a lot of compromises and stalemates, according to a number of labor officials seeking to cast some positive light on the election

"We may slip some, but we won't fall off the ladder," said Kroll.

"It's a lot easier to stop bills than to get them through Congress," said Nik Edes, a deputy undersecretary of labor in charge of legislation. He noted that during the past four years despite large Democratic majorities in both

houses and a Democratic president, organized labor had been unable to win passage of many of its top-priority bills.

Edes said labor still could count on protection from the House, which remains in Democratic hands, although by a smaller majority.

Also, if a Reagan administration wants to govern effectively and if Republicans want to establish themselves as a majority party, they will have to accept organized labor as a major political force in Washington and find a basis for a working relationship, he suggested.

"You can't launch a campaign to reduce worker protections...and expect to win re-election and majority status,"

Still, labor could lose several legislative battles in the new Congress, particularly over a Republican drive to establish a lower minimum wage for

Reagan, who is a former president of the Screen Actors Guild, promised during his campaign to treat labor fairly and to consult with labor leaders. **Exceptional Management**

THE Daily Crossword by N.E. Campbell

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