

# The Daily Tar Heel

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Thursday, October 28, 1976, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

**UNC romance**  
Obtaining teaching positions in the same university is usually impossible for married couples. A UNC graduate student couple discuss their future employment problems. See story on page 4.

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Volume No. 84, Issue No. 46

## Women note little effect with Affirmative Action

by Toni Gilbert  
and Karen Millers  
Staff Writers

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

Almost a year ago, the Committee on the Role and Status of Women at UNC reported that many women faculty members were dissatisfied with the progress of the Affirmative Action Plan in providing equal employment opportunities for women.

How do women faculty members view the Affirmative Action Plan now? Opinions vary.

"I've seen a change for the worse in attitudes," Mary Carroll Smith, professor of religion, said. Smith recently has filed a suit against the University, charging, among other things, sex discrimination in the nonrenewal of her three-year contract.

Smith said when she first came to UNC she did not feel hostility or nonacceptance because she was a woman.

"It was on the intellectual level that by the end of my first six months here I realized I was isolated."

Part of the problem, Smith said, was the notion of the male image as the academic leader. "The stereotyping of the professor is totally male on this campus."

She said she is concerned about a lack of academic freedom for women to function as scholars and intellectuals within the University.

Smith said female students need adequate role models for professional and intellectual development. Most women faculty members are assistant professors, Smith said.

But at the rank of full professor, she said, women are so rare, "you can count them on one hand."

The faculty roll for Fall 1976 shows that 16 women hold full professorships.

Smith said she believes that although a group of concerned women faculty members exists at UNC, the women have not reached their full potential as an organized pressure group. She said she realized that all women on campus do not share her feelings of discrimination.

Barbara Kramer, assistant to the vice chancellor for health sciences, agreed. She said that women who maintain that they haven't experienced discrimination may have found methods of getting around it.

"They don't want to be singled out and identified as controversial figures or agitators," Kramer said. "But we need people like that to benefit the cause so the rest of us will benefit later on."

Kramer acknowledged that some changes have taken place. But she said such changes have come slowly.

"To expect broad changes within a university over three to five years really isn't fair," she said.

It's not just the idea that people discriminate on the basis of sex, but whole concepts changed, consciousness changed," Kramer said.

"The problem you are faced with is how are you going to change someone's attitude?" she said. "It's very hard even to figure out what their attitude is."

Kramer pointed out that male professors are exposed to large numbers of female undergraduate and graduate students.

"The (male) faculty will begin to change their attitudes or look at things differently if they are exposed to a whole bunch of female students who are bright and capable," she said.

She said this would lead to an attitude change toward women faculty members.

Because hiring, promotion, tenure and salary decisions are made at the departmental level by the chairpersons, Kramer said the attitude shifts must occur at these levels.

She said the Affirmative Action Plan can play an important role in terms of hiring.

"The question is really the process of how you fill a position," she said. "What the Affirmative Action Plan itself tries to do, is to more or less force a new process on these departments or maybe set up a specific process once they've identified an opening."

Under the plan, the chairperson must file reports to Vice Chancellor for Administration Douglass Hunt, the Affirmative Action Officer, documenting hiring procedures. Hunt must then determine if the department actively tried to seek women candidates, advertised sufficiently and considered a broad pool of candidates to justify its choice.

Kramer said the problem with the recruiting process results because there are few openings in any department in a given year.

"The department probably feels like it is doing great things if it employs one woman out of three of its openings, and maybe the department had only one opening," she said.

Kramer said the Affirmative Action Plan, in detailing specific guidelines, forces a conscious awareness on department chairpersons when they make hiring decisions.

Mary Turner Lane, associate professor of education, stressed that departments are the key in making Affirmative Action work.

"The correct directives come from the chancellor's and Hunt's offices," she said. "But the great responsibility for affirming Affirmative Action settles with the men in the department because they have the power."

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Staff photo by Charles Hardy

## Pumpkin time

Pumpkin carving can be a messy occupation. The Union Recreation Committee supplied 50 of the fall fruits for an afternoon of fun Wednesday in the Pit.

## Lake level rises; town may permit car wash opening

by Tom Watkins  
Staff Writer

UNC Director of Utilities Grey Culbreth said Wednesday that water use restrictions on commercial car washes may be lifted, but that other conservation measures will probably remain in effect until University Lake's level increases by another 20 inches.

"University Lake is really not safe enough at this point for us to lift the restrictions on water use," Culbreth said. "We're a little afraid to turn it loose yet."

Recent rainfall has boosted the reservoir to a slightly higher level than that of Aug. 18, when Chapel Hill's water conservation ordinances were enacted. The estimated amount of usable water remaining Wednesday morning was 55.3 per cent, compared to 54.9 per cent on Aug. 18.

"The lake level was 51 inches below capacity this morning (Wednesday)," Culbreth said, "and 30 inches below capacity is the figure we're shooting for right now. Two more rains, like the big one we had recently, would do it."

In reference to the possible lifting of restrictions on car washes, Culbreth explained, "It appears that we're discriminating against them. There aren't any restrictions on laundries, and several dining halls are now using dishes and silverware again."

Chapel Hill's water consumption for Monday and Tuesday represented the highest two-day consumption total since mandatory conservation was imposed. Consumption figures for Monday and Tuesday were 4.7 and 4.9 million gallons, respectively, for a two-day total of 9.6 million gallons. On Aug. 17 and 18, a total of 9.8 million gallons were consumed.

"I think people feel more free to use water now," Culbreth said. "We need to remind everyone that conservation is still in effect; we're not at the point yet that we can lessen restrictions."

Culbreth said he expected that Chapel Hill would lift conservation measures before discontinuing the use of water from Durham, which supplies approximately 1.9 million gallons daily to Chapel Hill.

He added that any move toward lifting restrictions would follow the same procedure as that used in imposing the measures: the Chapel Hill Board of Aldermen would act on a recommendation submitted by the University.

## Steak house boycott sparked by felled timbers

by Will Jones  
Staff Writer

Some Chapel Hill residents plan to boycott the Western Sizzler Steakhouse at 324 W. Rosemary St. because of the removal of several 100-year-old trees cut down last summer during the restaurant's construction.

The restaurant is nearing completion and the local residents plan to begin the boycott as soon as it opens.

"We want businesses to realize that it is bad business if they don't take environment and aesthetic considerations into account

when they build," area resident John Howell said Tuesday.

The boycott is also intended to put pressure on the Board of Aldermen to pass an ordinance restricting clear-cutting of trees on construction sites within Chapel Hill.

Howell said the group planning to boycott is composed of concerned local residents and has no official name.

The manager of the steakhouse said Wednesday that the tree issue had come up before he arrived in Chapel Hill, and that he had no comment.

Attorneys for the corporation leasing the lot were not available for comment.

Area residents said the bulk of responsibility for cutting the timber shifted during the summer. First, the builders were blamed for cutting the trees, then the town was blamed when the contractor said the trees were removed to comply with a town ordinance requiring construction of a sidewalk.

Howell said that ultimately equal blame belong to both sides. He said the contractor had the means to avoid building the sidewalk, and the town could have prevented the tree cutting beforehand.

The clearing that will become a paved parking lot borders a small group of house

known as Amity Court. Residents claim that there will not be enough protection for the noise and the traffic the steakhouse will attract.

"The building contract promised hedges, six feet in some places, to block the view from the homes," UNC faculty member Dave Kleinbaum said Tuesday. "But there is no guarantee that they will."

Residents organizing the boycott said that the land, former home of past UNC Athletic Director Robert Fetzer, should be landscaped to help restore the area that was removed.

## Vegetarians: beating disease with nutritious, fibrous diets

by Julie Knight  
Staff Writer

Vegetarianism has expanded in the Chapel Hill area, drawing more and more persons to diets which may significantly improve health.

Vegetarians are less susceptible to heart disease and diabetes, according to Terry Bazzarre, UNC associate professor of nutrition.

Popularity of the vegetarian diet has spread because of the increased emphasis on food as a symbol of health, with vegetable products being recognized as promoting better health than do animal products, Bazzarre said.

"There is also a very moral basis among many vegetarians (who see) the world as suffering tremendous health and environmental problems—many of which are related to developed countries using up extra food sources, such as the grains, that could be beneficial in other countries," Bazzarre said.

Heart disease and diabetes are less likely to occur among vegetarians as are obesity,

and colon and rectal cancer because of the increased fiber content.

"The vegetarian movement has encouraged the use of high levels of fiber in the diet. Epidemiological studies (studies which look at the causal factors in disease) are very suggestive that the depletion of fiber in the diet accounts for many of the problems present," he said. "We are not sure how the mechanism acts," Bazzarre said, but the higher fiber content appears to reduce the number of calories absorbed and reduces pressure in the gastrointestinal tract.

Many people suppose that food additives are not prevalent in vegetarian diets because they believe that fresh vegetables are not processed as much as meat products, Bazzarre said. However, he said that this may not be a sound judgment.

Canned vegetable products have more food additives than animal products, and fresh meats are probably not contaminated anymore than fresh vegetables to a large degree except for the tenderizing process, Bazzarre said.

He added that if the food additive content of vegetable products is less than that of

animal products, the severity of carcinogenic (cancer-causing) agents of food additives may be reduced.

"Cancer epidemiology studies also show that individuals whose diet is high in animal protein and animal fat have a greater risk of developing cancer," Bazzarre said.

Noting general benefits of the vegetarian movement, Bazzarre said, "The vegetarian diet has improved the nutritional knowledge of a good portion of the population in this country." He added that there is a more efficient use of nutrients today and that this will become increasingly significant in the future.

"If the world nutrition problem is ever to be solved, people are going to eat less meat."

The promotion of the nutritional quality of foods is an added benefit of the vegetarian diet, Bazzarre said, in that it has encouraged the consumption of fresh vegetables, either raw or slightly cooked. Fresh vegetables have more vitamins because cooking destroys vitamins.

"The diet itself has certain dangers," Bazzarre emphasized. The adverse effects of the diet depend on the type of vegetarian diet

adopted, and there are many types. Two broad classifications are pure vegetarians, who use no animal products; and lacto-ovo-vegetarians, who use animal products such as milk, cheese and eggs.

The vegetarian diet must be complemented by plant foods that meet the nutritional requirements, Bazzarre said adding that books, such as *Diet for a Small Planet*, tell how to select foods that will balance the amino acids deficient in most plant products.

Bazzarre said that those on vegetarian diets should be aware of foods that are excellent sources of nutrients in which certain plants are deficient. Examples are soybeans and beans for the amino acid requirements; wheat germ, brewer's yeast and yeast for vitamin B; and dark green leafy vegetables such as broccoli, spinach or kale for calcium and vitamin C.

Bazzarre noted the delicious character of many vegetarian dishes. Some found in local restaurants such as Sometime and Wildflower Kitchen, include beanburgers, eggplant parmigiana, brown rice with marinated vegetables and various salads.



Some Chapel Hill residents would agree that a vegetarian diet aids in reducing fatal diseases. One concerned connoisseur makes a purchase at a local health food store.

## Strange File bulges with letters from obscure presidential aspirants

by Joni Peters  
Assistant Managing Editor

A middle-aged lady wearing a bizarre, medal-spangled uniform smiled from within the borders of a photograph that carried the lavender-inked caption "General Magnifico." The picture, attached to a yellow pamphlet, rested atop an assorted stack of letters, documents, photographs and pamphlets crowded inside a bulging folder marked "State Elections Board."

The bold-faced words "OUR MAN RAY, THE POET FROM YONKERS—PRAYERS CHEERS MONEY VOTES—TRUTH HONESTY COMPASSION" formed a startling border around another letter among the stack of papers.

General Magnifico and the poet from Yonkers were only two of the would-be presidential candidates whose letters vied for attention in the strange file.

North Carolina State Elections Director Alex K. Brock and his staff said that the papers and documents include some of the

elections office's most unusual correspondence.

Brock said the file proves that "presidential politics is more compelling than alcoholism." An investigation of the Strange File validated his wry observation.

Some requests for a place on the state's presidential ballot came from as far away as California and Alaska. A few of the would-be candidates mailed hand-written letters to Brock. Others sent mimeographed announcements of their intentions. The more sophisticated requests included personalized, engraved stationery and illustrated pamphlets.

The candidates' themes and slogans were as diverse as the packaging.

On the front of her hand-lettered pamphlet, one ecology-minded woman urged voters to "Live and let live: grow your own garden, raise chickens, recycle all garbage."

"Lucky Buck" Rogers made his appeals to the more militant members of the American populace. "We have been sinking slowly and unwittingly into the commie quagmire," he

warned. The 1976 Mugwumps Presidential candidate, pictured in his literature as a kindly-faced balding man, said "If communists gain control of the nation, our money will not be worth two whoops in hell."

A Trenton, N.J. man, Wallace Snow Jr., appealed to "all Americans, but especially churchgoers and Christians." "I do not intend to meet my Maker with a few souls when there can be millions more," vowed the self-proclaimed "New Blood" candidate.

More startling than some of the would-be politicians' campaign rhetoric was the diverse range of personality types.

A large number of candidates ignored campaign slogans. Persons like General Magnifico and the poet from Yonkers phrased glowing self-descriptions in their attempts to capture positions on the ballot Nov. 2.

The poet from Yonkers devoted an entire page to personal qualifications:

"The great poet from Yonkers, this honest man, this man of logic and common sense,

this man with charisma, has picked up the gauntlet.

"My mother had a profound effect on my life. I was her Buttercup, and she often cuddled me and said, 'Buttercup, you are a child of destiny.'"

Those unimpressed with Buttercup's credentials might turn to Americus Liberator. The Valentine, Neb. native—who resembles the villain in a vintage Gene Autrey film (complete with black Stetson and pencil-thin moustache—said he is "a practitioner of common horse sense." Americus smiled grimly from the front of a 3x5 postcard that proclaimed him "dedicated to patriotism, by nature reliable."

The most impressive personal resume in the Strange File was post-marked South Gate, Cal. and came from one Gen. Meda Magnifico, code name—Five Star American General. Magnifico claimed to hold the dual position of Female Commanding General of the United States Marine Corps and Secret Service agent.

Magnifico modestly stated that the

Pentagon declared her 230 IQ the highest in the world. Citing General Pershing, Albert Einstein and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson as her childhood tutors, she related that in 1938, at the age of 18, she was appointed chief advisor and aide to President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Magnifico maintained that her numerous undercover exploits hastened the end of World War II. She said that she is "the only American citizen whom (sic) has been trained from a small child to be a trouble-shooter President of the United States."

Discontent with the establishment and with governmental institutions was another theme in Strange File letters. Candidates attacked the existing political system and suggested their own solutions to America's ills.

If elected President, Gordon promised to create "a new decent, just, and honest America" by instituting mandatory morality classes in grades 1 to 6.

Another candidate, Ernest "Utopia in '76" Whitford, promised if elected "to give everyone a new start in life by using the techniques we now have and turning the moon into utopia."

The majority of Strange File presidential candidates, unable to attain the 10,000-signature petition required by North Carolina State Elections laws, will not appear on the ballot Nov. 2. Their names will remain filed away in a corner cabinet in Brock's office for interested or inquisitive visitors to peruse.

Cognizant of the impossibilities of ever becoming President of the United States, most Strange File letters appeared to be token gestures more than anything else.

Others took their 'candidacies' more seriously however, including one gentleman from New Jersey who proclaimed: "Freedom and justice for all—except those ones who could defeat me."