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Study calls prisons 'explosive'

by Greg Nye
Staff Writer

Overcrowding and idleness in the state's prisons have created an "explosive situation," a North Carolina legislative study group reported Friday.

"Overcrowding has often been cited as a primary causal factor in prison riots and violence all across the country," the prison study commission warned the General Assembly.

To cope with the situation, the commission recommended that all misdemeanor violators receive parole after serving one-third of their sentences, unless the Parole Board specifies otherwise.

The commission also proposed expansion of the prison's vocational program, looser parole restrictions to avoid minor violations, mandatory parole 90 days before a sentence is complete, and higher pay for corrections officers.

The commission, created by the 1974 legislature is composed of 17 lawyers, judges, and legislators. The group is headed by former state senator H. Edward Knox.

"The report leans toward adoption of more standardized sentencing, Vickery said. "It doesn't come right out and recommend it, but some of its proposals hint around it," he said.

The report says a reduction in the number of paroles being given out is a primary reason that 12,200 inmates are currently held in North Carolina prisons designed for only 10,000.

The report attributed the decline in the number of paroles to additional duties of parole board commissioners, and a "natural cautiousness" on their part.

The commission also suggests an overhaul of the juvenile prison system. One proposal would authorize prisons immediately place any young offender on conditional release provided his sentence is for less than five years.

"The major opposition to this bill," Vickery said, "will come from those people who want to spend money to build more prisons to relieve the overcrowding, instead of rehabilitating those inmates we have now and sending them back into society."

David Jones, State Secretary of Social Rehabilitation and Control, is one of the people who has called for more prisons. His department has asked the General Assembly for \$38 million for construction of more and bigger prisons. "Based on the facts and laws as they are now, we'll have 17,000 inmates (by 1983)," Jones told a Senate subcommittee last week.



More parking meters have recently been installed on McCauley St. in front of Whitehead dormitory

Condie stands by decision

James group plans appeal

by George Bacso
Staff Writer

Despite the efforts of a group of James dormitory residents, all students currently living alone in university housing but paying double room rates will be forced to move in with each other, or pay higher rent, Director of University Housing James Condie said Monday.

"We are still expecting everyone involved to consolidate...and I am no longer considering any alternate plans or compromises," Condie said.

There are 76 students on campus living alone because their roommates have moved out for various reasons. Sixty-five of these students live in James. All received notice two weeks ago that they would either have to find another roommate, pay a pro-rated fee for a single room or consolidate.

Several James residents organized dorm meetings last week and met with Condie to try and reach a compromise or alternative to total consolidation. The students asked Condie to consider the inconvenience of their situation.

"I'm sure it will be inconveniencing, but a few more make this adjustment for the sake of everyone," Condie said.

Delmar Williams, leader of the James group, and Betsy Jones, president of the Residence Hall Association appealed to Dean of Student Affairs Donald Boulton last week after talking with Condie. Boulton, however, said he will take no action at this time.

"As far as I'm concerned, since Dr. Condie is the one who has been working with this, he is the one who has the facts and so he's in a better position than I am to make any kind of decision on this," Boulton said Sunday.

Jones and Williams criticized Condie's decision Sunday and said they will talk with Boulton again this week and may seek the help of Chancellor M. Ferebee Taylor.

"It's absurd that students living in a residence hall on a full-time basis should be forced into a situation which is possibly undesirable and definitely inconveniencing in order to make room for temporary students and visitors," Jones said.

Condie said last week the main reason for consolidation is financial, since the vacated rooms could be used to house temporary students and visitors to the campus and thus bring in more revenue.

"We are obligated to provide housing to a student throughout the year at the rate established in the contract. Utility costs, however, are up and will cost \$170,000 more than we budgeted for, so we have to take this opportunity to generate more income," Condie said.

He said the School of Public Health wants to house 30 students in university dormitories for eight weeks this semester, at a rate of \$200 per person.

"I'm going to advocate in the future that we stop having to depend on this outside revenue," Jones said. "If all the money this temporary housing brings in were added instead to room rents, the increase would

only be about one dollar per person."

"This situation with Public Health is ridiculous," Williams said. "They don't allow graduate students to live anywhere on campus but in Craige, yet they are going to let 30-50 old people move in with regular students."

Cookie O'Brien, James residence director said Monday she will deal with each student on an individual basis.

"If a student says he or she needs more time to resolve his situation, it's the discretion of the RD to determine whether the reasons are valid, but we'll try to be understanding."

Pan-Africanism, black unity advocated in Shango speech

by Vernon Loeb
Staff Writer

"Black people will eventually return to Africa. I don't know when, but I know it will happen," Bambose Shango, a representative of the All African People Revolutionary Party, told a handful of predominantly black students Sunday night in the Upendo Lounge.

Shango's speech was part of the Black Student Movement's (BSM) commemoration of Black History Week. "Our basic goal," Shango said, "is the creation of united black fronts through Pan-Africanism."

Pan-Africanism, the underlying concept of the All African Party, calls for blacks all over the world to unite, recognize their spiritual and cultural heritage and eventually return back to Africa to develop their land, Shango said.

"We say we are Africans because our ancestors are from Africa," Shango said. "We're saying that if the natural resources of Africa are used, Africa would not only be the richest continent on the face of the earth, it

Simon testifies federal deficit hurts industry

by Mike Feinsilber
United Press International

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary William E. Simon said Monday federal borrowing threatens to stop the decline in interest rates and abort recovery from the recession.

He told the Senate Finance Committee the federal government, to finance its "staggering" deficits, will have to borrow \$79 billion in 1975.

In fiscal 1976, which starts July 1, 1975, federal borrowing plus anticipated state and local borrowing will absorb 80 per cent of the capital available, he said.

"Only 20 per cent will be left to private industry in a financial market that has always been the centerpiece of our free enterprise system," he said.

Although interest rates have fallen recently, as normally happens during a recession, he said, "There are reasons to question...whether the decline in interest rates will continue."

Because of inflation, business demand for credit has not slackened as much as it usually does in a downturn, he said.

Moreover, the stock market slump discourages business from raising capital through the sale of stocks, and the financing of high-price oil has produced "extraordinarily large" demands for loans.

So the reduction in demand for credit and in interest rates which normally can help the country recover in a recession

may not occur, he said.

Simon testified at a hearing on a bill to raise the legal limit on the size of the federal debt. The committee is expected to approve the bill Tuesday.

In his testimony, he urged the Senate to reject the House-passed bill that delays for 90 days the President's authority to place a \$3-per-barrel duty on imported oil to cut domestic consumption and lower U.S. reliance on OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries).

"Each day of delay leaves the OPEC nations with a knife at our throat," Simon said.

In a statement, Simon expressed his personal concern about the "alarming growth of government."

"If we have neither the strength nor the wisdom to say 'no' to those who call for further government domination over our affairs, we will set this nation on the road to a planned economy and the destruction of the free enterprise system," he said.

Other economic developments Monday included reports of new production cutbacks and layoffs.

In one of the heaviest cutbacks, Black & Decker Manufacturing Co. is dismissing 450 workers and idling 5,000 others for two weeks at plants in Hamstead and Easton, Md., Fayetteville and Tarboro, N.C., and Solon, Ohio. The company said another 2,000 workers will be asked either to take temporary furloughs or work shorter weeks.

black history week

The schedule for Tuesday, Feb. 11 of Black History Week, will include a panel discussion on The Role of the Black Social Worker in a Changing Society. The discussion will begin at 8:00 p.m. in the Upendo Lounge at Chase Cafeteria.

Panel members include Chapel Hill Mayor Howard Lee, Charles Hayward from the Orange County Division of Human Services, Raymond Gilmore, an assistant professor of social work from N.C. State, and Ben Rubbin and Horace Bracy, two graduate students from the UNC School of Social Work.

Fine arts Festival



Schedule for Tuesday, Feb. 11:

Physics and the Arts
Annual Music Scholarship Concert
with the University Orchestra

Cat on a Hot Tin Roof (Playmaker's)
Camille Yarbrough: "The Tales and Tunes
of an African American Griot"

11-3 p.m. Union South Gallery
8:00 p.m. Hill Hall

8:00 p.m. Playmaker's Theatre
8:00 p.m. Memorial Hall

Bounds views past and present prison situations

by Jim Bule
Staff Writer

Lee Bounds leaned forward in his chair and gazed across the room. A pained, pensive expression came over his face. He spoke softly, slowly.

"I have to live with the fact that I gave orders that ended human lives."

Bounds, former commissioner of the North Carolina Department of Corrections and now a Kenan Professor of Political Science at UNC, was talking about the 1968 riot at Central Prison in Raleigh in which seven inmates were killed and many others seriously injured. It was one of Lee Bounds' most difficult experiences.

"Drugs and gambling rackets developed and prisoners took control of the handicraft program. A few of the ringleaders were making more money than the warden or the director. I had to break it (the racket) up and replace it with an incentive wage program," Bounds said in a recent interview.

When Bounds segregated the "ringleaders" and put them on 24-hour lock-up, the other prisoners protested by submitting a series of unconditional demands, organizing a sit-down strike in the yard, and burning a building.

"I knew I could never give in to the first illegal demand—otherwise I would have made violence profitable," Bounds recalled.

Bounds, who teaches Political Science 158—"The

Problems of Change in Correctional Institutions," and 159—"Criminal Law: Development and Administration," has dedicated most of his adult life to corrections.

In 1965, he was appointed by Governor Dan K. Moore to head the state's prison system, and built a nationwide reputation in penal administration.

The first appointee in the history of the N.C. corrections department to have experience in penology, Bounds began major reforms, including work release, study release, and liberalized parole policies.

"We wanted to show that one of the most disgraceful aspects of the system was the woefully inadequate salaries and lack of recognition these people (the prison staff) were getting. We were no longer in the business of hording people around in chains, but were in the business of rehabilitation."

Bounds, a Democrat, resigned in 1973 after a dispute over lines of authority with David Jones, Republican Secretary of Social Rehabilitation and Control.

He said he was reluctant to discuss his resignation or his relationship with the Holshouser Administration because "anything I say will be construed as bitterness."

At the time of his resignation, he cited an "unbearable situation" in attempting to resolve administrative problems between Jones and himself.

"The individual involved (Jones)," he said, "seems incapable of understanding what I try to say to him when I argue against change in the correction system we've developed."

"If a question has more than one dimension to it, it's too much for him," Bounds said.

His dispute with Jones centered on decentralization of the system, upgrading officers' status and creation of a promotion and advancement system with objective criteria for judging employees' ability and dedication.

"Decisions are made at levels too far removed from the people they so immediately affect," Bounds said, "which means a steady growth of the attitude by local administrators that 'we'll just wait for orders.'"

"I can't present their proposals without some element of scorn, since I feel scorn, so I let it all hang out."

Bounds recruited young college graduates and sent them into the field to experience the reality of the everyday prison world. A spirit of mutual trust and respect was developing, he said.

Jones considered these innovations "uneconomic duplications," and now hires people on the basis of "whims and caprice," Bounds said.

Bounds believes the present system punishes blindly, that it "prescribes the same medicine for every patient, no matter what his particular illness."

"I know the analogy that all prisoners are sick can

be carried too far, but there are many ways to address a prisoner's ailments. This system uses only one—punishment."

He said the public ought not to be concerned about coddling criminals or using too many of the state's resources, but should realize the consequences for society if we do not attempt to help them adjust.

On the question of behavior modification, Bounds said it was inherent in the correction process.

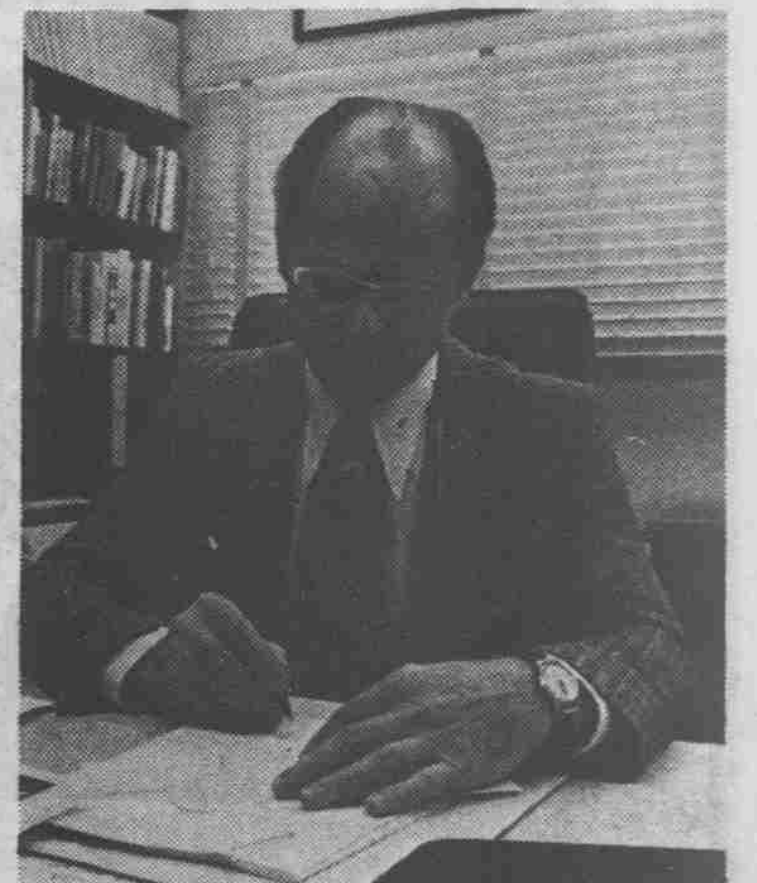
"Don't tell me behavior modification should not be used in a prison—there is no way you can correct without changing behavior. A prisoner cannot be in a dormitory and not be aware of his cellmate being bugged (homosexual rape) without being modified—good or bad—by that experience."

Bounds called prosecution of most victimless crimes a "fruitless effort" and said capital punishment is not a deterrent to criminal behavior.

He compared capital punishment to "giving up on a person who has been diagnosed with cancer."

"Just because we haven't found a cure to incorrigibility at this point does not mean we will never find one," he said.

Controls often harden criminals, Bounds said. "I don't mean that everybody that comes into a prison should be given everything...but we must change the attitude of the people on the outside and devote more resources to arresting the causes of criminal behavior."



Staff photo by Peter Ray

Lee Bounds at work