

Clear and warmer

It will be clear today with a high of 50. The low last night was 23. There is no chance of rain.

# The Daily Tar Heel

Shape up

Many students are willing to pay for the privilege of grunting and sweating to lose that excess poundage. For a look at area figure salons, see page 2.

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## Merchants work to save energy in Triangle area

by David Stacks  
and Mark Lazenby  
Staff Writers

Merchants and restaurant owners in Chapel Hill and across North Carolina have cut back the thermostat and are preparing to go to shorter work weeks in compliance with Gov. James B. Hunt's emergency energy mandates.

Hunt Wednesday ordered all state offices to begin a four-day, 10-hour work week, beginning next week. State employees will have Mondays off.

Exempted from Hunt's orders are state hospitals, the highway patrol, prisons, universities and other essential operations. Hunt estimated that closing state offices one day a week would save up to 15 per cent of the state's energy supply.

## 18 to 1 vote sends ERA to House

The N.C. House Constitutional Amendments Committee Wednesday voted 18-1 to send the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) to the floor of the House.

This means the amendment will be debated on the House floor Tuesday and Wednesday, with the final vote taken on Wednesday, according to John Gamble, D-Lincoln, chairperson of the committee.

If passed by the House, the amendment will go to the Senate. A favorable vote there will make North Carolina the 36th state to ratify the amendment. Thirty-eight states must ratify the amendment by March 1979 for it to become law.

The 22-member committee voted in a roll-call vote Wednesday morning. One member was absent; one abstained from voting, and one voted against the amendment. Rep. John E. Davenport, D-Nash, cast the dissenting vote.

Davenport introduced a substitute motion that would have delayed the committee's vote until Feb. 23. The motion recommended that the vote be delayed so that former U.S. Sen. Sam Ervin, an opponent of ERA, could speak to the committee Feb. 9, and an ERA proponent could speak Feb. 16.

The motion was defeated by a vote of 18-3.

—Charlene Havnaer

## Campaigns: past ones rowdier, but...

by Karen Millers  
Staff Writer

The crowd in the YMCA building was ignited with a spirit of rivalry. A heated argument ensued in one corner. Political circulars passed from hand to hand until they fell and were trampled on the muddy floor. Party supporters passed out cigars, and the haze in the room thickened.

It was election day at UNC in April 1931, the climax of one of the hottest campaigns in the history of the University. The campus politics had grouped into two factions, the All-Campus party and the NonFrats. Supporters had been battling for a month with buttons, campaign speeches and parades.

Fraternity pledges went through the dorms one night pulling Gil Pearson circulars out from under doors and replacing them with another circular. A bonfire fueled by 2,000 Pearson fliers blazed afterward.

The candidate for president of the junior class on the Non-Frat ticket campaigned so hard that he decided to take the night off before election day to go to a dance in Greensboro. He got back to Chapel Hill at 5:30 the next morning and slept through the election.

The major objective election day was to get students through the rain to the polls. Kerr Ramsey was chief of the Motor Fleet and in charge of relaying cars to the "Co-ed Shack" (Spencer) to keep the "fair damsels" from getting wet feet.

By the end of the day, sophisticated campaign platforms and promises had degenerated to hoarse cheers of "Albright" and "Speight."

The winner of the president's race was Mayne Albright, whose All-Campus party claimed victories in all the major races.

"Campus politics came into full flush at that time," Albright said recently. "We had all the paraphernalia of a real campaign."

Albright was majoring in political science, and he later went on to law school. He practiced law and dabbled in politics in North Carolina, running for governor in 1948.

Albright, now living in Raleigh, remembers that the high interest in campus politics centered on party organizations of frats and nonfrats. There was already a split between the two groups. In fact, a major goal of the new administration was to heal the division.

The All-Campus party made a step toward this in choosing Albright, a fraternity man, as well as several nonfrats for its ticket. Albright said it was the first formal party organization at UNC.

Three years earlier the campaign was more informal, but no less spirited, according to the winner of the student body president's race, Edward Hudgins Jr. Hudgins graduated from the UNC School of Law and now resides in Greensboro.

He was only the fifth UNC student body president. Since before 1923, the senior class president had served in that leadership role.

"You had friends who would line up support for you but no parties," Hudgins said. There was a great interest in fraternities, he said, and the Greeks loved to get involved in campus politics just for the fun of it. The nonfrats were often ignored socially, and a continuing political rivalry resulted.

By the spring of 1935 the two factions had evolved into the University Party (frats) and the Student Party (nonfrats). Francis Fairley lost that race to University Party candidate Jack Poole, but he became president in the fall by vote of the Student Council when Poole dropped out of school. Fairley is now head of General Practice Law Firm in Charlotte.

The main concern of the Student Council in the 1920s and 1930s was to upgrade and enforce the Honor Code.

"Any violations of honor or integrity were fundamentally very serious matters and usually resulted in expulsion," Hudgins said. "A Carolina student (was) expected to conduct himself like a gentleman at all times. That meant, for example, not to get drunk at a football game."

During Albright's administration, an organized cheating ring was discovered, and the Student Council assumed the responsibility of investigating.

"Quite a group was expelled," Albright said. "This was a pretty notorious thing—not just somebody looking over someone else's shoulder."

All three presidents admitted that they were idealistic about what a Student Government (SG) could accomplish.

"We were full of it," Albright said. He added that the office of president calls for a certain amount of idealism. That was especially true in 1931, in the depth of the Great Depression.

"Everybody was absorbed in his own economic problems to some extent," Albright said. SG, too, sought to help by promoting loan funds—the depression had cut enrollment back one-third—lobbying in the N.C. General Assembly and helping organize Young Democrat clubs on campus.

But Albright recalled no lack of interest in campus politics because of the depression. In fact, politics was often the only activity available, since money for cars, movies and entertainment was scarce.

"Your center of interest was the campus," he said. "There were always bunches of candidates."

Fairley said students sought the office of president partly out of an honest desire to serve and partly for self-satisfaction. But it was an important position to hold.

"I guess it seemed larger to me than it really was," Hudgins said.

The campus expanded over the next decade, and the student body grew from approximately 4,000 to over 6,000. Interest turned to the growing threat of global conflict and then to the reality of war itself.

When large numbers of veterans returned to UNC, they brought with them experience and serious attitudes,



Staff photo by Bill Russ

Regardless of his preference in basketball ticket distribution systems, this student seems pleased with the seat he gets from Ticket Manager Jean Keller. Some students advocate a return to the first-come, first-serve system, while others like the present distribution method. At any rate, Carmichael's size insures that more persons will want tickets than can have them.

## Basketball tickets: center court or in rafters?

by Nancy Hartis  
Staff Writer

The problem of ticket distributions for UNC basketball games is a much-debated and ballyhooed controversy, but there is one thing that all factions agree on: given the present conditions, there is simply no way that everyone wanting a seat can be satisfied.

There is little else agreed upon concerning ticket distribution. There are those who are happy with the present random distribution system, those who despair of it and want other systems and the "old system" diehards who prefer to battle 13-plus hours in snow, sleet or hail to wait for the ticket of their choice.

The whole problem boils down to a numbers game: 3,600 seats for more than 19,000 students. The only way to satisfy everyone would be to build a new, larger coliseum.

"We are presently studying in right much detail the feasibility of building a new coliseum," Moyer Smith, associate athletic director, said Friday.

"A lot of time and effort have been put into this study," he said. Smith said the

coliseum, if permission is granted by the N.C. Legislature, would be "built almost entirely with private funds."

He said he thought a new coliseum could be built with \$16,000 to \$18,000.

Carmichael Auditorium was built almost entirely with funds from the state legislature, he said.

When asked how Carmichael Auditorium—less than 15 years old—became obsolete so quickly, Smith said, "I think the legislature offered it as a 'take it or leave it' choice. At the time, all we had was Woollen Gym... It's easy to say in retrospect that those were poor decisions, but at the time, they may have been good. To me, though, they were poor."

In the meantime, students continue to vie for seats in Carmichael, and many people feel that the random system of distribution is as close as possible to perfection.

Jean Keller, ticket manager for the UNC Athletic Office, is one who is satisfied. "This was, we felt, the only way to be really fair to all the students. In the old system, many students just weren't getting a fair shake," Keller said most student feedback regarding the random system was positive last year.

## Local landlords do discriminate

by Linda Morris  
Staff Writer

A fair housing rule passed by the Chapel Hill Board of Aldermen Monday failed to include provisions against housing discrimination based on occupation or marital status. As a result, many students seeking apartments for this summer or next fall may run into subtle forms of discrimination.

Undergraduate students who are single will get a cold shoulder from Laurel Ridge, Stratford Hills, Sharon Heights or The Oaks apartment complexes.

The managers of these apartments strongly discourage single undergraduates from applying because of their general attitudes toward these students.

Donna Komorous, who handles leases for Laurel Ridge Apartments, said she looks for professional types or graduate students who have a more settled way of life.

"I can tell if the people are going to be rowdy when they walk in," Komorous said. "You can tell if they act like jerks."

Mrs. W. A. Anderson, wife of the manager of Sharon Heights and Stratford Hills Apartments, said they cater more to families, and "the undergraduate lifestyle is very different" from this family atmosphere.

Anderson said, however, they would rent to an undergraduate who was married.

Dean Henline, manager of The Oaks, cited problems with noise and rowdiness of students as well as the fact that

undergraduates want to put four or more people in an apartment for economic reasons, thus overcrowding and damaging the buildings.

Most of the complexes that do turn down students are located near campus and offer the space and price that students are looking for.

Even though these practices are discriminatory, Dorothy Bernholz, student attorney, said that there were no housing statutes prohibiting it.

According to Bernholz, a local or federal ordinance prohibiting discrimination because of occupation or marital status would be necessary to force local landlords to open their doors completely.

"The laws in most states hold the landlord and his rights sacred," Bernholz said.

Chapel Hill Alderman Gerry Cohen said the city's open-housing statute passed in 1968 follows federal guidelines in preventing discrimination on the basis of sex, race and religion.

The local ordinance makes the complaint process easier and faster than a federal level complaint would be, Cohen said.

Cohen said he knew of no prior attempts to pass a local ordinance prohibiting discrimination on the basis of occupation and marital status but that he could see little reason for opposition to it.

Alderman Marvin Silver also said he felt that there should be little opposition to the proposal but that it would be difficult to enforce violations and make punishments effective.

"Last year, a majority of the students, nine out of 10, I'd say, liked this system better. Of course, those who could afford to wait all day wanted the old system because they could get better tickets."

She added that this year, she hasn't received any feedback for or against the distribution method, except "what I've read in the DTH letters column."

Ralph Strayhorn, president of the Carolina Athletic Association (CAA), is also content with the status quo, but added, "If anyone can come up with anything better on paper, we're open to suggestion."

Strayhorn said that the present system, developed by the CAA president last year, was created to eliminate students' sleeping overnight outside the auditorium. "Now, students can come at 3 or 4 p.m. and have a ticket by 6," he said.

A sampling of student opinion taken during distribution Sunday of tickets for the Maryland-UNC game, and also through phone interviews, reveals the students have a mixed reaction.

All who were questioned were asked to offer what they considered feasible alternatives to the present system.

Rick Potts, a cosigner of a letter that appeared in a recent DTH complaining about the present system, proposed a plan that combines the old with the new. "I think you should save the first half of the tickets (the best seats) for a first-come, first-serve

line up, then distribute the second half randomly," he said.

Referring to the old system, which was only first-come, first-serve, Potts said, "I admit it took a long time, but it felt good to have that good ticket."

Cathy Horton, a cosigner of the same letter, proposed a system of alphabetical priority based on students' last names, with the favored letters rotating after each distribution session. Horton said she preferred the old system but that students unable to attend the distribution sessions must be taken into account.

Keith Miller, a senior who waited Sunday for a ticket to the Maryland game, is also dissatisfied with the present system. "I think it's bad because it limits the person who has classes during the distributions. I like N.C. State's way of doing it; the best tickets go alphabetically." Miller said he liked the old system better than the present one because "at least those who come early get something for it."

Andy Sabol, a senior, complained about the new system also, saying, "I don't like it. I waited 13 hours for this ticket here, and it's for Section A—that's right next to the band. In the old way, those that want to sacrifice for good seats can do it."

On the other hand, Micki Jones, a freshman, said "We've gotten good tickets every time." Jones had been at the gym for four hours.

## ...they all sound alike

*I will make no pre-election promises that are insincere or impractical. I pledge myself to devote—my best efforts toward the work of the student government.*

—Mayne Albright  
March 31, 1931

*There's only one other thing we wish to add to this platform: we mean every word of it, and given the opportunity, we will do our best to achieve the goals set forth herein.*

—United Carolina Party  
September 14, 1945

*I hope to secure some students capable and vitally interested in seeing student government succeed next year.*

—Jim Exum  
March 22, 1956

*The students on this campus do have a voice, and the student government should be the instrument through which that voice is heard.*

—student body presidential candidate  
January, 1977

Spearman was the University Party candidate and considered a liberal. He had been a delegate to the National Please turn to page 2.