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The five Watergate defendants sit at defense table in this courtroom drawing

Dean—Nixon aides involved in cover-up

by Wesley G. Pippert
United Press International

WASHINGTON — John W. Dean III testified Wednesday that Richard M. Nixon's closest aides — John Mitchell, H.R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman — were involved in a consuming flurry of cover-up activity after the Watergate break-in.

Dean, Nixon's former counsel, also testified that in the months before the break-in, plans for mugging, kidnaping and prostitution were presented by a re-election official in Attorney General John N. Mitchell's office.

Chief trial prosecutor James F. Neal chronologically led Dean, the government's lead-off witness, through the meetings surrounding the June 17, 1972, break-in. It was expected the subpoenaed White House tape of Dean's Sept. 15, 1972, conversation with Nixon would be played Thursday afternoon in historic courtroom drama.

Dean testified that: At a June 19, 1972, meeting, he reported to Mitchell, former re-election aide Robert C. Mardian and former deputy campaign director Jeb Stuart Magruder, also in prison, that Ehrlichman "had taken charge of matters at the White House."

"What matters?" Neal asked. "Determining what had happened and how to deal with it," Dean replied, adding that Mitchell had replied to his report with an expressionless, off-the-cuff remark, "Isn't that wonderful?"

At a meeting with Ehrlichman June 21, Ehrlichman suggested that Dean "shred" some bogus state department cables about the Vietnam war and a psychiatric profile of Pentagon Papers defendant Daniel Ellsberg, and "deep-six" electronic equipment, all of which had been found in the White House safe of E. Howard Hunt Jr., also convicted in

the original trial.

"What do you mean, 'deep-six'?" Dean said he asked.

"Well, John, you drive across the Potomac on the way home. Just throw those in the river," Dean said Ehrlichman replied.

"Well, John, you drive across the river, too, so I'll bring it over to you," Dean said he

got off the dime" and approve Liddy's intelligence-gathering plan.

Dean testified Magruder told him Colson knew "we had Hunt and Liddy over here, and if we didn't use them, he would." According to Dean, Magruder said, "Frankly, John, we felt Chuck Colson would take over this operation" if they didn't move ahead with Liddy's plan.

'Dean said that on Jan. 27, 1972, Liddy presented to him and Mitchell a campaign intelligence plan for mugging, kidnaping and prostitution. "I looked over at Mitchell and he winked at me," Dean said.'

replied.

He phoned Herbert W. Kalmbach, Nixon's former personal lawyer and a fundraiser, and now in prison, on June 28, and said he was calling at the request of Mitchell, Haldeman and Ehrlichman to raise money to honor commitments to the Watergate burglars.

Kalmbach agreed to do so, Dean said, and used the code names of "the Writer" for spy novelist Hunt; "Brush" for Haldeman because of his crewcut; "the Pipe" for pipe-smoking Mitchell; "Brow" for Ehrlichman; and "script" for money.

Kalmbach called long distance, Dean said, "to tell the Pipe, the Brush and the Brow that the Writer's wife had bought the script."

At a meeting with Mardian, LaRue and Magruder in late June, Magruder told him former White House Special Counsel Charles W. Colson, who also is in prison, phoned before the Watergate break-in "to

Magruder developed a story that the \$200,000 given to Liddy was for protection for surrogate speakers for Nixon's re-election.

Neal asked whether anyone at a meeting of Mitchell, Magruder and Mardian in early to mid-July "dissented from the story Magruder had developed," Dean replied. "No one disagreed with it."

Magruder asked Dean Aug. 15 to play the part of the devil's advocate in preparing him for a grand jury appearance the following day.

Dean said he checked Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen at the request of an aide of Haldeman to see how Magruder had done and then phoned Haldeman.

"I said, 'Bob, Jeb has gotten through the grand jury by the skin of his teeth,'" Dean testified. "He, Haldeman, said that was good."

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Greeks need not go coed

by Greg Nye
Staff Writer

Campus Greeks need no longer fear members of the opposite sex invading their ranks.

Social fraternities and sororities will be exempt from Title IX regulations, Casper Wineberger, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), said Oct. 11.

In a telephone conversation with Sen. Pete V. Domenici, R-N.M., Wineberger said his department has decided to make a change in its report on the 1972 higher education amendments passed by Congress. A new clause, he said, will place social fraternal groups outside the jurisdiction of Title IX.

HEW is responsible for the interpretation and administration of Title IX, which requires that federally funded schools eliminate discrimination on the basis of sex in programs and organizations which they assist.

Domenici, a former Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity member, phoned Wineberger on behalf of a group of congressmen concerned with how fraternities and sororities will be affected by Title IX. Former fraternity men such as Senator Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., Senator John Tower, R-Texas, and Joe Waggoner Jr., D-La., have been working with Domenici.

Domenici told Wineberger that if the change in the HEW report was not made, he and several other congressmen would fight the report in Congress. Domenici said Congress would have cause to make an exception for fraternal groups because of the exemption granted fraternities in the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

The 1964 Civil Rights Act was designed to

eliminate racial discrimination in higher education. Waggoner proposed an amendment to this act of 1965 which said that "no department, agency, officer or employee of the United States has the authorization to exercise any direction, supervision or control over the membership of any fraternal organization, fraternity or sorority... which is financed exclusively by funds derived from private sources." The Waggoner Amendment was passed by Congress.

Waggoner and other congressmen now see HEW as trying to work around the 1964 Civil Rights Act and its amendment, and attempting to control fraternities. There is still some question, however, as to whether campus fraternities today are financed exclusively by funds derived from public sources.

Joe Husted, president of the Inter-Fraternity Council (IFC), said Wednesday that the Wineberger statement was only a verbal agreement with Domenici and that he is hesitant to accept it. "There is no telling what will happen—we don't have a written commitment from HEW yet," Husted said.

Husted believes Wineberger may still change his mind and maintain that fraternities are supported by the University, thus sidestepping the Waggoner Amendment and making Title IX applicable to fraternal groups. "We would be fools not to prepare for the worst when we're dealing with politicians," Husted said.

Although Wineberger's conversation with Domenici has given hope to most fraternities on campus, some are still in doubt about their position. Wineberger said specifically that HEW would adopt a clause exempting social fraternities from Title IX regulations.

Professional fraternities—such as Kappa Psi, Phi Delta Chi and Kappa Epsilon, which admit only students majoring in a certain profession—are still wondering where they stand.

Kappa Psi president Peter Champion is hoping that Wineberger simply overlooked professional fraternities and was not indicating they will be forced to comply with Title IX. "It's got to be an oversight," Champion said. "We live and function like a social fraternity; there's no reason not to include us. We'll be writing our national organization to see if they can have HEW exempt professional fraternities from Title IX also."

The Chapel Hill Charter Commission voted Tuesday to recommend expanding the Board of Aldermen from six to eight members and staggering the four-year terms so that half the members would be elected every two years.

A motion by Lee Corum to have some two-year terms died without a second. Corum, the only UNC student member of the commission, said the short-term seats might attract UNC students and others who could not commit themselves to four-year residency.

Commission member John Wettach said a two-year term would not give a board member enough time to plan and develop programs. "They (aldermen) should be able to plan to be here four years," he said.

Wettach said he was not concerned that student candidates for the board are likely to

have lived in town for only a relatively short while, but he expressed concerns that short-term members might be considered second-class members.

Gerry Cohen, the only student alderman, is in favor of Corum's proposal. "The current four-year terms are awfully long and are driving a lot of people from running," he said.

Cohen said he will graduate from law school in June and his board term expires in 1977, but he expects to complete his term. He said he would have appreciated the option of running for a two-year seat — if they had been available — so he could choose between re-election and giving up the demanding responsibilities of board membership.

The commission will also recommend increasing the mayor's term from two to four

years, with a limit of two consecutive terms, and requiring him to vote on all issues. At present, the mayor votes only to break tie votes and there is no limit on the number of terms.

Mayor Howard Lee has been elected three times; however, he has announced he doesn't intend to seek re-election.

Lee's predecessor, Sandy McClamroch, who served eight years, said the average

mayor in Chapel Hill serves six years.

Commission members said enlarging the board would create greater diversity among members and facilitate a committee system.

The commission's recommendations will be part of a report to the Board of Aldermen to be presented at the Nov. 4 alderman meeting. The commission has asked for a joint public hearing with the aldermen on the recommendations.

Commission suggests Board expand

Schools won't cut graduate enrollment

by Sid Smith
Asst. Features Editor

This is the fourth in a series of articles examining the effect of the financial crunch on students and University life. Today a graduate student continues his study of the Ph.D. explosion, looking at the relatively small effort the University and graduate students themselves have made to alleviate the crowded situation.

Although it has been over five years since the Ph.D. market became vastly overcrowded, doctoral candidates and graduate students continue in large numbers to sweat through the nationwide farce known as graduate education.

A major cause of the farce's perpetuation lies in the stubborn refusal by departments to make necessary cutbacks in enrollment. One official even admitted that certain departmental heads consciously maintained previous levels despite overwhelming evidence for the necessity of streamlining.

"It was frankly a calculated effort at self-preservation," the official said. "Fewer graduate students means that full professors must teach more low-level courses, a situation they regard as unpleasant and beneath them. A smaller number of graduate students could also eventually lead to a smaller faculty and graduate program."

In fact, the actual number of UNC doctoral graduates was up in 1974. In 1970, when the crunch was relatively new, the University awarded a total of 192 doctoral degrees by August of that year. For the comparable period this year, UNC graduated 219 Ph.D.'s. And the total number of students enrolled in graduate and professional schools has increased by 100 over last year's enrollment.

But this year the blackening prospects for Ph.D. employment have worn away much of the resistance to streamlining.

"Many cutbacks were made this year by the overcrowded departments," Gail King, secretary for enrolled students, said. "Of course, these cuts were made on the M.A. and entering student level, and it will be a few more graduations before we see the effect on

Ph.D. degree numbers."

Dr. Michael Bishop, director of the graduate office, said that the departments which have sizeably trimmed their entering graduate class include English, classics, philosophy, comparative literature and history.

"Jobs are tight for students receiving their doctorates from Chapel Hill, but tighter for those from other state universities," Dr. Charles V. Taylor, history department chairman, said. "We've curtailed our admissions to graduate work to less than 50 per cent of our peak in the '60s. But many of the students we reject are snatched up by other, less prestigious schools. That doesn't help the profession very much."

Department chairmen, of course, are not the only ones seeking solutions. Many unemployed or discouraged Ph.D.'s are switching to other professions in an all-out effort to avoid skid row. Law school is one of the most common shelters for disenchanting academics.

"We have no statistics on how many Ph.D.'s or M.A.'s apply to or enter our law school," Morris R. Gelblum, associate dean of law, said. "But I would say that M.A. applicants number in the hundreds, and national statistics indicate an increasing number of law students now have Ph.D. degrees."

The business world is another alternative. "Many graduate students, however, fear that business would transform them into inferior people," placement counselor Jane Smith said. "They see teaching as high level of service to society and regret the surrender of long-held ideals."

Several students are now biding time, waiting to find the next alternative. But among those still undecided and unemployed Ph.D.'s there is a surprising lack of bitterness about it all.

"In a way I'm frustrated and disappointed," one doctor of philosophy remarked. "But I entered my discipline because I believed that the liberal arts have an intrinsic value, that only through the liberal arts the values of our civilization can be transmitted. I still believe it."

Six to give views at rights colloquium

by Jim Roberts
Staff Writer

William Kunstler, Ralph Abernathy, Hugh Scott, Eugene McCarthy, Julian Bond and Martha Griffiths may at first seem to have nothing in common.

They do have one thing in common, however. They all will be speakers at the upcoming Individual Rights Colloquium co-sponsored by Student Government, the Carolina Forum and the Union Activities Board.

The colloquium runs from Nov. 4 to Nov. 21 and will also include North Carolina Insurance Commissioner John Ingram and student and faculty members of the University. Student Government is also trying to contract with activist Angela Davis to appear.

"The major purpose of the colloquium," Student Body President Marcus Williams said, "is to inform the students of their rights as students and individuals. Students need to realize that they have rights as citizens and students."

Between the major speeches, the Union Activities Board will conduct a series of panel discussions with faculty and student officials.

Janet Buehler, chairman of the Union Current Affairs Committee, said the first panel discussion will concern overall rights on campus including the rights of students as consumers.

Other discussions will concern alternative lifestyles, affirmative action and the rights of residents of University Housing. Buehler said she hopes to have Student Attorney General Nita Mitchell, Residence Hall

Association President Betsey Jones, Douglas Hunt, affirmative action director, and Dr. James Condie, director of housing, speak in the discussions.

Defense attorney William Kunstler will be the first speaker on Nov. 4, and Ralph Abernathy, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, will follow him on Nov. 6. Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott will speak Nov. 7, and former senator Eugene McCarthy Nov. 12.

Julian Bond, representative to the Georgia state house, and possibly Angela Davis will appear Nov. 13, and sponsor of the Equal Rights Amendment, Martha Griffiths, will speak Nov. 21. Griffiths is a Democratic representative from Michigan.

Williams cited recent incidents of busing opposition in Boston as indicative of the need for better understanding of educational rights. "The question is, should individual rights for equal education be protected for everyone?"

Plans for the colloquium began during the summer, Williams said. "Mark Sibben did research for the availability of speakers and then we presented the idea to the Forum. Jim Conrad helped push the idea through the Forum."

The cost for the colloquium could run as high as \$10,000, Williams said. Student Government will fund approximately 60 per cent of this. "The Forum is taking the responsibility of speakers Bond, Abernathy and Kunstler," he said.

Williams said he hopes the colloquium will bring about an addition of a bill of rights to the judicial reform document. "By this, students' rights will be explicitly outlined and stated instead of implied."



David Honigman (right) shows leather goods to Don Sowal and Patty Nicholson

Staff photo by Martha Stevens