

# Cease-fire declared in Mideast conflict

by United Press International

The United Nations cease-fire ending the Middle East war between Israel and Egypt officially went into effect at 12:50 p.m. (EDT) Monday. Some firing continued after the deadline and Israel claimed victory.

Arranged by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, the cease-fire went into effect 12 hours after the UN Security Council passed a joint Soviet-American resolution and 16 days after the Arabs launched their attack on Oct. 6.

The Israeli announcement of acceptance, with conditions, came after a cabinet meeting that heard the latest results of the fighting. Kissinger flew from talks in Moscow with Brezhnev to Tel Aviv to confer with Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir on the situation. His apparent aim was to reassure Israel.

Cairo Radio announced acceptance by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. The Iraqi news agency said that Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin flew to Cairo for his second meeting in a week with Egyptian officials.

Fighting went on for positions in the hours before the deadline and 15 minutes after it was supposed to

take effect. An Israeli National Radio correspondent reported the Egyptians were still firing artillery and antiaircraft shells "apparently deciding to finish off their clips."

Syria remained silent about the cease-fire but an Israeli general predicted it would observe the cease-fire without announcing it. Iraq, with 18,000 men on the Syrian front, refused. Libyan leader Col. Moammar Khadafy attacked the cease-fire, calling it a 'time bomb,' and the second largest Arab guerrilla organization called for its rejection.

The UN resolution called for a cease-fire in place

and peace negotiations "under appropriate auspices." It also called for implementation of the 1967 UN resolution ending the Six Day Middle East War. There was still wide disagreement whether that meant Israel would have to withdraw from all the Arab territories it occupied then. There was no word about how the truce would be policed.

Israel immediately claimed victory in the war by virtue of the bridgehead it occupied on the Egyptian side of the Suez Canal. The Cairo radio announcement that the Egyptian high command had ordered a cease-fire made no victory claims nor did it say the fighting had actually stopped.

The cease-fire left Egyptian troops on the east bank of the Suez Canal. The Israelis said the Egyptian penetration was three to five miles deep but the Egyptians said it was up to nine miles.

However, Israel drove a wedge across the canal into Egypt which it said was 475 square miles and within 45 miles of Cairo. The Egyptians said it was smaller.

The Israelis claimed they beat off Egyptian counterattacks in the final hours before the cease-fire. They also said they pushed the Syrians off their last outpost on Mount Hermon in the north.

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## The Daily Tar Heel

81 Years Of Editorial Freedom

Vol. 82, No. 43

Chapel Hill, North Carolina, Tuesday, October 23, 1973

Founded February 23, 1893

## Rep. Rose favors impeachment; Rep. Preyer will delay decision

by Susan Miller  
DTH Editor

WASHINGTON, D.C.—North Carolina Democratic Congressman Charlie Rose said Monday Congress should consider impeaching the President.

He also said he was mailing questionnaires to every person in the seventh district to determine his constituents' opinions on the firing of Watergate special prosecutor Archibald Cox.

No other North Carolina congressmen could be reached for comment Monday by *The Daily Tar Heel*, although an administrative assistant to Congressman Richardson Preyer, D-N.C., said Preyer was

still not willing to support impeachment proceedings.

Government offices, including congressmen's offices, were closed to the public because of Veterans' Day.

Rose said he sympathized with the movement to begin studying the idea of impeaching the President. "Congress should explore this possibility," he said.

However, Rose said he was not sure whether he could add his name to any list of co-sponsors on a bill to impeach the President.

"I think Nixon's blown it," Rose said. "When people on the street read this, they see it as a sign that Nixon feels he's above the law when they themselves are not. I think he's

created the most serious credibility gap in his short and happy life."

Rose said he was appalled at the FBI's closing-off of the offices of the special prosecutor. "Can you believe it? Are we in downtown Santiago or downtown Washington?"

"The whole legislative process is at stake here," Rose said. He said America is a nation ruled by laws, not men, and added, "I hope Congress will insist on that."

Rose said the chances of impeachment of a President were better than before the controversial firing of Cox and the resulting resignations of William French Smith and Elliot Richardson, two men highly respected by Congress.

However, he said impeachment proceedings were probably a long way away because "members want to find out how people at home feel."

Rose said there were two real alternatives for Congress to take: first, beginning to study whether impeachment is in order and second, forming a new special prosecutor position to continue Cox's work in the investigation of the Watergate break-in and cover-up.

The only trouble with the second alternative, Rose said, is that any legislation is subject to a Presidential veto. The congressman was unsure whether a veto could be overridden.

Rose said another possibility of Congressional action would be to postpone the confirmation of the nomination of Gerald Ford as vice president. "I have no doubt but that the nomination of Gerald Ford will be held up," he said.

Preyer's assistant, Tom Lambeth, said he thought Congress would be opposed to "the Ford nomination being held hostage." Congress would have to show pretty good reasons not to approve the Ford nomination, he said. "The President has a clear right to choose a person for this position," Lambeth said.

Lambeth said the approval of Ford would strengthen the non-partisan support of the impeachment of the President. Unless the move was supported by important Republicans, there is no possibility of impeachment, he said.

Lambeth said Preyer had thought the nomination of Ford was "pretty good considering everything."

He said the reason Preyer could not favor beginning impeachment proceedings was that he was unsure yet what laws had been broken. He said, however, that Preyer was concerned that "two men of conscience who have the support of Congress could no longer work for the President."

"This raises serious questions about Nixon's behavior," Lambeth said. "In America the public no doubt finds it difficult to believe Nixon doesn't have something to hide," he said.

Reactions from Preyer's home district had been "overwhelmingly and violently angry," Lambeth said. "The people want Nixon out of the White House."

Reaction in Rose's home district had also been extreme, Rose said. "Everybody is upset," he said, expressing a desire to get responses "while the people are upset and find out why."

## Shock, surprise prevalent in D.C.

by Seth Elfron  
Associate Editor

WASHINGTON, D.C.—An article in the *Washington Post* Monday described this town as being like Santiago since President Nixon sent out the FBI to close off the office of former special prosecutor Archibald Cox last Saturday night.

Indeed, when *Daily Tar Heel* reporters attempted to see what things were locked in Cox's office, they were told by police no one but staff members could enter the building.

Outside the office, two lone pickets walked quietly up and down the sidewalk.

The mood of the few people working on Capitol Hill Monday, Veterans' Day, was one of shock, amazement and anticipation.

Impeachment sentiment seems to be fairly strong to congressmen, and it was apparent most congressmen are very interested in the feelings of their constituents.

Congressman Charlie Rose, D-N.C., said he believes that in times of crisis, Congress looks more to the people for what to do.

A spokesman for Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, Chairman of the House Republican Conference said

Monday Anderson believes 21 or 22 of 37 members of the House Judiciary Committee would favor "fairly immediate action in an impeachment."

Aides to Rep. Richardson Preyer, D-N.C., Rep. Charlie Rose, and Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., said they were amazed at the reaction they were getting from home districts.

As of 9 a.m. Monday, a poll in Schroeder's district showed 5,683 in favor of impeachment, 133 against and 32 undecided.

The mood in Washington seems to be dramatically against the President. Many people in Washington are out in

### Commentary

the streets voicing their reactions. The center of expression is Lafayette Park across from the White House. About 200 people gathered around the White House, displaying signs, petitions, and watching the goings-on.

Messages like "Honk for Impeachment" brought loud retorts from passing motorists. Other signs in front of the White House read "Job wanted—apply within" and "When is Nixon going to fire Congress?"

Congress itself may have something to say today.

## Nixon—'no grounds' for impeachment try

United Press International

WASHINGTON—President Nixon, described as confident that there are "no grounds" to impeach him, worked quietly in his office Monday, with indications he was preparing a report to the nation shortly—perhaps in a nationally televised speech—to explain the firing of Watergate special prosecutor Archibald Cox.

Most government offices were closed because of Veterans' Day but the President was at his desk early. White House staffers were reported conferring on ways to counter widespread criticism among many members of Congress and others of the President's actions in the firing of Cox.

Nixon's legal advisers were preparing to submit to U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica on Tuesday, a formal document advising that, in their view, the President had provided adequate compliance with Sirica's order that the Watergate tapes be turned over to him.

White House officials who made it plain they were reflecting Nixon's views said the President is confident there are "no grounds" to impeach him as a result of his ouster of Cox, whom he believed set himself up as a "fourth branch of government."

Officials said that Nixon felt Cox's position was intolerable and felt "in retrospect the establishment of a special prosecutor's office was an error."

## Mine workers

by Bill Welch  
and  
Greg Turosak  
Staff Writer

The controversy between Duke Power Company and the Brookside coal miners of Harlan County, Kentucky will increase this week with confrontations in two states.

In Raleigh, about 12 striking miners plan to picket the State Utilities Commission, which is considering a proposed 17 per cent rate increase by Duke Power today.

In Harlan County, striking miners and their families, prevented from picketing in a group in excess of nine persons because of a court injunction, have been holding "religious revivals" instead at the Brookside mine, in an attempt to stop strike breakers (scabs) from going back to work in the

## N.C. drawn into strike

mines.

The miners are on strike in an attempt to get Eastover Mining Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Duke Power and owners of the Brookside mine, to sign new contracts through the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA).

Last spring, the miners voted 2-1 to seek a new contract with protection by the UMWA rather than with the Southern Labor Union (SLU), whose contract with Eastover ran out on Aug. 1.

When Duke Power refused a contract with the UMWA, the miners struck.

A spokesman for Duke Power in Charlotte said Monday that the proposed rate increase is "completely irrelevant" to the Eastover mining situation.

Instead, the spokesman said, "Our rate of return has to be increased to get the necessary financing to keep up with the increasing demand for electricity."

He cited the high costs of building a new 886,000-kilowatt nuclear power plant, presently under construction, and the high costs of coal and of transporting the coal from Harlan County to Duke's power plants.

These arguments will presumably be used by Duke Power today in presenting its case before the State Utilities Commission. Duke

was granted a rate increase by the commission late last year.

Some of the striking miners and some UMWA officials, visited by *DTH* reporters in Harlan County Saturday and Sunday said they feel Duke Power does not deserve a rate increase.

Eastover has been trying to break the strike at the Brookside mine by using scabs, who are being paid a higher daily wage by the company than was previously paid the strikers to show up and cross the picket lines.

Sixteen men and women were arrested when miners' wives met scabs at the mine entrance with switches and sticks. Norman Yarborough, Eastover Company president, and Duke Power executive Carl Horn were also prevented from visiting the mine, although they were escorted by two armed guards.

After the incident, Special Judge F. Byrd Hogg ordered an injunction preventing the striking miners from keeping more than three pickets at each of the three mine entrances.

The scabs were expected to return in full force to the mines this week as a result of the injunction, but had not returned as of Monday, possibly wishing to avoid confrontation with those attending the revival.

## Culmination of surprising adventure

## Marshall runs for alderman

by Diane King  
Staff Writer

She's the one who hurries into Board of Aldermen meetings sporting knee boots, splashy clothes and a green campaign button with SHIRL written on it in giant white letters.

She's Shirley Marshall and running for alderman this year is the culmination of what has been a surprising adventure since she arrived in Chapel Hill five years ago.

A native of New York, Marshall was born in 1925 and raised on Long Island. She finished school at Beaver College in Pennsylvania with a degree in biology.

"I taught for two years and then married a man who got his Ph.D. in English," she said. "I next produced three daughters and learned a great deal about English literature."

Marshall, her daughters and husband lived in Philadelphia, where he taught, until 1968. She was his research assistant and edited an anthology of English poetry for children. During that year, he accepted a position with UNC and the family made plans to move here.

That summer a crisis occurred that eventually brought Marshall to Chapel Hill and into politics. Her husband and daughter were killed in an automobile accident.

"I was in shock when I came here," she said. "I came on to Chapel Hill because when we rode through North Carolina I said, 'This is one place that has more trees than people.'"

When she arrived in Chapel Hill, Marshall knew no one and had no idea what her future held.

"I was always quite a shy person," she explained. "But I decided that the whole world's new and nothing's ever going to be the same. So I went to every meeting I could find out about and met as many people as I could."

It wasn't too long until Marshall was appointed to the Chapel Hill Appearance Commission. Last year when a vacancy occurred on the Board of Aldermen, Marshall learned that she had been chosen by the board to fill the position.

Her primary adjustment to make as an alderman was to the commitment of small-town politics.

"People feel like you belong to them," she said. "At first I thought that wasn't right, that my privacy was being taken away. Now it doesn't bother me."

Her stint on the board has been, more than anything else, a learning experience.

"You have to be interested in everything, and maybe you don't want to be," she said. "But you pretty quickly realize that the buck stops with you and you have to be sure that what you are voting for is best for all of the town."

Marshall's primary interests are conservation and the control of growth.

"In each place I've lived in my life, I've seen increasing urbanization," she said. "I've seen ways to control it and retain freedom and I've seen people thrown into chaos by other types of control."

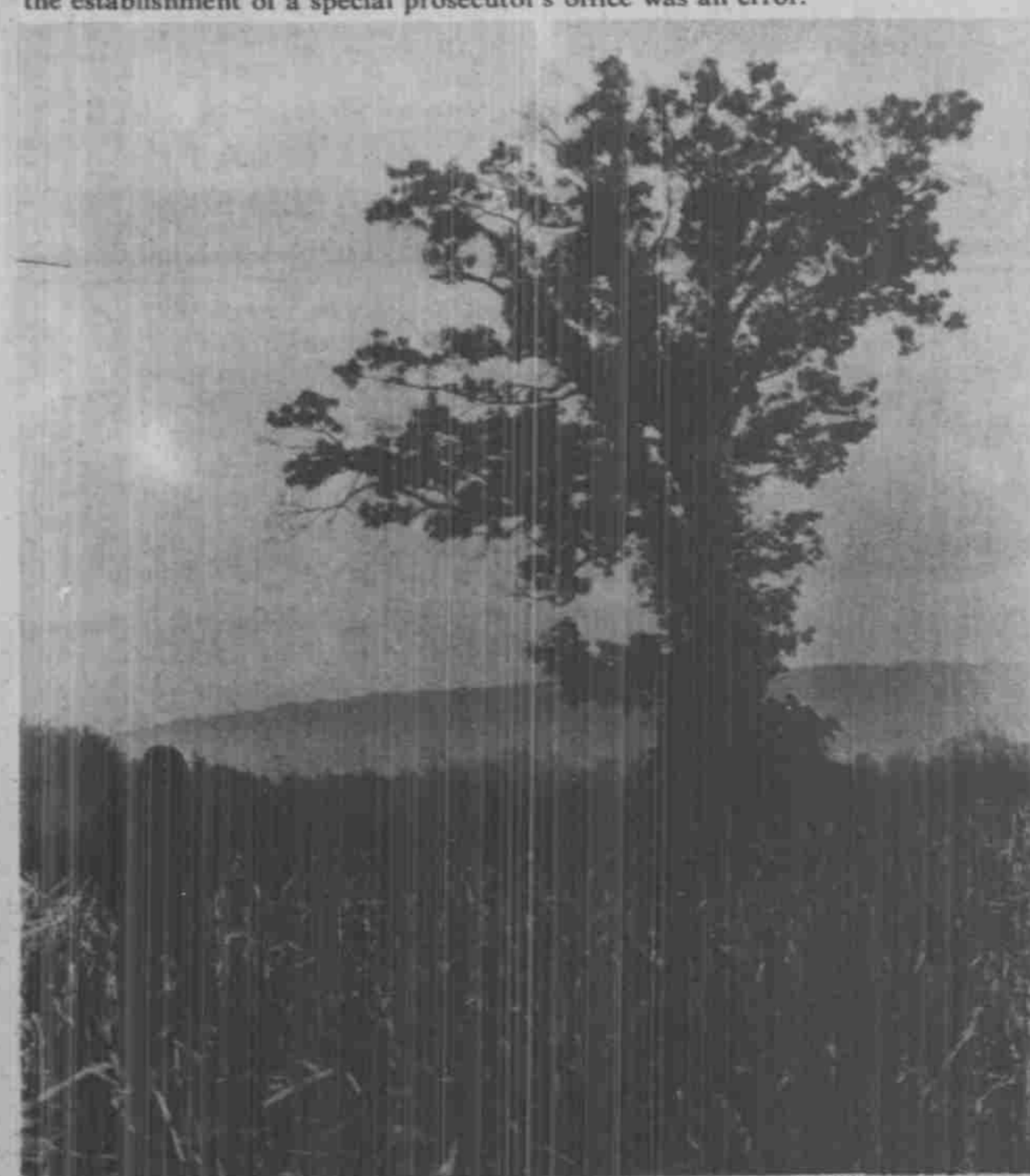
She is proud of the job the board has done in the last year to guide population growth in Chapel Hill.

"Any city would be thrown into chaos by 103 per cent population growth in 10 years," she commented. "In the last year, I believe we've begun to leave the time when growth confused us and we are beginning to control it."

Marshall has several pet projects she would like to see completed if she is elected to the board on Nov. 6, including more open space, real development of parks, successful operation of the town bus system and the opening of greenways for pedestrians and bicyclists to ease traffic problems.

"I also think there is a vital need for development of the central business district as a more cosmopolitan area," she said. "I think Chapel Hill can support a major metropolitan center. You can have a village atmosphere and still be sophisticated."

"I'm all for subcommunities," she added, "but there is a vast need for more excitement and more fun in our population. I want to see people back on the streets again."



Staff photo by Tom Randolph

Just something to get your mind off Watergate.