

Clear and sunny. High in the mid 60's. Low last night mid 30's. Probability of precipitation today is 0.

# The Daily Tar Heel

Carolina swept a doubleheader from UNC-Wilmington Sunday afternoon at Boshamer Stadium, winning 3-0 and 6-5. See page 3 for details.

## N.C. Common Cause questions candidates on primary issues

by Nancy Mattox and Jennie DeLoch  
Staff Writers

Common Cause of North Carolina, state chapter of the country's largest citizens' lobby organization, has spent the last eight weeks polling approximately 15,000 state residents to find out what one question they would choose to ask a presidential candidate. In the interest of calling political candidates to directly respond to issues facing the voters, their questions were compiled and presented to the candidates running in Tuesday's North Carolina presidential preference primary.

Responses were received from former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter, Washington Sen. Henry Jackson, Arizona Sen. Morris Udall, former Alabama Gov. George Wallace, President Gerald Ford and former California Gov. Ronald Reagan. Only Fred Harris, former Oklahoma Senator, citing problems of the "limitations of time and staff," was not able to answer the questions.

The responses of the candidates were condensed by the newly-formed UNC chapter of Common Cause to inform voters before Tuesday's primary.

**Q. Re: Jobs and Unemployment—How would you counteract the enormous power exercised by big multinational corporations—especially the big oil companies—who make more and more money and gain more power at the expense of the customer?**

**Jimmy Carter**—I support restrictions on the right of a single company to own all phases of production and distribution of oil. However, it may not always be in the consumer's interest to limit a company to a single phase of production. Such a restriction might make it illegal for the same company to explore for oil and then extract that oil once discovered. I support legal prohibitions against ownership of competing types of energy. However, I cannot promise to oppose any joint responsibility for any phase of production of competing energy sources.

**Henry Jackson**—According to Jackson's office, he led in the fight to "keep the lid on oil prices"—saving American families an estimated \$250 last year on gasoline and home heating. He also called the heads of the seven major oil companies before the Senate Committee to explain their pricing and



Ford Reagan Carter Jackson Udall Wallace

exploration policies, after which two of the companies took national newspaper ads attacking him for his refusal to allow all price controls to be lifted.

**Morris Udall**—We must take energy policy out of the hands of oil companies and put the responsibility back into the hands of the elected representatives. I propose to break up the oil plants, limiting them to only one phase of the business: production, transportation, refining or

marketing, and to ownership of only one energy source. America's largest energy source is energy conservation.

**George Wallace**—I believe we need stronger laws that would put corporate executives in jail for gouging the public. Profiteering, particularly in a crisis, is criminal and those who do it should go to jail. I am opposed to the nationalization of industry including the oil companies.

**Gerald Ford**—Ford said he would prefer the

vigorous enforcement of antitrust laws if they apply in a given situation. He also supports a legally enforceable code of conduct for multinational corporations.

**Ronald Reagan**—No answer given.

**Q. Re: Energy—Would you call for a moratorium on construction of nuclear power plants? In any event, how would you balance our need for more energy with our need to preserve the environment?**

**Jimmy Carter**—Our dependence on nuclear power should be kept to an absolute minimum. We ought to apply much stricter safety standards as we regulate its use. We must be completely honest with our people concerning any problems or dangers. We should remember that we only have enough oil available as an energy source for another 30 years. We must make a major shift to coal and substantially increase our use of solar energy. With proper national planning, energy conservation can be increased and we can keep our dependence on nuclear energy to an absolute minimum.

**Henry Jackson**—It is essential that nuclear reactor technology be monitored and strictly

regulated. I believe that our strong commitment to developing these new alternative energy sources gives great hope that America will be able to meet the future energy needs of a growing economy.

**Morris Udall** The nation cannot continue to allow its energy policy to be set by multinational energy conglomerates the public interest demands that the energy industry be deconcentrated, both vertically and horizontally, so as to inject competition into production and delivery systems, force realistic pricing, and prevent monopolization of new energy sources. Flexible import quotas should be used to decrease the country's dependence upon imported oil and weaken the OPEC cartel by forcing them into competition with each other for the American market. Adjustable import quotas will insure that decreased domestic consumption results in lowered imports, not lowered domestic production. The nation cannot commit itself to further development of nuclear technology without far-reaching reform of current practices. Within the context of an adequate long-term

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## Committee formed; students excluded

by Mary Anne Rhyne  
Staff Writer

The General Faculty voted Friday to establish an Educational Policy Committee but voted down an amendment providing for student membership on the committee.

The Educational Policy Committee, approved by a 61-25 vote, will be composed of nine faculty members and will review matters on educational policy such as grading, new departmental programs and changes in departmental curricula.

James R. Leutze, an associate professor in the history department, proposed the amendment by which three students would have been appointed to the committee by the student body president in consultation with the dean of student affairs.

But the faculty rejected Leutze's amendment with a show-of-hand vote.

"If we wish to train students and wish them to be in charge of things such as the Honor Code, student opinion on matters such as educational policy should be regularly admitted," Leutze said at the meeting.

Daniel J. Sheerin, assistant classics professor, who opposed student membership on the committee, said, "This is a faculty committee so let's keep faculty on it."

Complications arose in a first draft of Leutze's amendment when the length of student terms on the committee and their voting power on the committee were discussed.

Leutze withdrew his amendment and proposed another which would require the Committee on

University Government, which drafted the bill, to reconsider student membership. The faculty voted the amendment down.

Passage of the amendment to the Faculty Code required two-thirds approval of the 125 voting faculty members required to have a quorum. There was no quorum when voting took place, but Faculty Secretary Henry C. Boren said this would not affect the results of the voting.

"If the question (of having a quorum) is not raised and there is a quorum at the beginning of the meeting, as I believe there was, it is assumed that there was a quorum when the voting took place," Boren said Friday.

The faculty adopted the bill after 90 minutes of discussion on the committee's lack of concern with the Division of Health Affairs, its ability to handle a wide variety of subject matters, its ability to carry out a number of long term studies and

student membership on the committee.

Some faculty members questioned the need for the committee. Diane H. Leonard, assistant professor in the comparative literature department, said the committee was "recognition that the Faculty Council is not working as it should be."

"We are being evasive at facing the basic problem in question here," Leonard said in the meeting.

Dean of Student Affairs Donald A. Boulton said he felt many Faculty members adopted the bill because "in the process of amending you get into a problem that is a never-ending process and often end up with nothing," Boulton said.

"I think they (the faculty) want to get (the committee) going, see how the committee works and where it needs strengthening and then amend it," Boulton added.



The Nashville All-Stars, a country rock group, sparked a Jimmy Carter rally Sunday in the Pilt. Carter stumped through North Carolina this weekend in preparation for Tuesday's Democratic

primary, speaking to members of the Raleigh Kiwanis Club and at St. Augustine's College. Carter's major opponent in the North Carolina race is Gov. George Wallace, who spoke in Raleigh earlier last week.

## Carter campaigns in Raleigh

by Jim Roberts  
DTH Contributor

RALEIGH — The wide base of popular appeal that has brought presidential candidate Jimmy Carter four wins in the five Democratic party primaries he has entered was reflected here Friday afternoon as he seemed to pacify, if not outright please, two very different audiences.

In the course of two hours, the former Georgia governor had to face the Raleigh Kiwanis Club, composed mainly of conservative white businessmen, and the predominantly black student body of St. Augustine's College.

Although many of the phrases Carter used at the two speeches were similar, the tone of each differed. To the Kiwanians, he stressed the potentials of government in spite of Watergate, CIA plots and other revelations of government wrongdoing.

"The federal government can be efficient, economic, purposeful, open and sensitive," he said.

"The American people are honest. I see no reason why the U.S. government is dishonest. The government ought to be a social pride, not a sore."

Campaigning for votes in the North Carolina presidential primary to be held Tuesday, the frontrunner for the Democratic nomination expressed to the St. Augustine's students his concern for civil rights both as a candidate and as governor of Georgia.

During his tenure as governor, Carter explained, civil rights leader Martin Luther King's portrait was placed in the Georgia capitol, the first picture of a black to be hung in the building.

Aside from aiding the black community, King also liberated the white people, Carter said. "It would have been impossible for me to run for president as a governor of Georgia without the efforts of Martin Luther King" and other black leaders.

Adding that blacks were one group which has supported him across the country, Carter said, "The reason is that I believe the voters of this nation know that when I'm in the White House, my concern will be for those who haven't had a voice in the government."

At the Kiwanis Club meeting early in the afternoon, Carter raised a few of the businessmen's eyebrows when he declared that the "most single unmet need is putting people to work."

However, he calmed them by saying "I don't think the federal government ought to be a major source of jobs." Federal funds should go to the private sectors to create more jobs there, Carter said.

One exception would be direct government jobs for youths, he said. "We ought to do something about" creating jobs for young people "no matter how much it costs." He cited Great Depression programs like the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Work Projects Administration as ways to create such jobs.

The Kiwanians also seemed to favor Carter's stand on toughening relations with the Soviet Union, a position resembling that of his opponent Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., who he called his major opponent.

"We've not been tough enough" with the Soviets, he said, condemning the 1972 Soviet-American wheat deal and the Apollo-Soyuz space flight last summer. "We gave them a lot of space technology with very little in return."

During the press conference between the two speeches, Carter was questioned about a statement made Thursday by Wallace, his most formidable North Carolina opponent, that Carter

## NBC anchorman trails Carter

RALEIGH — As most of the reporters covering Jimmy Carter's appearances here Friday drifted off halfway through his second speech, one reporter remained casually jotting down notes.

He didn't look like one of the boys on the press bus, certainly not your typical pack journalist. Too well dressed. Too nicely groomed. He didn't even ride the bus. He was John Chancellor, anchorman for NBC News.

But what's one of the country's three most widely recognized media men doing on the campaign trail at a small college in North Carolina?

"I write most of the political copy myself," he told the *Daily Tar Heel*, "so I have to cover these things. We have other reporters, but I probably do about two-thirds of the writing myself."

Chancellor has followed the candidates to

each state that has a primary. "I don't think I've had a day off in five weeks," he said, grinning slightly. "It's been a lot of work, but I don't mind it."

Sometimes when following the candidates on the stump, he will fly back to New York to do the *NBC Nightly News*; otherwise, a substitute sits in.

While Chancellor does not fit the popular glamorous image of the anchorman, who simply reads copy turned in from network writers and reporters, he likes the campaign coverage. "I find this very glamorous, following the candidates around the country."

After listening to Carter for most of Friday, Chancellor was anxious to catch up with President Ford's campaign. "I wish he (Carter) would finish up; we were supposed to leave for Charlotte a half-hour ago."

— Jim Roberts

said in 1972 that he would support a ticket of Minnesota Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey and Wallace for that year.

Carter responded that he only said a Humphrey-Wallace ticket "would work in the South." But later in the conference a reporter said a contemporary news account quoted Carter as saying he would support such a ticket.

Although he said he could not recall making the statement, Carter added, "If I had been asked, 'Would you support that ticket?' I would have said yes."

"I have always supported Democrats. And given the choice between Humphrey-Wallace and Nixon-Agnew, I would have certainly supported" the former, he said, drawing laughs and applause.

## Doty, Adler and Bell deliver symposium speeches

Paul Doty

by Linda Rosenfield  
Staff Writer

American policy makers need to adjust their plans to cope with the problems and demands of the coming nuclear-proliferation world, Harvard arms control expert Paul Doty said Thursday in a Carolina Symposium speech.

"The United States is faced with the problems of a nuclear superior nation," Doty said. One of these is the 30-year-old problem of how we might ward off the Armageddon that would occur if the Soviet Union or the United States released their nuclear weapons," Doty remarked. However, he said the fear of nuclear destruction has diminished since the 1961 Cuban missile crisis.

"Nuclear energy is increasing at a substantial rate," Doty said, adding that there are potential dangers in a world depending on nuclear energy. He said the United States can respond slowly to nuclear development due to our large coal reserves. "However, the rest of the world has no choice but nuclear energy," he remarked.

Prior to recent years, only countries with relatively stable governments had nuclear capabilities. But now countries with constantly changing governments are acquiring nuclear power, Doty said.

"It's likely that by the end of the century the

problem will not be the possibility of a large-scale nuclear war, but of a small-scale nuclear war which may bring the major powers in," he continued.

Doty explained options open to the United States concerning the advent of nuclear proliferation and the problems that will follow.

"We can take the Dostoyevsky view," Doty said, which states that the United States has almost depleted its natural resources, so it should try to maintain the same nuclear policies. He said that this is not a good view to take.

He said the United States must also ask itself if it can be satisfied with the "rich-poor gap in the globe." Doty added that this gap is becoming wider with the marked differences in each country's nuclear capability.

America can use its nuclear power to prevent world chaos, Doty said. World orderliness is very important, and the United States must maintain some role of world policeman, he continued.

Mortimer Adler

by Teddy Goldman  
Staff Writer

Mortimer Adler, educator, philosopher, and director of planning for *The Encyclopedia Britannica*, said here Friday that for the first time, the United States has a privileged majority instead of a privileged minority.

Adler said that when he was teaching at the University of Chicago in the 1940's he had a class of older students on the GI Bill and a contrasting class of normal college age students. He found that the difference in the two classes was substantial — the older students got more out of college.

But Adler added that the conflict between the wealthy and the deprived is "probably the most dire threat to a peaceful future."

Speaking on a wide variety of political social problems, Adler said that, in his view, liberty is an antithesis of equality. People should have "as much liberty as justice allows, and as much equality as justice requires," Adler declared.

"Most Americans do not understand the meaning of 'government of the people,'" Adler said, explaining that the word of 'possessive' and does not simply mean a government made up of people.

"The government is not in Washington. What is there is only the administration.

The 73-year-old Adler met with reporters before the speech to discuss one of his favorite topics, educational reform.

"My educational picture would tear the country apart," Adler said. His educational philosophy dictates that students receive "purely liberal schooling" from ages four to sixteen. During this period a student should "become aware of what there is to learn," Adler said.

At the age of sixteen Adler would award each student a Bachelor of Arts degree, which, he said, would mean "discipline in the art of speaking, reading and listening." Then, "non-schooling" would be compulsory for four years.

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Adler's continual emphasis on learning and the value of a liberal educational background prompted one puzzled reporter to ask that

obvious, but often unanswered question: "Why go on learning?" Mortimer Adler smiled, leaned forward, and said to the reporter: "Let me ask you a question — why do you go on eating?"

Daniel Bell

by Joni Peters  
Staff Writer

"No kind of speculation about the future is worth a damn unless it is made within the context of history."

Starting with this comment, world-renowned Harvard sociologist Daniel Bell attempted to draw a futuristic picture of a post-industrial America which will have to deal with problems arising from changes occurring at national and international levels.

Bell, author of *The Coming of Post-Industrial Society*, spoke Friday night in Memorial hall on "Socialization: America's Reactions to Changes of the Future."

Changes taking place on the international scene and in the country have created definite "areas where challenges will occur," Bell said, warning that sociologists' speculations about problems arising from these challenges must be kept within a historical context.

Bell said society has acquired communal and post-industrial characteristics, but there are no institutions to match these facets of society.

There is now "an interdependence of effects. No one can do anything for himself," Bell said. Collective efforts now achieve results most quickly.

A shift in emphasis from individual to group rights has taken place, Bell said. People are not discriminated against now because of personal traits, but because of identification with a certain group.

Bell pointed out that though a communal society may create more participation by people, frustration will also increase because there are no institutions for dealing with the new societal structure.

There has been a shift from goods to services in the post-industrial society, Bell said. This shift has created a professional-technical-managerial class of workers which will eventually comprise a fourth class in American society.

According to Bell, information and knowledge have become important resources. "This knowledge can't be divided on an individual basis."

Because of this, Bell concluded, "(Future) public policy regarding education will be critical."

On the international level, social problems will arise as a result of "huge demographic pressures which cannot be contained," Bell predicted.

These pressures will affect the 80 new countries which have emerged within the last 25 years and have created a north-south power axis. Tension caused by coexistence with the existing east-west counterpart will cause these new countries to make demands for distribution of wealth.

Such demands will have new implications because "the use of military power to gain political ends is no longer possible," Bell explained. "We've uncoupled military from political power."

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**AMERICA'S FUTURE**  
BEYOND THE BICENTENNIAL

- Steve Marini will speak at 1 p.m. in the Great Hall.
- A panel discussion on Separatism vs. Integration at 2 p.m. in room 213-215 of the Union.
- A panel discussion on Women's Roles and Lifestyles at 4 p.m. in room 213-215 of the Union.
- Robert Dahl will speak at 8 p.m. in Memorial Hall.