

# The Daily Tar Heel

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Weather: warm

## Murray wins, Richardson leads

### Williams likely run-off candidate; Strayhorn paces race for CAA post

by Mary Anne Rhyne  
and Chris Fuller  
Staff Writers

With only three precincts reporting, Alan Murray seems to be on his way to winning the editorship of the *Daily Tar Heel* with a landslide 1,179-406 margin over opponent Jim Roberts. In the student body presidential race David Williams leads the field with 521 votes.

At press time, the closest contender for president behind Williams was Billy Richardson with 340 votes, followed by Dan Besse, 183; Dave Johnson, 144; Miguel de Valverde 120; Paul Stanley, 112; and Jim Harkins, 95.

Precincts reported by press time were Union, Y-Court and Granville.

Late returns from Cobb and Spencer dormitories indicate that Billy Richardson has moved into a lead over David Williams. Vote totals were unavailable at press time. Full election returns will be printed in Friday's *DTH*.

In the race for Carolina Athletic Association president, Ralph Strayhorn led opponent Kevin Roddy 524-241 with only the Y-Court and the Union.

A total of 4,529 voters turned out. Murray said after the three precincts were reported, "I think we got the support we did because we ran a very personal campaign. We tried to have at least one of our campaign workers sit down and talk to every person in the dorm."

"When Y-Court and Union were the only precincts that had reported, it would have been premature, but with Granville support as strong as it was I didn't see how we could lose," Murray added.

Roberts, the apparent loser in the editor's race, said he would like to thank the people who worked on his campaign. "I only wish the outcome was more favorable," he said adding "I didn't vote for Alan and I do not relish in his victory."

"However I have full confidence in his

abilities to put out a daily newspaper and I'm sure it will appeal to those who voted for him," he said.

Williams said of his lead, "I'm obviously very pleased. It'll be interesting to see what happens on South Campus."

Following Williams in vote totals was Richardson, who remains optimistic. "I think I will do very well in the on-campus districts' ballots," he said. "All the on-campus ballots should pull it out." Richardson said if he were to win, it would be the on-campus districts which would win it for him.

In the referendum vote, 500 favored the no-growth policy and 94 opposed it. On the issue of the \$2.50 per semester fee increase, 266 voted to raise the fee and 336 to keep the fees as they are.

### Counting method challenged

Difficulties in ballot counting for yesterday's campus elections arose when senior class presidential candidate Ed Rodman and Campus Governing Council candidate Dave Swanson challenged the constitutionality of the ballot counting procedure recently established by the Elections Board and implemented for the first time in this election.

The new method of ballot counting stipulates that only members of the Elections Board and the student attorney general's staff be allowed in the immediate area of the vote tabulation.

Barriers were set up to reserve another area of the auditorium for candidates and the press. The general public was not allowed in the auditorium at all.

Rodman and Swanson complained that they could not properly observe the ballot counting and asked that candidates be allowed to move closer to the counters.

The two drew up an injunction to force the Elections Board to allow candidates in the immediate vicinity of the ballot counting.

Other candidates present were asked to sign the injunction. Eight other signatures were obtained.

Those signing the injunction were presidential candidate James Harkins, CGC candidates Chris Quakenbush, Chuck Alston, Bruce Tindall, Graham Bullard, Peter Schneider, write-in CGC candidate Dick Pope and outgoing CGC member Ben Steelman.

For the injunction to be effective it had to be signed by Student Supreme Court Chief Justice Darrell Hancock or his designate. Rodman and the signers were unable to reach Hancock and so took the matter to Associate Justice Don Hughston, the court's designate.

After a 10-minute discussion, candidates were allowed in the area of the counting and the general public was allowed in the roped off area. Spectators were prohibited from talking in the counting area, however.

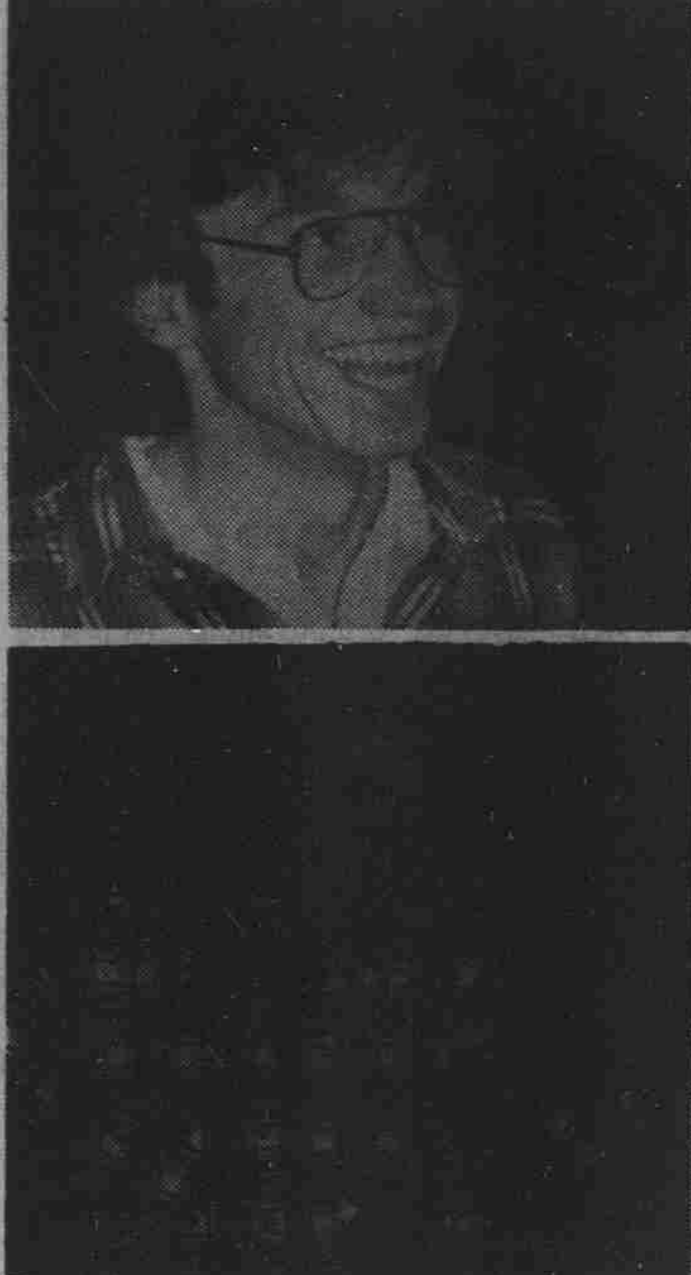
Hughston said the Election Board agreed to change the procedures because doing so was easier than processing an injunction. To rule on an injunction, the entire Supreme Court would have had to be assembled. This would have indefinitely delayed the ballot counting.

Concerning the decision Hughston said, "If the candidates are pleased, I'm pleased." Presidential candidate David Williams said, "I think the board's roping off the area is wrong," but he said he refused to sign the petition because he did not want to give impetus to a disruptive CGC trend.

Billy Richardson, also a presidential candidate, said of the injunction, "It wasn't necessary."

Advocating rigid security, presidential candidate Dan Besse said "I'm pleased to see that they are holding tighter security on the counting. Last year a number of ballots 'appeared' mysteriously at a late point in the counting in a crucial box."

Sam Fulwood III



Newly elected *Daily Tar Heel* editor Alan Murray beams (upper left) while Billy Richardson, leader in the student body presidential race, also appears pleased. Turnout in Wednesday's campus elections was over 4,500 votes— heavier than expected.

## Amnesty drive now in progress

by Colette Chabbot  
and Julie Knight  
Staff Writers

Editor's note: This week has been proclaimed National Amnesty Week by many mayors and governors across the United States, although not in Chapel Hill or North Carolina. Staff writers Colette Chabbot and Julie Knight have been examining various aspects of amnesty and war resistance. Their reports appear today and Friday.

Almost two million Americans could be affected if universal unconditional amnesty were declared, leaders of two national pro-amnesty groups said recently.

"Most people are just not aware of the dimensions of the problem," Louise

Ransom, co-ordinator of Gold Star Parents for Amnesty, said prior to a speech delivered at the Newman Center.

Ransom and Simon said they became involved in the anti-war effort shortly after their sons were killed in Vietnam in 1968. Their pro-amnesty work is a continuation of their opposition to the war.

"We feel amnesty is one of the biggest unresolved issues of the Vietnam War. It is clear politicians are still very fearful of it. They want Vietnam to go away," Ransom said.

In an effort to keep the amnesty issue alive, the National Council for Universal Unconditional Amnesty, to which both Simon's and Ransom's groups belong, submitted a proposal to the governor of

every state to declare this week National Amnesty Week.

The American Civil Liberties Union, which also advocates universal unconditional amnesty, defines this kind of amnesty as being "for all those who have suffered or (who) face criminal or administrative penalties for non-violent acts of evasion or resistance to the draft, to the military or to the war in Southeast Asia."

Universal unconditional amnesty, unlike both the clemency program and the type of amnesty provided for in a bill currently in Congress, would effect not only draft evaders and deserters, but also the million-plus Americans who never registered for the draft and the 400,000-600,000 servicemen who received less-than-honorable discharges, Ransom and Smith said.

A less-than-honorable discharge is given for offenses ranging from obesity to being absent without leave (AWOL). There are several classifications, but most do not require court martial.

Simon said that many times during the war less-than-honorable discharges were used as an administrative way to release certain servicemen without putting them through a court martial.

Nebraska and Arizona have laws prohibiting employers from hiring veterans with less-than-honorable discharges. In other states discrimination and a competitive job market may have the same effect, Simon said.

Veterans with less-than-honorable discharges are also ineligible for veteran benefits, although they may have served and been wounded in Vietnam, Simon added.

"Upgrading a discharge involves a personal appearance in Washington, D.C. and is done on a case-by-case basis. It discriminates against the poor and the inarticulate, and it's slow," Ransom said.

She said President Ford's clemency program was equally "unworkable" and cost over \$6 million. Although about 130,000 persons were eligible, Ransom said, only 18 per cent showed up at a clemency board.

"The chairman of the clemency board said the reason so few came was because they didn't understand it. The truth is, the people who were eligible understood it very well and they saw it as being punitive," Ransom said.

Ford's clemency program required two years of alternate service to enable draft evaders and deserters to earn their re-entry

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## National committee to discuss pardons

by Julie Knight  
Staff Writer

A joint Congressional Conference on Amnesty is being held today in the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington. The conference is being co-sponsored by Sen Philip Hart, D-Mich., and seven other senators and 29 congressmen.

Since this week is National Amnesty Week, the Chapel Hill Peace Center has set up informational display booths on campus and Franklin Street and at the Wildflower Kitchen, Steve Sumerford of the Peace Center said. "This is a chance for an individual to assert him or herself by signing a petition," Sumerford said. Petitions to congressmen advocating universal amnesty will be available at the booths.

Only Congress or the President may declare amnesty or the act of pardon, particularly for political offenses. George Washington was the first to use this power in the United States, a general pardon to rebellious farmers in the 1795 Whiskey Rebellion.

National Amnesty Week began on Washington's birthday, Feb. 22.

Andrew Jackson was the first president to apply amnesty universally. Amnesty has been declared after every war but the Korean War and World War I.

Resistance to the war has been expressed in many ways other than draft evasion or military desertion.

Henry David Thoreau once wrote, "If a thousand men were not to pay their tax bill this year, that would not be a violent and bloody measure as it would be to pay them and enable the State to commit violence and shed innocent blood."

Pennsylvanian Vinton Deming refused in 1774 to pay any further taxes in protest of the "military madness that our tax system serves to finance."

Last Monday, a group organized by the Chapel Hill Peace Center protested outside the Federal Building in Raleigh because the Internal Revenue Service is taking action against Deming.

Jean Wagoner of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom noted that amnesty resolutions have recently been passed in a number of precinct meetings in the state.

Wagoner also mentioned that the Mobile Education Peace Project recently presented a week long display at South Square. This project is an attempt to emphasize appreciation of the Vietnamese as a people, and the inhumanity of the war, Wagoner said.

She added that the project will continue to travel around the country because "until unconditional amnesty is declared, the war is not over."

"The history, art and literature of the Vietnamese people were presented in order to make them a real people," Wagoner said.



Dr. James Condie  
Director of Student Housing

## Protests lottery system

### Bates circulates housing petition

by Laura Scism  
Staff Writer

A petition calling for reconsideration of the housing department's decision to use a lottery method to determine dormitory sign-up priorities is being distributed in the dorms by Student Body President Bill Bates.

In a statement released Wednesday, Bates said student favored a lottery-persistence method "to insure fairness and equity to all students."

Bates referred to a survey conducted by the Residence Hall Association last fall in which students voted three-to-one for either a persistence or a combination lottery-persistence method of dorm sign-up.

He offered the services of his staff, interested students and dorm leaders to help police the sign-up lines a combination lottery-persistence method would entail.

The Student Consumer Action Union (SCAU) also called for reconsideration of

the housing department's decision. In a letter to Housing Director James Condie, SCAU Housing Chairperson Brad Lamb said, "SCAU does not advocate either the persistence or the lottery method."

"We do, however, feel that University Housing decisions are too often made without considering the student opinion," the letter concluded.

Peggy Gibbs, assistant to the housing director for contracts, said Wednesday that the RHA surveys were not ignored. A committee of six residence directors worked for six weeks to establish guidelines for the combined lottery-persistence method, she said.

"Everyone felt the combination system was too complicated," she said. The main problem was to determine how to keep lines from forming early, she explained.

"You can say lines can't form before a certain time, but how can you keep people

from staying in the area waiting to get in line?" she said.

Gibbs noted that the residence directors had wanted to allow each residence area to determine its own dorm sign-up policy, but that the areas where the persistence method would probably work the worst were the ones that wanted that method.

"We decided that the random selection method had not been tried before and that it was time that it be tried," Gibbs concluded. "We really sincerely believe that a student's chances of getting back into the dorm are just as good this way as the old way."

RHA Co-president Jay Levin said students should consider the amount of time the housing department spent working on a compromise. "Individuals now circulating petitions should meet with Dr. Condie and his staff and discuss this issue before concluding that Dr. Condie did not have their best interests at heart," he said.

In addition to the announcement of the new dorm sign-up policy, Condie Tuesday announced changes in room rents and the conversion of Aycock dormitory from an all men's residence hall to a women's facility.

Both changes were necessitated by the Title IX regulations prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex. Also, the number of freshman women on campus is increasing, Condie said.

Instead of classifying dorms as men's, women's and coed, University housing will now be grouped in three categories, Condie said.

Group I dorms, which include Upper and Lower Quad, (except for Graham and Stacy) Carr, Old East and Old West, have the lowest room rents at \$250 a semester. Group II dorms, including Henderson and Scott Residence Colleges, Joyner, Whitehead and all South Campus high-rises, are set at \$265 a semester.

All other dorms are in Group III and cost \$290 a semester. Two men's dorms, Graham and Stacy, will be upgraded to the standard of Group III women's housing such as Cobb Dormitory in order to merit the \$65 per semester rent increase, Condie said.

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## AWS study reveals continued bias in Orange County

by Russell Gardner  
Staff Writer

A recent study conducted by the Association for Women Students (AWS) reveals a shortage of women at top level faculty positions and continued bias against women in legal affairs and credit granting policies in Orange County.

AWS task forces gathered statistics on 11 topics which the new Orange County Council on the Status of Women may investigate as part of a year-long study. The Orange County Board of Commissioners established the council last Wednesday.

Julie Knight, AWS vice-chairperson, said the task force studies are preliminaries to further investigation by the council.

"There are many facets left to be investigated. For example, in the area of women in government, we only gathered information on county employees. We need further studies of city employees," Knight said.

The task force on faculty women found that there are 313 female faculty members at UNC, compared with 1,432 males. However, overall hiring of women is up three per cent for women and less than one per cent for men this year from last.

According to the 1974 Affirmative Action report, 10 per cent of the University's academic affairs faculty in 1973 was female, while 23 per cent of the health affairs faculty was female.

"Women are more often found in the traditional stereotype health careers field," Knight said. Sallie Shuping, chairperson of the AWS Task Force on Faculty Women, said "One of the main arguments regarding the lack of women faculty members was that there are not enough qualified degree holders to fill the potential openings for women. Until more women graduate with these degrees, the likelihood of increasing the number of women faculty members is slim."

The AWS Task Force on Government

found that while 37 per cent of the employees in county government, excluding welfare workers, are women, they are overwhelmingly employed as office and clerical workers.

The average annual salary for women in county government is \$6693.84 compared with a salary of \$9691.00 for men.

Carole Conrad, chairperson of the AWS Task Force on Legal Concerns, said statutory laws, especially those in North Carolina, are the biggest problem facing women today.

"According to our findings, some of the tax rules and regulations reduce the incentive of married women to work," Conrad said. "It's better for a woman to stay home and do absolutely nothing because of taxes and the cost of child care if she takes a job."

Conrad said conditions for women in legal affairs have been forced to improve because of strict legislation.

The local chapter of the National

Organization for Women (NOW) is currently studying the credit granting practices of local companies and lending institutions.

As part of their credit investigation, NOW sent credit policy questionnaires to merchants and lending organizations. Two weeks after the initial mailing, only Sears and Central Carolina Bank have responded.

However, neither company completed the questionnaire, which consisted of routine questions such as: "When you issue a credit card to women, what name is used on the card? Mary Smith? Ms. Mary Smith? Mrs. Mary Smith? Mrs. John Smith? John Smith?"

"There is no reason why a lending institution should not have any idea of what it does in these situations," Ruth Meyer, local NOW chairperson, said Sunday.

"I get the distinct impression that all institutions that grant credit are in a state of confusion, that they don't really have policies implementing equal credit, yet they