

# Search For New Chancellor Now Underway

by Rick Gray  
Associate Editor

No sooner had Chancellor J. Carlyle Sitterson announced his resignation than Consolidated University President William C. Friday announced the appointment of a committee to nominate a successor.

Those three names will be submitted to President Friday in alphabetical order, and from that list of three names, Friday will pick one man to nominate as chancellor. Although the bylaws of the Board of Trustees provide that they have the right to accept or reject any nomination for chancellor, Friday's nomination will be approved. He has never been denied before, and this year will probably be no different.

Three possibilities have already been mentioned in the state press. Thursday the Raleigh News and Observer's "Under the Dome" column said the name of Joseph C. Eagles, vice chancellor for financial affairs, had been submitted to the committee. Joel Bulkley, editor of the North Carolina Anvil, said Friday in a wrap-up on Chapel Hill political activity that the leading candidates were Dickson Phillips,

dean of the Law School, and Raymond H. Dawson, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. Two other names mentioned often are Frederic N. Cleveland, political science professor and former chairman of the faculty, and James R. Gaskin, English professor and University Registrar. However, Cleveland and Gaskin were being mentioned as possible successors last year when Sitterson's retirement was only speculation. Now that the opening actually exists, new names are coming up, and some of those names are promoting themselves, something Gaskin and Cleveland never did.

North Carolina he was active in state politics and supported Clifton Blue against Governor Robert Scott when the two were in the race for Lieutenant Governor. One townsman who makes a habit of watching the politics of the University and who predicted last fall that 1969-70 would be Sitterson's last year as chancellor says U.S. Rep. Allard K. Lowenstein has been mentioned as a possibility. However, he laughs when he mentions the name, knowing full well that Lowenstein with his reputation for more-than-liberal politics, his organization of the Dump Johnson Movement and his support of Gene McCarthy for President in 1968 would make him totally unacceptable to the Trustees.

one made last May to give Nixon a link with the nation's campuses during the unrest caused by the invasion of Cambodia. Heard left the post with heavy criticism from Nixon. Heard is probably the best bet of any of the non-University people mentioned. He and Friday worked together during the summer while Heard was advising Nixon on how to improve his contacts with campuses, and the two of them were among the eight university presidents called to Washington in May to confer with Nixon on the campus situation. However, Heard did turn down an appointment to the Columbia presidency after Grayson Kirk resigned following the riots on that campus in 1968. He said then that he did not want to leave Vanderbilt. Leaving Vanderbilt for Columbia is one thing, but there is a difference when the post is in Chapel Hill rather than New York. If the post were offered to Heard, he might accept it, and of all those on the non-University list, he is the only one that could make it to the list of three that will go to Friday. \*\*\*

# Student Protest Meeting Frightening, Sobering

*(Editor's Note: University officials from all over the nation gathered in Minnesota this summer to discuss legal answers to student protests and disruptions of college campuses. The majority at the conference were administrators, but UNC Student Body President Tom Bello was one of the student minority. Following is Bello's report on the conference.)*

Reflecting on a national Conference on Student Protest and the Law held in late August, I must admit it was a sobering if not extremely frightening experience. The conference was attended by a minority of students and a majority of University administrators, lawyers, trustees, and state legislators from all over the country. As implied in its title, the focus of the conference was how to handle legally campus disorder, destruction, and disruption. I knew a Harris poll had shown that a majority of Americans were more concerned about the disorders on this nation's campuses than about the war, poverty, or integration problems. I knew many people wanted "to see something done" to prevent any militant or radical student take-over of their old alma maters. I sensed a growing sentiment among state legislators and citizens "to put backbone" into "weak" college administrators hesitant to deal harshly with campus dissent.

All these things I realized, but the conference alerted me to something much more pervasive and insidious sweeping the land. Within just the past year, state legislatures all over the country have passed more than a hundred new laws in response to campus unrest. Countless more bills were introduced. In state after state, new and stricter laws are now on the records to curtail campus disruption. The following may serve as examples: The Ohio state legislature this summer passed a law (House Bill 1219) which automatically dismisses any student at any institution of higher learning in the state upon conviction in a civil court of any of about a dozen violations, including "committing a nuisance in a public building." In other words, the college has no say whatsoever. Once the student is found guilty in the civil court, his college enrollment is terminated anywhere in the state for at least a year. Some students can justifiably complain about the UNC trustee rationale for writing the original disruptive policy, yet the Florida, Illinois, Indiana, and New York state legislatures all ordered by law the state-supported universities of their states to enact a "code of conduct and behavior." Several other state legislatures went one step better; they wrote their own disruptive policies and made them state law. Maryland is a good example. Maryland House Bill No. 177 makes it

unlawful to "willfully disturb or otherwise willfully prevent the orderly conduct of the activities, administration, or classes of any school, college, or university within this state." And, of course, violators of the law are guilty of a misdemeanor, may be fined "not more than \$1,000" and may be imprisoned for "not more than six months." Louisiana Act 59 makes very clear that any student participating in a campus disorder should be subject to "expulsion." Illinois S.B. 331 makes it a crime to possess a sand bag on campus. The California State Legislature empowers the chief campus officer to declare a "state of emergency" whenever he feels that a civil disturbance has occurred and enact whatever measures necessary to summarily suspend any student, officers, or employees from the campus for 72 hours, and to "take disciplinary action against any student, faculty member or employee convicted of or found guilty by a campus disciplinary body to have committed a disruptive act." One prominent lawyer observed that the sum effect of these new laws is a "sudden, radical and sweeping change in the legal environment of the universities." I personally feel that these new laws will stifle the very academic freedom that they purport to maintain by tying the hands of the college administrator, by intimidating students and faculty and by provoking further friction between those administering the new laws and those upon whom the laws are administered. Nor is the blame solely that of the state legislature. In Ohio, the state legislature was recessed at the time of the Kent State deaths. When they reconvened during the summer, the outcry throughout the state was from them "to do something to get those communists." The outrage on the right was so great that on three separate occasions, farmers came down from the Ohio hills, armed with shotguns, wanting to help the police in the "revolution." As a result, Ohio has now one of the strictest campus anti-riot laws in the country. No matter how popular or prevalent this "spirit of the times" evidenced in these new laws and increasingly in public utterances, it will in the long run inhibit the free exchange of opinion, frighten intelligent students and faculty alike, and made university an environment of selectivity expression and repression rather than one of freedom and equal tolerance of ideas. I report all of this not to strike fear in your hearts, for fear closes one's mind and stifles action. What I offer is a warning that students must begin to defend the University some of their peers want to destroy. If responsible students do not begin to speak up to the people of this state, we will not have to worry about destruction from within, for it will have already come from without. Not a physical destruction, but a destruction of the very concepts that make a University: free expression of opinion, open opportunity to question, and equal tolerance of each student's desire to educate himself. As I have said throughout the summer, if students do not want to go out and campaign against the war, they should campaign for the University. The University is one of the few sanctuaries we still have. It is worth defending.

Other names mentioned, but with no real chance of being appointed, include O. B. Hardison, professor of English; Daniel H. Pollitt, law professor and former president of the American Association of University Professors; Claiborne S. Jones, special assistant to the chancellor. Another person within the University who has been mentioned as a possibility is John L. Sanders, director of the Institute of Government. Although Sanders is considered a dark horse even by those who think he would be the best choice, he does have a solid reputation as an administrator and has developed extensive contacts throughout the alumni and state government as director of the Institute. \*\*\*

The lists of possibilities from outside the University community is by no means as long as that of those within the school, but it does, perhaps, provide more surprises. Near the top of that list is Joel Fleishman, a UNC graduate now serving as an assistant to Yale President Kingman Brewster. Fleishman does have many friends at all levels of the University administration, but while he remained in

Heading the non-University list is Alexander Heard, chancellor of Vanderbilt University. Heard, a UNC graduate and former dean of the graduate school, recently served briefly as a special advisor to President Richard M. Nixon on campus affairs. The appointment was a temporary

The names discussed here are by no means a complete list. Some of the people will be named once in the discussions and then forgotten as more names are added. But among the list now being mentioned by observers are three that do stand out and will receive careful attention from the committee.

## Tom Bello

# Freshmen A Question Mark

Freshmen are always a gnawing question mark on any University campus. Administrators, trustees, faculty, upperclassmen—we're all anxious to discover what you're like and how you intend to shape the University. Yet I'm sure that you're likewise besieged by the same hopes, fears, doubts, questions: What is expected of me? What will UNC really be, what opportunities does it offer, now that I'm finally here? Unless a generation gap has sprung up between freshmen and those of us three years older, I can empathize and share your concerns. I made the journey from Raleigh to then-new Hinton James three years ago with only a vague concept of what I hoped Carolina would be like and what in reality it was. I was confronted with many of the same situations that you will be: tedious lines virtually everywhere, at restaurants, registration, drop-add, and the Book Ex; overpriced books and merchandise in Chapel Hill; failure to get the right courses; too few women and blacks; too much administrative control of student affairs; too little scholarship money for disadvantaged students; a stinging need for academic reform. A hassle awaited and tried to pounce on me around every corner. All those situations still exist yet the complexion of the Carolina campus has changed considerably. More people, including a record number of women and blacks, will descend on Chapel Hill, considerably exceeding the community's housing capacity. Fewer women's rules plague us, like no more closed study or sign-in and out just to leave the dormitory after dark. We've pressed the administration for a visitation policy; we didn't get 24-hour, 7-day a week, but we do have at least some visitation. \*\*\*

Freshmen no longer have to suffer through a notorious Modern Civilization course since fewer courses are required and more can be taken pass-fail. Every segment of the University community—students, faculty, administration, are much more aware and attuned to social and political developments outside Chapel Hill and the immediate vicinity. Students are becoming more involved with concerns which transcend their own personal, academic and financial problems. Freshmen are usually unable to grasp much sense of history about the University. Yet I'm sure you can sense that the mood of the University is constantly evolving. Even the overall conception of the role of the University is changing. Once considered the transmitter of a package of culture and knowledge, the University is increasingly viewed not as a dictator but as a catalyst to facilitate sensitivity, awareness, perception, and development. Both views coexist, yet friction frequently grates between holders of the two different philosophies. This fall everybody is watching and waiting, waiting to see what will happen. As you probably know, a Harris poll has

shown that a majority of Americans are more concerned about campus unrest and disruption than about any other issue, including the war, poverty and inflation. What Chancellor Sitterson, Dean Cansler, trustees and citizens want to know is what your input will be. Will UNC be another Madison, Wisconsin, with no windows left intact anywhere? Will apathy fade it into oblivion, peaceful though unproductive? Or will UNC perhaps reach the difficult balance between activism and apathy epitomized by Kingman Brewster's Yale? My concern is you and what Student Government can do to facilitate your education at Carolina. Student Government is composed of students, funded by students, and intended to serve, inform and protect students. It should, and hopefully will, act as an interface between an often depersonalized, uncompassionate institution and the individuals composing that institution. I am the President of the Student Body for one purpose, and one purpose only: to serve you. To do that, I need to know your concerns, feelings, goals. My door is always open—Suite C, Student Union.

# Bob Chapman Inflation Hits UNC


Inflation has struck the entire nation, and the University is not exempt from its grasp. To combat the rising cost of almost everything, the administration has decided to go on a money saving program. I talked to a University official recently about the success of the program. "It is doing much better than expected," he said. "Last week, I calculated that we have saved almost \$14,000 and the figure grows every day." I was astounded. "Surely, you have discovered a marvelous secret for saving," I said. "Not really," he replied nonchalantly. "Every day you can see in the newspapers how you can save 10 per cent or 20 per cent by buying at a certain store. We decided to buy when the prices were down to save money." "Good thinking," I told the official. "How much has the University bought so far?" "Lots of things. Just last week we bought 200 cases of toothpaste at a 25 per cent saving and about 3,000 Mickey Mouse T-shirts." "That's nice, but what will you do with all of those things?" "No problem there," he said. "Sooner or later the Student Stores can sell the toothpaste at double the price to pay for new football helmets and shoes. Naturally the Mickey Mouse T-shirts will be

distributed to members of Student Legislature." "You're not giving them away, are you?" "Of course not," the official said. "This summer when only a few of the members were present, they allocated \$6,000 toward the purchase of the T-shirts. They were sure no one else would mind." "You guys in the administration sure seem to have all the answers. Tell me, have you run into any problems?" He scratched his head and hesitated for a moment. "There is one problem with our new saving program," he said. "We are still seeking ways to use or sell all the things we bought on sale." "What sort of things?" I queried. "You name it," he said. "We just about bought out several of the clothing stores downtown when they marked their clothes down to regular prices. We also have five home indoor swimming pool kits, a fine collection of old copies of the National Geographic, tons of sagging furniture from Goodwill Industries, a dozen broken typewriters from The Daily Tar Heel office and a truckload of bubblegum music by the Archies." After naming several more cheaply-bought products, he took out a pencil and estimated the cost of the new program. "Right now we have spent about \$43 million, give or take a few hundred thousand dollars." I moaned. "Of course that may seem to be a lot of money to you," he said, "but just think of how much we have saved!"



**Leather Moccasin hand-crafted elk-tanned cowhide that dries soft. Moccasin comfort, top-sider safety! Men & women's \$23.95**





*Cou Invitation to brouse at HICKORY FARMS of Ohio*

EASTGATE SHOPPING CENTER  
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

Students and Faculty  
Welcome Back

### The Blue Angel

452 W. Franklin Street  
967-1510  
11:30 a.m. - Midnight

- Curried Shrimp and Chicken o French Entrees
- Best Hamburgers in Town
- Movie Atmosphere
- Aeolian Self-Player Piano
- Live Entertainment


The Cinematheque, a membership film society, meets upstairs, over the Blue Angel. Sign up for Ingmar Bergman Festival, other new and old films.

## You haven't been to Chapel Hill...

## Until you've been to

# POOR RICHARD'S

Things surplus and sartorial... and a motley collection of odds and ends.



### 15-501 Bypass - Eastgate - Chapel Hill