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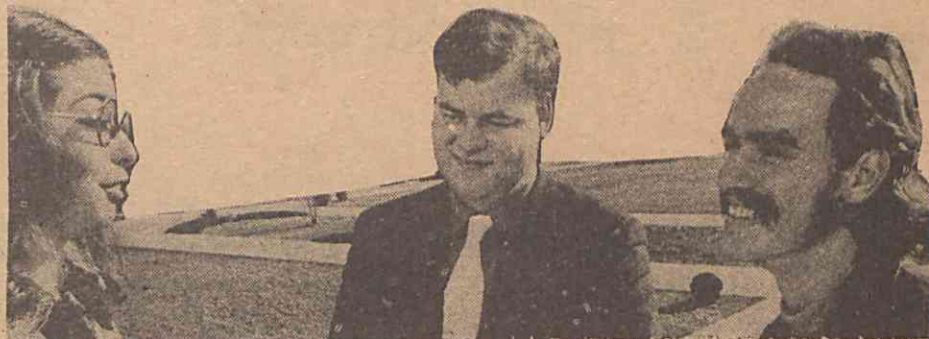
## Beacham, Cochran, Stebbins Vie For Presidency

Friday, March 19 is the day for elections for next year's SGA posts.

In the Presidential contest, Miss Virginia Beacham, a Senior Social Science from Raleigh, has cited her history of interest in the SGA and promised to do a better job in the capacity of president. One of Miss Beacham's major points was at the student assembly Monday for speeches of the candidates was that the SGA's focus needed redefining, "I'm angry with SGA," she said and continued "I think its given us some fine entertainment. but that's about all."

Jim Cochran, a Junior, Political Science major, from Newton, N.C., is the second candidate in the Presidential race. Cochran, who is just finishing up his term as Vice President of the SGA this year, mentioned the need for student polls on the UNC-A campus to test student attitudes and sentiments to provide the SGA with a truer view of the needs and wants of the students. Cochran also suggested the publishing of minutes of SGA meetings on a regular basis, all-campus assemblies, an increase in the

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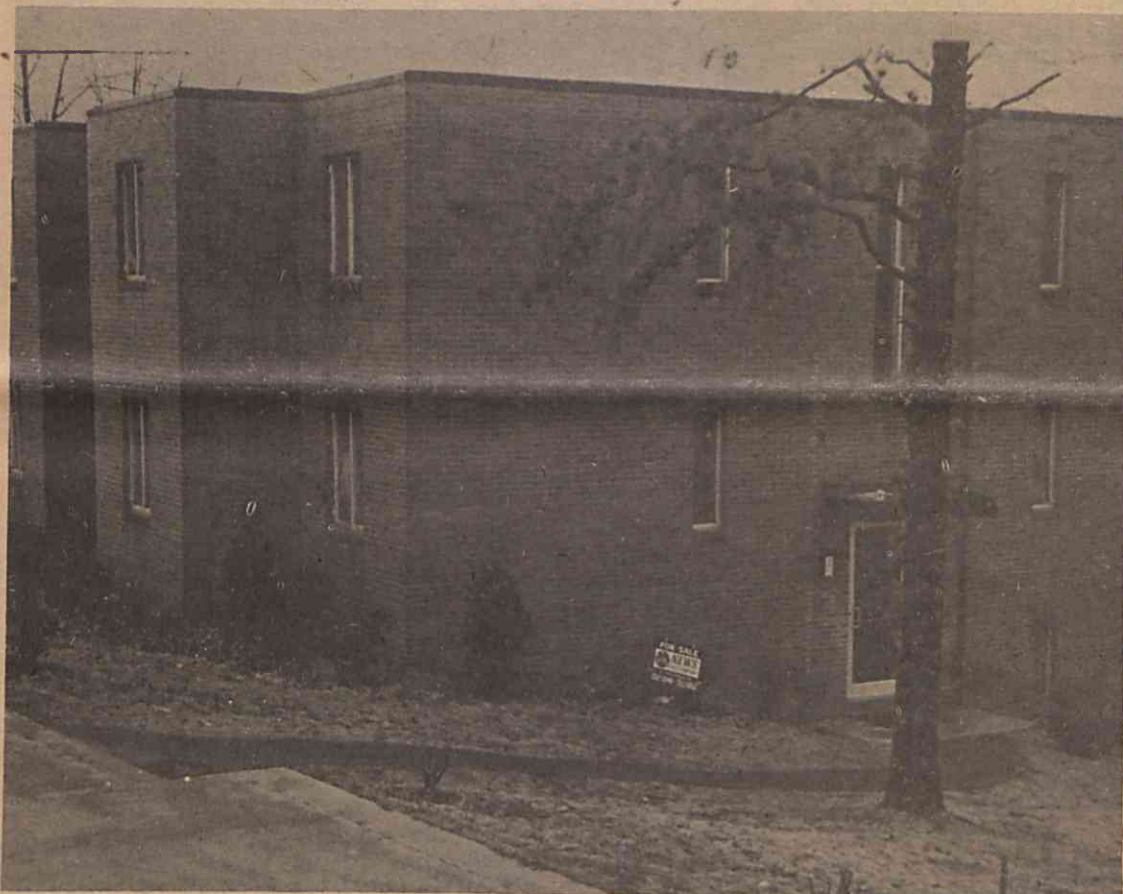
# THE RIDGERUNNER

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## Fines And Restrictions Levied On Hoey



Hoey for Sale? Well hardly, but some of the residents might just do it before too long. Fines and new restrictions placed on the dorm after the takeover of Lars Peterson, have caused resentment on the part of some of the dorm residents.

Peterson, however, cites the decrease in violations in the dorm as a sign of the success of the fines. Peterson says that he was forced into creating the fines when he found the dorm in chaos at the beginning of his term. See related story.

## Peterson Says Rules Needed For Protection

The addition of new rules and fines in Hoey Dorm is the cause of controversy between residences in the dorm.

Some upperclassman in the dorm complained about noise and damage second term and so Curtis White was fired and Lars Peterson replaced hme. Peterson said that discipline in the dorm was bad and some system of rules were needed.

A new House Council was elected after Peterson arrived and they are responsible for the new rules. Peterson, two assistant proctors, and the House Council enforce rules and levy fines. Some members question the council's election because Peterson nominated the members. Peterson said that the suites elected the people he nominated and that action was quite legal according to the SGA constitution. Peterson said that

when he first came to the dorm the residents generally were not frieldly towards him. He said this came about by his attempt to remain neutral while the residents wanted him to react to them in some other manner. In Peterson's words "I want to do a good, fair job because that's what I'm paid to do."

Discipline was the only answer, according to Peterson, because some residence pulled ranks such as throwing a string of fifty firecrackers in a persons room in the middle of the night. But now according to Peterson "damage has been reduced considerably." Dan Kienker, one of two assistant proctors, said that "noise has been reduced substantially."

So far fining has been lax due primarily to the built-in safety device of having a give one

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## Campus Bill Of Rights Recommended By Carnegie Commission

Chicago, Ill., March 14. - The Carnegie Commission on Higher Education proposed yesterday adoption of "Bills of Rights and Responsibilities" for members of American colleges and universities, and suggested new guidelines for campus responses to dissent and disruption.

At a press briefing here on a report to be published by McGraw-Hill in April, Dr. Clark Kerr, the Commission's Chairman, said the Commission found that, in recent years, American campuses have been in "the greatest turmoil in all of their history." Dissatisfaction and disaffection that reflect concerns for many current problems in American society and many problems faced by the colleges persist, and are expected to be present on campuses for

the foreseeable future. The Commission's new report is addressed principally to the students, faculties, trustees, and administrators of the nation's campuses, and recommends procedures designed to assure that dissent and protest on campuses be expressed in constructive ways and in accord with the principles of a free society.

Specifically, the report recommends these three steps:

1. Adoption, campus by campus, of "A Bill of Rights and Responsibilities for Members of the Institution." A model Bill is suggested.

2. Development by each campus of effective measures for consultation and contingency planning in the event of disruptive emergencies. In

particular, the Commission says, "a campus is not and cannot be a sanctuary from the general law, and thus, must relate more consciously and effectively with the police than it did in earlier periods."

3. Creation by each campus of effective judicial procedures: Consideration of using external panels and persons, and of the general courts for certain types of cases is suggested.

One of the difficulties in dealing with "campus unrest", the Commission reports, is that the American public seems to show limited tolerance for mass protest activities, even when they are within the bounds of the law. The Commission report distinguishes between dissent and disruption and proposes that responses to events on a campus

be based on this distinction.

The Commission defines dissent as: Individual or organized activity which expersses grievances held against, or changes desired in, society, or a campus, or both. The activity is carried on within the limits of the democratic processes of freedom of speech, assembly, and petition. Dissent may be more generalized than around a single grievance or remedy and may have an ideological base. It often includes proposed solutions as well as complaints."

The Commission's report says that dissent "lies at the foundation of a university," and that "organized dissent and protest activity within the law, are basic rights which must be protected on the campuses—as

they should be for all citizens everywhere."

Disruption is defined by the Commission as: "Activity which is not protected by the First Amendment and which interferes with the rights of others. Whereas dissent relies on persuasion, disruption is based on coercion and sometimes violence." The report says that disruption "is utterly contradictory to the values and purposes of the campus, and to the processes of a democratic society... It must be morally condemned and met promptly by the efforts of the campus and, when necessary, by application of the general law."

Society's reaction to instances of coercion and

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