

Friday prefers internal WCU settlement

by William March
Staff Writer

"We're not investigating the issues yet. We're just trying to familiarize all parties with the issues involved."

This was the response of Consolidated University President William Friday when asked about his office's involvement in the controversy surrounding Western Carolina University Chancellor Jack Carlton.

Friday said he hoped that the controversy could be resolved at the local level, between Carlton and the WCU faculty and Board of Trustees. But he would make no prediction as to whether his office or the Board of Governors of the Consolidated University would become more involved.

"Our main efforts at this point," said Friday, "are to insure that both sides understand the new code of procedures and to reconcile this new document with the traditional ways of doing things at WCU."

Two assistants to Friday, Arnold K. King and Richard H. Robinson, were in Cullowhee Thursday and Friday, conducting meetings to acquaint involved parties with procedures set by the Board of Governors.

According to the Code of the University of North Carolina passed by the Board of Governors last July, the local board of trustees may make nominations for the office of chancellor of the local institution to the president of the University.

Any request for removal of a

chancellor from office must be made to the Board of Governors through the president. The code does not specify who should initiate such a request. Presumably, the local board of trustees could make the request to Friday, if it were deemed proper.

A spokesman for Friday's office said that Friday had not yet seen a copy of the faculty petition against Carlton. The petition is signed by 70 tenured members of the WCU faculty, about half of the tenured faculty.

Unrest on the campus that had been simmering for weeks climaxed Monday, Jan. 29, with a students' march on Chancellor Carlton's house.

Reportedly, Carlton had earlier forced the resignations of two deans—Gerald Eller in the School of Arts and Sciences

and Aubrey Drewry in the School of Business.

Drewry said that Carlton asked for his resignation because he was not loyal to the administration. Carlton said that Eller had asked and been granted permission to return to teaching.

Both handed in resignations in the middle of January, to become effective June 30.

The faculty claims that Carlton consulted no one in his appointment of Dr. Stuart Wilson of New York University as vice chancellor for academic affairs. Before Carlton came to WCU in August, there had been speculation that Eller would be considered for the chancellor's position. Later, his name was considered by some as a candidate for the post given to Wilson.

Carlton apparently came to be known as an arbitrary and independent decision maker at WCU. The previous chancellor, Alexander S. Pow, had the opposite reputation. He was known to consult the faculty on nearly all significant decisions.

Various decisions affecting student life were made by Carlton without benefit of student participation, says Dwight Nelson, student body president at WCU.

First was the announcement of a new academic calendar that shortened summer vacation by two weeks and added three weeks of classes. Before Carlton's arrival, this calendar had been recommended by two committees which studied the academic program. But according to Nelson, both the faculty senate and the student senate rejected the calendar.

One third of the WCU students also

signed a petition against the calendar and presented it to Carlton.

Next was the announcement of a freshman residency rule. Freshmen would have to live in dorms to provide the University with room rent. UNC's residency rule applies to sophomores and junior transfers as well, though it has been waived for the past three years.

Ten other consolidated university campuses also have such a rule.

The announcement which sparked rebellion among the faculty was that granting of tenure to professors would be suspended for a year. The year, Carlton said, was needed to study the procedures for granting tenure at WCU.

He further announced that computerized assimilations of student evaluations of professors would figure in the granting of tenure. Carlton later withdrew the moratorium on tenure, but the damage was done.

The faculty petition was drawn up and signed by 70 of 140 tenured faculty members. Non-tenured teachers were not allowed to sign because they could be fired, but some indicated they still wanted to sign.

The petition was sent to the local Board of Trustees, to Carlton and to Friday. Jack E. Abbott, chairman of the WCU Board of Trustees, and William H. Dees, chairman of the Board of Governors, were unavailable for comment Friday.

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Sunrise streets

Sunrise streets weave through the town like spider webs in the morning sun. Dawn is the perfect time to prance through the fields of city blocks, winding your way through the cobweb designs. (Staff photo by Johnny Lindahl)

Nixon position draws fire

Panel debates blanket amnesty

by David Eskridge
Staff Writer

Ever since George Washington granted amnesty to anti-government participants in the "Whiskey Rebellion" of 1795, it has been the precedent for all American Presidents to pardon wartime offenders after peace has been restored.

Recently, in an unprecedented move, President Nixon announced he opposes blanket amnesty for Vietnam draft dodgers and deserters.

Nixon's stand has helped make the question of amnesty possibly the most controversial issue facing the American public today.

Dimensions of the amnesty issue were explored in a panel discussion sponsored by the Curriculum in Peace, War and Defense Thursday night in the Great Hall.

Panel members included Kenneth J. Coffey, Selective Service information officer; Daniel Pollitt, Kenan Professor of Law; John Semonche, associate professor of history; and James Reston Jr., author and lecturer in creative writing.

Vermont Royster, Kenan Professor of Journalism and former Pulitzer Prize-winning editor of the "Wall Street Journal," acted as moderator.

Coffey, the fifth-ranking official in the Selective Service system, followed the administration's view that draft dodgers and deserters have made a mistake and will have to pay for that mistake before they are pardoned.

He maintained "the person who paid the penalty of the draft was not the one who fled but the one who went in his place."

Coffey also stated that the amnesty problem cannot be dealt with unemotionally now, but that in a few years Americans may be able to "rid

themselves of the myths that surround the issue."

Coffey claimed one myth grossly exaggerated the number of violators of the draft.

He said that according to government figures, the total number of draft violators since 1965 is only 14,000. Of those, 6,800 have been convicted, of which 3,500 were given prison sentences. The other convicted men were fined.

Presently, he said, there are less than 6,000 men under indictment for draft violations, of which 4,500 are fugitives of the FBI. Of these fugitives, 2,400 are in Canada or overseas; the others never left the U.S., he said.

Coffey added that according to Justice

Department figures, the total number of Americans resisting the draft in Canada does not exceed 4,500.

Reston, a supporter of total amnesty, claimed that Coffey's governmental figures were wrong.

"If the problem we are dealing with is that small (only 14,000 men involved), then what are we doing here?"

Reston based his own figures on draft evasion (146,554) on the number of complaints given to the FBI by draft boards. He also stated that in 1971 the U.S. military witnessed the largest number of deserters (nearly 100,000) in its history.

Reston attacked Nixon's anti-amnesty

UNC grad missing after rafting mishap

by Ken Allen
Staff Writer

Fred Fuller, a 1972 UNC graduate, was reported missing on the Haw River Saturday, following a raft accident.

Four men, Fuller, David Miller, David Ervin and Jay Hawkins, were attempting to run the Haw River from Chicken Bridge to Bynum Bridge in two rafts when the accident occurred.

According to W.C. Willett, chief deputy of the Chatham County Sheriff's Department, the river was much higher this weekend than normal due to the extremely heavy rains Thursday and Friday.

David Miller, Fuller's companion, said both of the rafts overturned in the turbulent water, and the oars of the raft he and Fuller occupied were washed away. Both men crawled onto the overturned raft and attempted to paddle with their hands.

The raft continued to hit trees and overturned twice more before Miller and Fuller could maneuver it to an island.

Miller said they decided to head downstream for about three hundred yards more to a site where a gas pipeline crossed the river. They had traveled about two-thirds of the way when the raft capsized again and both Miller and Fuller were separated from the raft.

Volunteers searched the banks of the

Haw Saturday afternoon and were joined by three National Guard helicopters Sunday. There had been no trace of Fuller by nightfall Sunday.

Deputy Willett explained that the swollen condition of the river limited the volunteers to searching by foot.

"The river's too high for us to get a boat in," Willett said. "We can't get one in until it goes down, and we don't expect that to happen until around Tuesday."

The searchers were working southward from a point about three miles north of Bynum Bridge Sunday afternoon.

Fuller, a Goldsboro native, lived on Route 5, Chapel Hill. He was a member

of Pi Sigma Kappa fraternity, and had received his degree in psychology from UNC in May 1972.

In other, unrelated incidents also on the Haw River, Tom Dunigan and Jim Sneeringer, both UNC students, capsized in their aluminum canoe and were rescued by an Army helicopter.

John Fulton Pendergast and his sister Nancy clung to a tree for seven hours after their raft capsized near the Highway 64 bridge. They were pulled free by rescuers after a passing motorist noticed them and called for help.

"Nobody can make that trip when the river's up," said Lonnie Sexton of the Sheriff's office.

Residency issue faces Assembly

by Jody Meacham
Staff Writer

After July 1, it may no longer be necessary to drop out of school to establish residency for in-state tuition, according to a bill introduced in the North Carolina Senate Thursday, Jan. 25.

The bill, sponsored by Sen. Bob L. Barker, D-Wake County, would in some cases permit time spent in school to count toward the 12-month residency now required to qualify for in-state tuition rates.

Under Barker's bill a student must still establish his permanent domicile in the state for a period of at least 12 months.

However, the bill would provide that "attendance at any institution of higher education in the state neither constitutes nor necessarily precludes the acquisition

of such a domicile.

"A student may not acquire the necessary domicile until he has been in the state for 12 months primarily as a permanent resident and not merely as a student," the bill says.

"The state now requires that in order for an out-of-state student to qualify for in-state tuition he must drop out of school for 12 months and establish a permanent residence," Barker said.

Barker said the bill still has some weaknesses that the committee must work out.

"We cannot have students attempt to circumvent the law," he said. "We can't have people establish residence just to get an education."

What actually constitutes "bona fide domicile" is also vague, he said. The Committee of Higher Education must still clarify this portion of the proposed law.

Barker said the bill is not an extensive revision of the residency requirement laws presently on the books. His bill was prompted by complaints from some of his constituents who came to the state to work in the Research Triangle and whose children were considered out-of-state students. If the proposed bill passes, such persons would only have to pay out-of-state tuition for one year.

Weather

TODAY: Partly cloudy, high in the upper 50's or low 60's. Cloudy tonight, low in the low 30's. Ten per cent chance of rain today and tonight.

929-7177: open line for assault victims

by Jane Currence
Feature Writer

"Face facts! It happens!"

This is the message that the Women's Assault Line (WAL) sends to all Chapel Hillians and UNC students who feel that rape and assault are fantasy in Chapel Hill. Although an effective service so far, WAL feels this prevailing attitude, a lack of publicity and legislative cooperation have hindered them in utilizing their full potential to rid Chapel Hill of assault.

WAL, in operation since March, 1972, is an immediate and follow up counseling and referral service for female victims of rape and assault. Although run independently, WAL can be reached 24 hours a day through Switchboard at 929-7177.

The six volunteer counselors on call, comprised of

students, faculty and townswomen, have been trained by a woman psychiatrist from UNC Memorial Hospital to offer personal understanding and advice; come to the aid of the victim; contact the police or hospital if requested; or refer her to professional medical, legal or psychiatric aid.

As well as having full cooperation of local lawyers, ministers, hospitals and psychiatrists, WAL has worked closely with the city Police Department in recovering criminals and greatly encourages rape and assault victims to report all cases — anonymously if desired. Equally important throughout the sequential stages of rape are: (1) acute reaction immediately following sexual assault; (2) outward adjustment, a period of rationalization and help seeking; and (3) integration and resolution of the experience.

WAL has found women are too often negligent of long term emotional repercussions of rape and

assault, the possibilities of VD development and the seriousness of pressing charges and getting a conviction against the assailant.

WAL's concern and efforts go beyond Chapel Hill in their opposition to a current proposal to reinstate capital punishment as a conviction for rape. They reason that the victims are afraid that even life imprisonment is too harsh a punishment and acts as a deterrent for pressing charges. Many, the counselors believe, would press charges in hopes that conviction would bring psychiatric help instead.

Women also "object to public exposure during trial and often prefer to avoid additional stress," according to WAL. "Especially since convictions are extremely difficult to sustain due to the burdens of proof being on the woman." She is required to prove rape without medical evidence. This is almost

impossible since testimony alone is insufficient proof in almost every state.

Women must also fight the jurists' preconception that, as WAL puts it, "Good girls don't get raped. The attempt to use a woman's lifestyle as evidence against her throws doubt on her testimony, another discouraging element for victims wishing to press charges."

WAL has advocated support for a bill now in the North Carolina Senate, proposed by W.D. Mills from Onslow County, which would ensure the victim privacy by closing the courts to the general public.

WAL claims overall change in attitudes to be a primary reason in fighting criminal assault and rape. Until women openly report rapes and the legislature cooperates and the public's attitudes change, it is essential that the voluntary and completely confidential services of WAL be known and used.