

Mostly clear
Today will be mostly clear with no chance of rain. The low last night was 35; the high today should be in the low to middle 50s.

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Heels whip State
The Tar Heels beat N.C. State yesterday in a non-conference soccer match, 4-1. The Heels' record is now 8-2. See story in the DTH Thursday.

Please call us: 933-0245

Survey reveals women faculty discontent with Affirmative Action

by Toni Gilbert
and Karen Millers
Staff Writers

Editor's note: This is the second of a three-part series examining the progress of the Affirmative Action Plan as it relates to women faculty members.

Statistically, the Affirmative Action Plan reported that the position of women faculty at UNC has improved since 1973.

The plan stated that more women have been hired at the assistant professor level, salaries have been equalized according to rank and duties of white males by department and promotions to associate professor among women have increased.

The recent report by the district office of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) conflicted with many of the plan's findings. The EEOC said that large discrepancies between men and women faculty remain in terms of salary, recruitment, hiring, promotion and tenure.

But statistics are not the only

guidelines for judging the total effectiveness of Affirmative Action. Attitudes of both men and women faculty within their departments, and of the University as a whole, reflect that what's on paper doesn't always tell the whole story.

A survey taken in 1975 by the Committee on the Role and Status of Women at UNC showed a side that statistics could not.

The survey among women faculty revealed a dissatisfaction with the progress of Affirmative Action in terms of salary, promotion, recruitment and the mechanisms of the plan. Essentially, the committee report agreed with the EEOC findings.

Survey responses on recruitment and promotion varied. Some women said the trend was encouraging; others expressed doubt. One respondent said, "I think guidelines and written policies are always overridden by personal, affective factors. They are used for show and not for action."

The committee report summary stated that many women said that "lip-service is paid to Affirmative Action procedures, but the spirit of Affirmative Action is lacking." These women doubted the fairness of departmental deliberations over hiring and promotion and expressed a concern about the absence of sufficient written criteria in these areas.

"Women can, it seems, break into the departments at the lower levels but find the real test to be achieving recognition from their departments after years of service, recognition demonstrated in promotions and salary increments," the report stated.

Concerning salaries, 61 per cent of the women surveyed in academic affairs said they were satisfied initially with their salaries.

However, some women said that their salaries were not equivalent to men in their departments with comparable backgrounds.

Specifically, they said that the greatest salary inequities occur among women

faculty who have been at the University the longest and that little is being done to correct the problem.

Women also complained about the secrecy with which salary decisions are made and awarded. The dominance of men as department chairpersons also increased their suspicions about salary decisions.

Comments by the women faculty indicated strong dissatisfaction with the mechanisms of the Affirmative Action Plan, the committee report stated. Almost every respondent in academic affairs expressed skepticism about commitment to the program on the part of faculty and administrators.

One respondent wrote, "Affirmative Action is moving at a snail's pace within the University as a whole."

Another said, "delay tactics seem to be almost a policy at UNC, and Affirmative Action as it now stands is a farce."

The committee report stated that the consensus of opinion among women faculty was that Affirmative Action has

had little impact on hiring, salary or faculty composition. The respondents, commenting on their own situations, said they considered themselves "token women."

They also said that women candidates for faculty positions are only considered seriously if they are outstanding in their fields.

The need for a "permanent person on campus to whom one could go with grievances and for advice," was expressed by women in the report of Committee on the Role and Status of Women.

This is part of the duties of the Affirmative Action Officer, Douglass Hunt. However, several women complained about his performance, and no faculty members made positive comments.

The committee's report was sent to Chancellor N. Ferebee Taylor along with specific recommendations. Subsequently, the recommendations were presented to the UNC Faculty Council Dec. 12, 1975.

The council adopted six recommendations made by the committee:

1) To reevaluate the function, role and duties of departmental Equal Employment Opportunity officers.

2) To make the position of the UNC Affirmative Action Officer full-time.

3) To make specific efforts to recruit faculty women for administrative posts as vacancies occur.

4) To require all departments to list and publicize all openings nationally.

5) To require all departments to use a search or faculty personnel committee when recruiting for a tenured position or other faculty position of more than one year duration.

6) To require all departments to formulate explicit written promotion and reappointment procedures.

Tomorrow: comments from women faculty members on Affirmative Action.

Aldermen to prohibit parking on Manning

by Elliott Potter
Staff Writer

The Chapel Hill Board of Aldermen unanimously approved Monday an ordinance prohibiting parking on Manning Drive between the driveway entrance to Hinton James dormitory and the 15-501 bypass.

The ordinance, which also prohibits parking on both sides of Cottage Lane, Friendly Lane and Mason Farm Road, will become effective Dec. 19. The

aldermen set the date at the end of the semester so that students parking in the area can make other parking arrangements.

Alderman Gerry Cohen told the board that students are attempting to avoid parking fees by parking in the areas.

"The situation is extremely dangerous," he said at the meeting. "People are cruising around looking for spaces when there are plenty of spaces available in the parking lots."

In his recommendation to the board, Town Manager Kurt Jenne told the board that the town administration had received many complaints and at least one petition asking the aldermen to adopt the ordinance.

Cohen said Tuesday that he had received complaints from residents of the King's Mill Road area who said they were unable to ride bicycles to class and unable to walk safely to campus because of the cars parked along the road.

"The street was not designed as a parking lot but was built as an access for South Campus to U.S. 15-501," Cohen said. He said the action by the board was taken because of concern registered by citizens over the hazards of traveling along Manning Drive.

Another ordinance passed by the board makes any illegally parked vehicle in the Chapel Hill corporate limits subject to being towed. The ordinance gives city officials blanket authority to tow any vehicle in the corporate limits parked in a "no parking" zone.

The ordinance is designed to give city officials a more effective tool for enforcing parking ordinances.

The UNC campus, located on state-owned land, will not be affected by the towing ordinance.

The board also voted to make the entire length of Manning Drive, which dissects South Campus, a 25 mph speed zone. In addition, the traffic ordinance approved by the aldermen will set a 45 mph speed limit on all portions of U.S. 15-501 bypass within the city limits.

In other action, the board approved a request by the Planning Board to delay its consideration of a special use permit request by the Delta Delta Delta sorority until its Nov. 4 meeting.

The Planning Board is required to consider a permit request 30 days after a public hearing on the matter according to Chapel Hill zoning ordinances. The delay was granted so the Planning Board can consider the sorority's request for the permit for property at 407 E. Franklin St. in light of the sewer allocation policy adopted by the aldermen Oct. 11.



Staff photo by David Dalton

Parking along Manning Drive between the driveway entrance to Hinton James dormitory and the 15-501 bypass will be banned effective Dec. 19 by an ordinance approved Monday by the Chapel Hill Board of Aldermen.

Mock election gives Carter, Hunt big win

by Mark Lazenby
Staff Writer

Democratic presidential challenger Jimmy Carter soundly defeated President Gerald Ford Tuesday by over 320 votes in a campuswide mock election in which more than 2,100 students and faculty voted.

More than 1,160, or 55 per cent, of the voters expressed a preference for Carter, while 841, or 37 per cent, voted for Ford. In the North Carolina gubernatorial and lieutenant gubernatorial races, the Democratic success story repeated with Democrats Jim Hunt and Jimmy Green crushing their Republican counterparts, David Flaherty and Bill Hiatt.

Hunt gathered 1,222, or 62 per cent of the vote, while Flaherty picked up only 661, or 33 per cent of the vote. Green defeated Hiatt with 877, or 49 per cent, in 668, or 37 per cent of the vote.

Howard Lee, whom Green defeated in the lieutenant gubernatorial run-off primary, received 211 write-in votes.

Libertarian presidential candidate Roger MacBride gathered 1 per cent of the vote with 25 ballots. American party candidate Tom Anderson and Labor candidate Lyndon LaRouche each picked up 7 votes.

Libertarian gubernatorial candidate Arlan Andrews gathered 56 votes, or 3 per cent, and American party candidate Chub Seawell took 17 votes.

Sponsored by Common Cause, the election also gave students the opportunity to vote on whether UNC should have a four-

course load as well as deciding nine controversial national and state issues.

Positive reaction to the implementation of the four-course load was overwhelming with 1,323 students favoring it and 628 opposing it.

On the state level, students rebuked the state's "dry" forces by voting 1,732 in favor of liquor by the drink while only 333 felt state should remain dry.

Students and faculty voted 1,107 in favor of publicly financed state political campaigns, while 883 votes were cast against the proposal.

Opinion on the implementation of the death penalty was closer with 1,121 voting against the death penalty and 916 favoring it. The ERA was approved by 1,491 of the voters while 556 were opposed to the amendment.

On the national level 1,319 were in favor of granting amnesty to draft evaders and 736 were opposed to it. Only 831 were in favor or amnesty for deserters while 1,079 said deserters should not be granted amnesty.

Full employment legislation was defeated 1,203 to 794.

Vote tallies ran 1,185 against U.S. development of the B-1 bomber and 782 favored continued development.

Most voters believed that the U.S. should continue development of nuclear energy with 1,435 favorable votes while 570 voted against such development.

The anti-abortion forces were thrashed as 1,840 voted against a constitutional abortion ban and only 186 favored the ban.

Parking along Orange Co. registration climbs

by Chuck Alston
Staff Writer

Despite national public opinion polls forecasting a gloomy election year apathy, an unprecedented storm of voter registration has swept across North Carolina.

According to statistics released by the state Board of Elections 118,512 new voters registered for the general election in the two and a half month registration period ending Oct. 4.

State Elections Board Director Alex K. Brock said, "This is the largest number of voters that we have ever registered in a two and a half month period."

A total of 2.5 million North Carolinians are registered to vote in the general election Nov. 2, according to Brock.

The adoption of an August primary date has resulted in a shorter, two and a half month, registration period. The registration records closed July 19 for primary voting and thus were open for the general election from July 20 to Oct. 4.

"Two and a half months is really a short period," Brock said. "Before this year, new voters had six months—from

April to October—to register, a considerably longer period of time."

The greatest number of new voters registered in a six month period was 167,000. In proportion to the six-month figures, the state registered new voters at about triple that rate in the two and a half month period, according to Brock.

A spokesperson for the Orange County Board of Elections said that between Aug. 17 and Oct. 4, 4,049 new voters registered in the county.

The new voters bring the county total to 36,360 registered voters. The break down by party affiliation: Democratic-28,809; Republican-5,377; American and Libertarian-19; Independent or no party-2,155.

The registration breakdown by party affiliation for the state: Democratic-1.8 million; Republican-601,897; Independent-102,540; American, Libertarian and U.S. Labor-8,453.

Brock pointed to major voter registration drives on the part of both Democrats and Republicans as one reason for the registration surge.

"Both major parties conducted registration drives that were organized and productive," Brock said. "They (the parties) came to us for advice on how to conduct registration drives and we

emphasized manpower and organization to them."

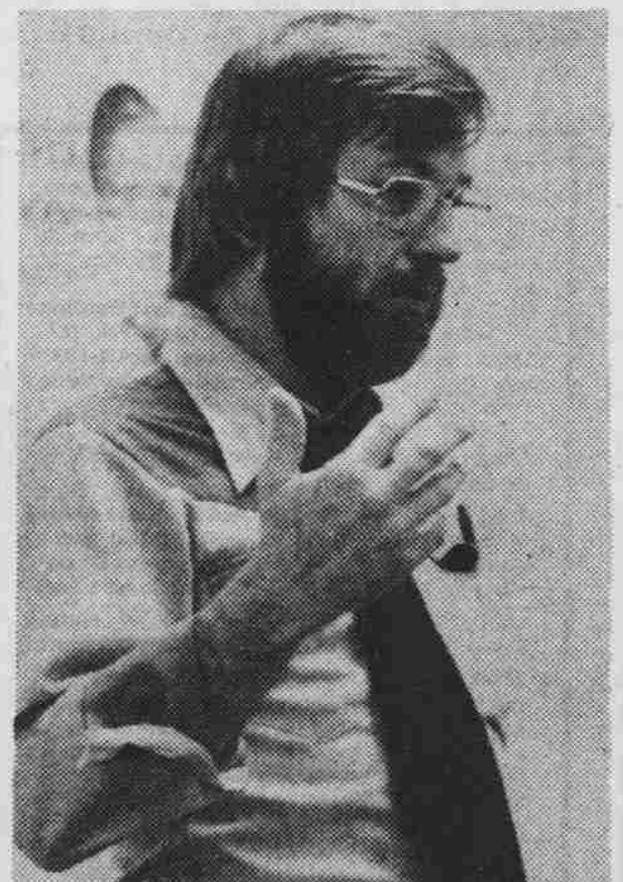
The major urban counties in the state enjoyed the biggest gains, according to Brock. Mecklenburg, the state's most populous county, reported over 20,000 newly registered voters. Wake County gained 7,600 voters and Guilford added 8,900 to the rolls.

"But it was pretty much a constant flow across the state," Brock said. "Even the small counties had an unusual experience." Brock singled out Wilkes County, which registered over 3,000 new voters and is not heavily populated by comparison with other counties, as an example.

"The polls that show people not going to vote were ill-timed," Brock said. "People were burdened with the details of the primaries, which during the spring were reported 30 times by the media."

Brock, though was cautious about translating the record registration totals into a large turnout for the election Nov. 2.

According to Brock, 60 to 65 per cent of a newly registered group usually votes in the next election.



Staff photo by David Dalton

Arlan K. Andrews, Libertarian candidate for governor, spoke at UNC Tuesday.

Andrews: Libertarian party can split vote

by Laura Scism
Staff Writer

Arlan K. Andrews, Libertarian candidate for governor, said Monday that his party doesn't expect to win any elections Tuesday but that its candidates could determine the outcome in states where the vote is close.

"We don't have many illusions, but an upset could happen," Andrews told a group of approximately 35 persons at a meeting sponsored by the UNC Young Libertarians. "The best thing we can hope for is to be able to swing the election."

"We Libertarians don't expect to win in terms of conventional winning. We don't even show up in the polls, except maybe as 'other.'"

"But a few thousand votes for MacBride (Roger MacBride, Libertarian candidate for President) and a few thousand votes for me are going to say that we are not going to be ignored."

"If nothing else happens, they (the major parties) will adopt our policies into their lawmaking, and that way we'll all win."

In a campuswide mock election, MacBride received one per cent of the presidential vote, and Andrews received three per cent of the gubernatorial vote.

But Andrews has plans for the governorship, just in case he is elected. He said he would ask the legislature to call a constitutional convention to eliminate the food tax and the inventory tax, drastically reduce the property taxes of elderly and retired people and limit existing taxes to current levels or below.

"I would also limit, by actual number, the number of state employees," Andrews said. "And if I could get that done in the first two years, I would consider my administration a success."

He said that when he left the governor's office, there would be more private and church schools than state-supported

schools, more industry and less unemployment, all because of Libertarian emphasis on free enterprise and government non-interference.

The Alcoholic Beverage Control Board and the Milk Price Commission would be eliminated under an Andrews administration. The Insurance Commission would be very small, he said. And there would be no East Carolina University medical school because "private colleges could produce all the doctors we need," Andrews said.

He predicted that his party would one day replace the Republican party. He said that in many races across the country this year, Libertarians are the only opposition Democrats face.

Andrews criticized a statement by the wife of Democrat vice-presidential candidate Walter Mondale that President Ford was more interested in balancing the budget than in helping people.

"There ain't no such thing as a free lunch," Andrews said. "That's the first law of economics."

Politicians promise programs, and the people pay for them, Andrews said. "We (Libertarians) think it's immoral to take money from all of us and give it to somebody else," he said. "You folks out there are going to be paying for the mistakes made next Tuesday."

Andrews said, Libertarians think government's only function is to protect citizens from force and fraud. Only when tax money is used for these purposes is it moral, he said.

In the area of foreign policy, Libertarians would gradually withdraw all American troops from overseas and station them within United States borders, Andrews said. American citizens and businesses outside United States borders would not receive government protection. The country would

withdraw from the United Nations. Mercenary armies would be allowed to fight wars in foreign countries but would receive no government support.

A Libertarian government would maintain a second strike defense capability, Andrews said. But the government would not hesitate to act in the case of a clear and present danger, he said.

Andrews described Libertarian philosophy in the area of private lives as the most controversial of the party's positions. Libertarians believe that no act between consenting adults, be it economic, sexual or anything else, can be considered criminal unless coercion, force or a victim were involved.

If government would adhere to that one basic principle, Andrews said, "The police could spend all their time on what Libertarians think is important—the prevention of violent crimes."