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White House predicts failure of attempts to impeach Nixon

United Press International

WASHINGTON—The White House predicted Sunday Congress would reject attempts to impeach President Nixon for his dismissal of special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox and his refusal to obey a court order that he turn over to the courts his Watergate tape recordings.

Nixon, at his desk at 8:45 a.m. and in conference with aides over both the Midwest war and the severe challenge to his presidency arising from the Watergate crisis, gave no public indication of how he would

defend himself in the forthcoming battle with Congress.

The capital was stunned by the resignation of Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson and the removal of Deputy Attorney General William D. Ruckelshaus when both refused to obey Nixon's direct order that they fire Cox.

Cox's removal was carried out Saturday night by Solicitor General Robert H. Bork, who became acting attorney general to fill the power vacuum at the Justice Department.

Demands for and predictions of Nixon's

removal from office through impeachment came from a handful of Democrats in Congress, none of them senior figures in positions of power.

But more serious for the President than those predictable outcries were indications that for the first time in the Watergate crisis senior leaders of the House of Representatives were seriously discussing the possibility of an impeachment. Their public statements were guarded.

On television Melvin R. Laird, presidential counselor for domestic affairs, appealed to the nation for two or three

weeks' patience.

In that time, he said, the crisis might resolve itself when the contents of the Watergate tapes are heard by Sen. John C. Stennis, D-Miss., and made available to the Senate Watergate Committee and to Chief U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica.

It was this "compromise" with terms unclear even to Senate Watergate Chairman Sam J. Ervin Jr., (D-N.C.) which Cox rejected, causing Nixon to fire him. Cox said he could not fulfill his duty of winning convictions of Watergate principals—many of them senior officials of the first Nixon

administration—without the tapes themselves, not just a summary. He had threatened to seek contempt proceedings against the President.

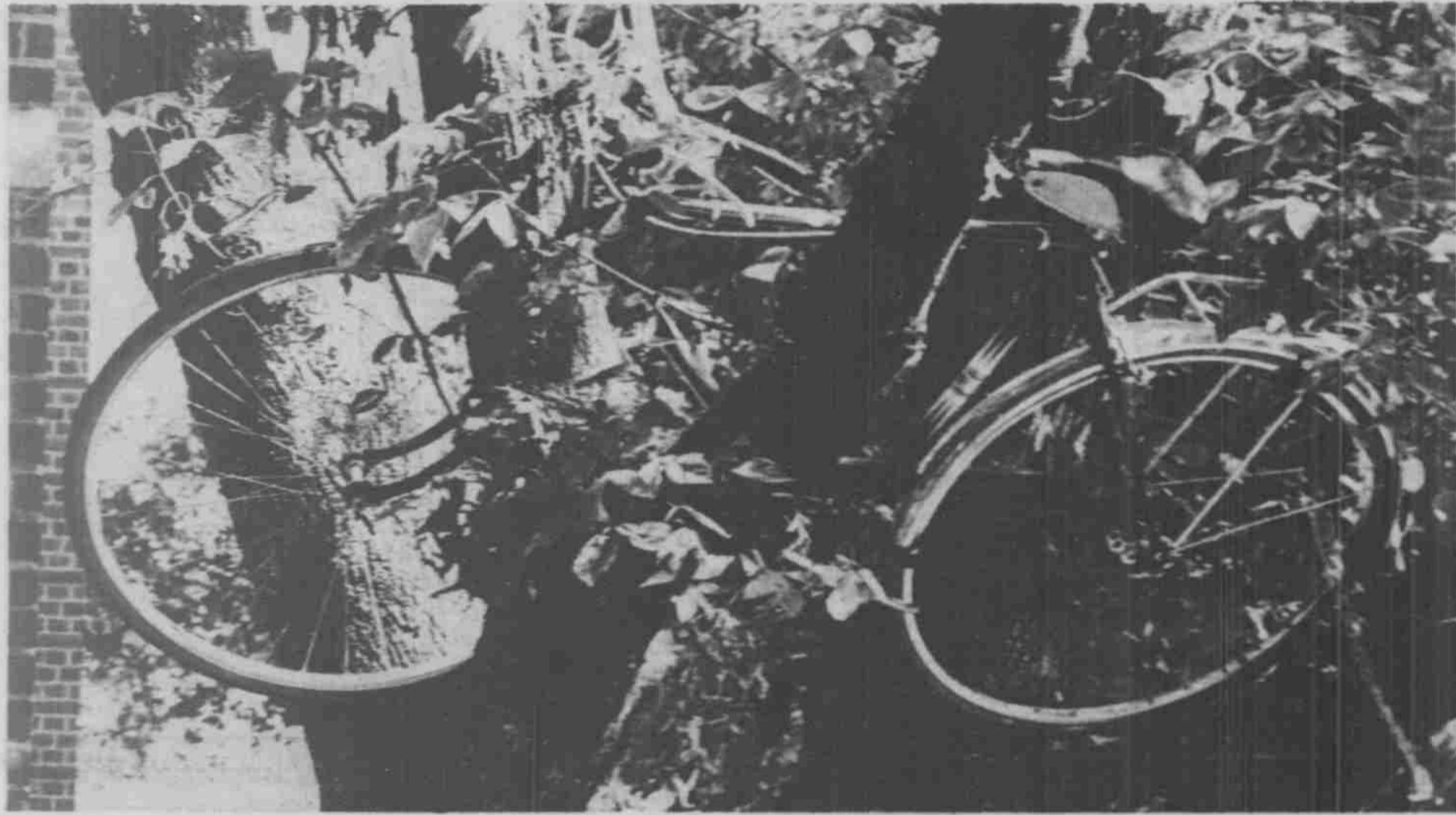
Laird, responding to a question on NBC's "Meet the Press," did not dispute the view that impeachment proceedings would be proposed when Congress returns Tuesday from its Veterans' Day holiday weekend.

But he predicted release of Stennis-approved summaries of the tapes would take the steam out of such an effort. No President has ever been removed through impeachment.



President Nixon

Said Laird: "I think the Congress will wait to see the product of this compromise and after the product is looked at I am confident the Congress will take a negative position as far as the question that you raise on impeachment proceedings is concerned." please turn to page three



Here's one bicycle the Physical Plant won't get

Staff photo by Bill Whann

Pass-fail rules changed

7-hour limit okayed

by Janet Langston
Staff Writer

University pass-fail regulations were changed last Friday by a unanimous vote of the Faculty Council. The changes limit the number of pass-fail hours in any one semester to seven, to begin with freshmen in the 1974 fall semester.

The Faculty Council altered the previous pass-fail policy of unlimited pass-fail hours last February when it imposed a four-hour limit per semester.

Former Student Body President Richard Epps, and incoming President

Ford Runge requested last March that the old regulations apply until another review by the council in its September meeting.

Meanwhile, Runge and Executive Assistant Richard Letchworth wrote a compromise proposal from student questionnaire results.

According to the Runge-Letchworth data, students were opposed to a four-hour limit, but did support a limit of some type.

Dr. George V. Taylor, faculty chairman, presented the motion and mentioned that administrative agencies

for both the College of Arts and Sciences and the General College endorsed the seven-hour limit Oct. 8.

The limit applies only to freshmen entering in the fall of 1974, said Runge. He said any continuing student could opt to take the seven-hour limit, but it will not be required.

Present regulations limit pass-fail courses to 24 hours overall, for a full eight courses.

A seven-hour limit allows a student to take two pass-fail courses in one semester, if he chooses, said Runge.

In other action, the Faculty Council approved four new curriculums. Plans for Peace, War and Defense, Urban Studies, Linguistics and Portuguese majors must now be approved by the University President and the Board of Governors.

Chancellor N. Ferebee Taylor said he received the Study Committee's report on academic tenure last Friday. He outlined a timetable to disseminate copies of the report and to receive feedback in preparation of the Dec. 1 deadline.

A general faculty meeting is set for Nov. 7, to receive suggestions and comments on tenure. Taylor requested a special Board of Trustees meeting Nov. 18 to review the plan, before sending it for approval to the Board of Governors.

The Oakland A's foiled the New York Mets' drive for another "miracle" finish Sunday as they sped to a 5-2 victory in the final game of the World Series.

The Mets fell short in their attempt to win a second baseball championship in five years.

It was the second world title in a row for Oakland, making the A's the first non-Yankee team to win two World Series in a row in 40 years.

Oakland manager Dick Williams announced his resignation from the club before the game. He is expected to take a job with the New York Yankees.

UNC students surprised at Nixon actions

by Nancy Pate
and
Laura Yandell
Staff Writers

UNC students expressed shock Sunday following the announcement that President Nixon had fired special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox and Deputy Atty. Gen. William Ruckelshaus and accepted the resignation of Atty. Gen. Elliot Richardson.

"Nixon is slicing his own throat," Jim Phoenix, a graduate student, said. "He's pulling a lot of hell down on his head" was the opinion of Jane O'Hara, a junior from

Graham.

Wallace McLendon, a graduate student in library science, thinks that Nixon is headed for impeachment, but freshman Beth Hatfield thinks such an action would only hurt the country more.

Hank Federal, an economics major from Charlotte, said he couldn't believe President Nixon.

"There's no way he'll resign—he's too egotistical," Federal said, "but I think he should."

Students disagreed about the possible reactions Congress might have over the affair.

"Congress will surely take action," Grant Healy, a med student said. "It's an indirect slap in the face for them."

Sharon Bond, a junior economics major, said Congress would take token action but doubted any serious consequences would result.

Other students hoped impeachment proceedings would begin immediately.

"He thinks he's a king," Federal said.

"Nixon doesn't know when to quit," Lisa Murdock, Moultrie, Ga. senior, added. "Now he may have to, or face impeachment."

Phoenix thought that Nixon should resign but hopes he's not impeached. "I think we should just

wait until '76 to get a new man," he said.

Frank Foster, a sophomore education major from Smithfield, doesn't want to see Gerald Ford as the next President. "But he may be the lesser of two evils," he said.

O'Hara, a sociology major, thinks Richardson was right in resigning. "I only hope it accomplishes something," she added.

"If Nixon fired Cox," McLendon said, "something sneaky must be going on."

"I don't see how he can do what he's done and still expect the American people to respect him," Federal said.

Weather

TODAY: Mostly sunny and mild. The high is expected in the low 70's and the low tonight is expected in the upper 40's. There is near zero per cent chance of precipitation. Outlook: continued clear and mild.

School bond to update facilities

by Diane King
Staff Writer

Most DTH readers can only reminisce about the days of junior high football games, sneaking a smoke in the bathroom between periods and sabotaging a friend's locker.

But just because those days in the public school system are only a memory, college students are not removed from them. The tendency of the human race to reproduce will keep us tied to the school system as long as our children or grandchildren are part of it.

The upcoming school construction bond issue is significant because it is the largest ever proposed by the State Board of Education. The successful passage of the bonds in the November election would mean the renovation of school buildings constructed 40 years ago that are still being used.

In October 1972, Craig Phillips, state superintendent of public instruction, asked the superintendents of each of the 151 state school systems to study their facilities and decide their needs for 1973 and the years up to 1978.

The superintendents fulfilled their assignments eagerly and with staggering results.

When the figures were compiled, it was found that in order to adequately serve the students in the North Carolina school system in 1973, superintendents needed 11,975 classrooms, 461 media centers, 302 lunchrooms, 292 gymnasiums and 201 other buildings.

In addition to these needs, the superintendents said that by 1978, they would need 7,436 classrooms, 263 media

centers, 200 lunchrooms, 143 gymnasiums and 86 other facilities.

These needs did not suddenly appear, but are the accumulation of needs that have been building up since the 1920's.

The Depression and World War II brought periods when there was no money to build schools or no building materials. But people, true to the pattern, didn't stop reproducing and the school population kept growing.

The state tried to catch up with school bond issues in 1949, 1953 and 1963, but with little success. It was like trying to swim against the tide.

Faced with the needs, the 1973 General Assembly authorized the issuance of \$3 million in school bonds, provided the voters approved them.

On Nov. 6, all students registered in

Orange County will be able to vote on the proposed Public School Facilities Bonds. This state issue is one of three that will be combined with the local balloting for mayor, aldermen and school board members. The other two will be liquor by the drink and an amendment to the Clean Water Bond Act of 1971.

The General Assembly stipulated that the money from the school bonds will be divided among each county and city school unit on the basis of the daily average membership of pupils in that unit in 1971-72.

Chapel Hill's share of the money will total \$1,266,844. In preparation, the local school board in October studied the needs in Chapel Hill and Carrboro and decided how the money will be spent if the bond issue is approved by the voters.

The biggest chunk of the funds will go for

the construction of a high school auditorium, a facility that some feel is vital and others are hotly disputing.

The Board of Education has allotted \$501,845 for a high school auditorium. In addition, Seawell School will receive 4 classrooms, one multi-purpose room and four special-purpose classrooms. Ephesus Road School will get four new classrooms and Frank Porter Graham and Phillips will get one multi-purpose room each. Adult education classrooms at Lincoln Center will be renovated and ware house facilities and offices will be built.

Even with these state funds, Chapel Hill and Carrboro will have to get county funds to build other facilities still needed between now and 1978.

Several events have contributed to the growing needs of school systems.

In 1973, the General Assembly approved a statewide public kindergarten program that will include all five-year-olds in the state by 1978. New classrooms are needed now, and more will be needed before the five-year phasing into the program is completed.

Also last year, the legislature reduced the size of classes in the public schools. For grades 1-3, no more than 26 students per teacher will be allowed. And in grades 4-6, no more than 33.

Vocational education, open classrooms and shifts in population have contributed to the need for more space.

The \$3 million more than triples the amount of any bond issue in the past. State Treasurer Edwin Gill, also a member of the State Board of Education, has endorsed the issue and is urging its passage.



'Non-political' Julian seeks alderman post

by Ken Allen
Staff Writer

For a man who claims to be non-political, Alexander Julian, 25, of Chapel Hill sure has some political ideas.

Like running for the Board of Aldermen. A downtown merchant (he owns Alexander's Ambition on Franklin Street), and a native, Julian feels that although he has never even been to an aldermen's meeting, he is ideally suited for the position.

"I represent a lot of groups," Julian said in a recent interview. "I'm young, I used to be a student, I'm a resident, a native, and I'm a businessman."

It is this broad representation among local groups that sent Julian into the Aldermen's race rather than any native love of politics.

In fact, Julian doesn't plan to campaign at all, in the usual sense of the word.

Despite his low-key attitude, the sharp-dressing Julian does have ideas about Chapel Hill and the growth of the town, some serious and some not so serious.

Of prime interest is orderly growth. His biggest fear is that Chapel Hill is becoming a city.

"I don't want Chapel Hill to end up like Durham."

A more plausible solution is the proposed bus system, which he thinks is a good idea, although double-decker English would be more in keeping with the "village" atmosphere, Julian said.

He would also like to see street vendors back on Franklin Street, but concedes that it probably won't happen. He does feel, however, that the flower ladies have a chance at coming out of their alley.

"I was the only merchant in favor of street vending," Julian said.

He started his clothing store in 1970 when he was a junior English major at UNC. He never got his degree, but built the business into a regional one, with customers from Washington, D.C. and Atlanta coming to him for clothing.

Clothing is the big thing in the Julian family, with his father owning Julian's and his uncle owning Milton's Clothing Cupboard, both on Franklin Street.

As a member of a merchant family, Julian resents the charges by students that Franklin Street is a rip-off from Henderson to Columbia streets.

Whether it's as a businessman, a native, an ex-student or just a person, Julian professes to want to participate in the growth and planning of the place he's called home for 25 years.

"I love this town and I want to do something for it."

He sees this conviction as his major recommendation as an alderman.