

## State and National

# Green of Henderson wins 22nd district house seat

By EMILIE VAN POUCKE  
Staff Writer

James Green, a black Democrat and physician from Henderson, was selected last week to fill the N.C. 22nd District House seat formerly held by William "Billy" Watkins, who died in August.

Candidates competing with Green were Louie Watkins, wife of the former representative, Mike Wilkins and Ben Currin.

Last Thursday, each applicant addressed the 22nd House District Democratic Executive Committee for three minutes, and then the committee mem-

bers cast their votes. The committee was composed of three county representatives each from Granville, Caswell, Vance and Person counties.

The three-hour voting process required 18 ballots. On the third ballot, Watkins and Wilkins were eliminated, said James Crawford (D-22nd), who attended the session. Green and Currin received an equal number of votes for 14 ballots, then Green won by one vote on the 18th ballot.

Green's work for the Democrats included attendance of party meetings at the county, district and state levels and

servicing on the State Democratic Committee and the State Executive Council. "I've worked in local Democratic politics for a long time and I've worked in the state for six or seven years," Green said in a telephone interview.

As a medical doctor and a member of the N.C. Medical Society, Green said he would like to see health reform.

"(I am) personally excited about a program that will affect the costs of prescriptions," Green said. "We have people that are dying of heart disease and lung disease because they may buy \$5 of drugs a month when they need

(\$90)." Green said he also wanted more money to fight shortages in nursing and emergency medical technician fields. He proposed offering nursing scholarships and making binding agreements with nursing students which would keep them at smaller hospitals.

More emergency medical technician training programs are needed because people die from lack of immediate care, he said. Also, better equipment is needed for communication between ambulances and hospitals.

"Sixty percent of the heart attacks

never get to the hospital," he said. "If we had more people trained, we could save more lives."

Green also wants to address economic problems created by failure of small businesses in the state. Poor management and poor capital resources are responsible for the failure, he said.

"Nine out of 10 of our small businesses will fail," said Green. "If we can turn our 90 percent failure rate around to a 90 percent success rate, we will have a stronger economy."

Race was an issue in the campaign for the vacant seat, Green said. Although

he received some opposition because he was black, Green said he was not surprised when he received the appointment because he knew the committee would do the right thing.

"My selection process was tedious and full of opposition," Green said. "First I would suggest that the process was a learning process. It boiled down to a tie vote...it came down to racial lines."

Green said he planned to seek reelection in May.

"We have a district that is 40 percent black, and we need a minority to represent them."

# Martin questions judicial district changes

By JULIE GAMMILL  
Staff Writer

Gov. Jim Martin's attorney last week presented to the N.C. Supreme Court an appeal that challenges the validity under the state constitution of an act that realigned state judicial districts to correct racial discrimination.

According to his attorney Thomas Farr, Martin questions the constitutionality of four provisions of the legislation:

- The division of whole county judicial districts into smaller districts. The legislation created 42 new districts in the state, with 21 districts consisting of less than a whole county and two districts consisting of parts of more than one county, Farr said. Martin's suit claims the state constitution prohibits splitting counties into smaller districts.
- The reassignment of incumbent judges to newly created districts. The

General Assembly assigned 40 incumbents to new districts in the middle of their terms, Farr said. Martin maintains that this provision violates the constitution.

• The regulation that judicial candidates must be residents of the districts in which they run. Martin's suit asserts that the constitution requires judges to live in their districts only after election.

• The extension of the terms of nine incumbent judges. A Superior Court judge struck down this provision, Farr said. The Attorney General's Office asked the Supreme Court to reconsider this measure.

Representing the state Attorney General's Office in the case, James Wallace said the state judicial system would continue functioning if the residency requirement was declared unconstitutional and if the court did not reverse the extension of terms decision.

However, if the court rules that the realignment of districts and the reassignment of judges violate the state constitution, the entire N.C. judicial system will fail, he said.

The reassigned judges remained within the districts that elected them because many of them were serving in smaller districts within their original districts, he said.

"For the most part, no judge got picked up from the mountains and deposited in Dare County."

The General Assembly originally passed the legislation to make the state's judicial districts comply with the 1965 Voting Rights Act, Farr said.

Under the Voting Rights Act, the U.S. Justice Department must preclear state legislation that changes voting districts when it is passed, Farr said. Whether the state Supreme Court needs preclearance to eliminate this legisla-

tion is a point of debate in the suit.

If the court finds the legislation unconstitutional, the Attorney General's Office and the Black Lawyers Association, an intervening defendant in the case, say the Justice Department must approve the decision before the state can eradicate the legislation, Farr said.

Martin's suit, on the other hand, asserts that the state does not need the Justice Department's permission to strike down the legislation, Farr said. The suit also says that only the federal courts, not the state courts, have jurisdiction to consider the question of the Justice Department's involvement, he said.

It may take the court longer than usual to decide this case because it is so complicated, said John Magan, clerk of the N.C. Supreme Court. Most cases take an average of three months to decide, he said.

# N.C. residents qualify for disaster funds

By JENNIFER BLACKWELL  
Staff Writer

Disaster unemployment assistance is now available to 29 N.C. counties that have been declared disaster areas as a result of Hurricane Hugo.

As of Friday, 970 people had filed claims to receive regular Unemployment Insurance Assistance (UIA), while only 32 had filed for Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA), said Jackie O'Neal, supervisor of special programs at the Employment Security Commis-

sion (ESC).

The regular UIA covers the benefits and wages of people whose employers were forced to close as a result of the hurricane, she said. The DUA compensates victims who were unemployed because of damage or personal injuries. This category also includes self-employed people whose business may have been damaged by the storm.

The claimants can draw unemployment benefits for 26 weeks, until April 7, 1990. The average compensation is

\$138 per week, but some may receive as much as \$236 a week.

"There really hasn't been as much damage as you would think," said Bob Burns, labor market analyst for the ESC in Charlotte. Most of the layoffs were only temporary and mainly resulted from the power outage that lasted for one to two weeks, he said.

The storm hurt farmers and self-employed people the most, but overall Hugo did not have a major impact here, Burns said.

Pat Jackson, the vice president of Ambassador Personnel Services, said there had not been a significant increase in the number of people applying for temporary jobs.

"We haven't noticed any increase in people being out of work...but there has been a tremendous increase in companies looking for people as a result of Hugo."

The employers that were the hardest hit were in the insurance, manufacturing and clean-up industries, she said.

# Argentine decree creates small impact in country

By WAGNER DOTTO  
Staff Writer

Marcelo Cavarozzi, a UNC visiting professor from Argentina, Monday criticized Argentine President Carlos Saul Menen's decision to pardon military officials and civilians involved in the 1976-83 "dirty war," but he said the decree signed on Oct. 6, which also pardoned terrorists and military officials accused of misconduct on the war in the Falkland Islands, would have "a very limited impact" on public opinion of the Argentine people.

"The majority of people are not concerned about human rights," Cavarozzi said. "They care about the economic situation." Cavarozzi teaches at the University of Buenos Aires and is a researcher at Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad (CEDES) in Argentina's capital. He said polls taken before Menen's decision showed an overwhelming preoccupation on economic matters.

Yet Cavarozzi said the presidential decision was "not a positive thing" because it weakened the legal system and gave the military a signal that what they did in the war against "subversion" was not totally wrong. One of the military's

## News Analysis

general arguments was that the "dirty war" was no different from any other war and had to be won by whatever method available.

Menen's decree will allow the release of about 280 people, 180 of those still on trial, and he said the decree was enacted to unify the country. He hinted strongly that six of the most notorious "dirty war" leaders would be released in a second stage of pardons before Christmas. One of these leaders, former President Gen. Jorge Rafael Videla, was convicted in 1985 of 59 aggravated homicides, 306 illegal detentions, 93 tortures and 26 robberies.

During the "dirty war" more than 9,000 Argentines were killed or disappeared, and thousands were tortured or kidnapped. A 50,000-page report on human rights in Argentina confirmed that during the war 340 secret concentration camps existed in which missing persons were tortured and murdered.

Ernesto Sabato, president of the commission that investigated human rights abuse during the "dirty war," said at the

time he presented his findings, "We are convinced that the military dictatorship brought about the greatest and most savage tragedy in Argentinian history."

Cavarozzi said the military bloc as a whole remained undemocratic, but a new military rebellion or a new coup was unlikely because the military had no popularity to take such steps and the elected president still represented a hope for the Argentines.

Argentina has suffered its worst economic crisis this century, Cavarozzi said. Inflation until June 1989 was about 400,000 percent, unemployment rates soared, industrial production has virtually stopped and foreign debt amounted to \$60 billion. "Thirty-five percent of the population is living in poverty today."

Menen was elected in May with an economic policy that aimed to create a "productive revolution" in the country. Inflation dropped to 37.9 percent in August and dropped even more in September. Menen's plans include the privatization of state-owned companies, a new system of tax collection that is expected to increase revenue, the opening of foreign debt negotiations and subsidy cuts.

Cavarozzi said the chances for a re-

covery of Argentina were very low. But under the 180-day emergency wage-price plan Menen negotiated with Argentine industry, commerce and labor are under control.

The duration of the harmony is difficult to predict. For Cavarozzi, a one-year period is Menen's deadline to present some concrete solutions. "People are still captured by the government popularity, but this kind of feeling changes very rapidly in Argentina."

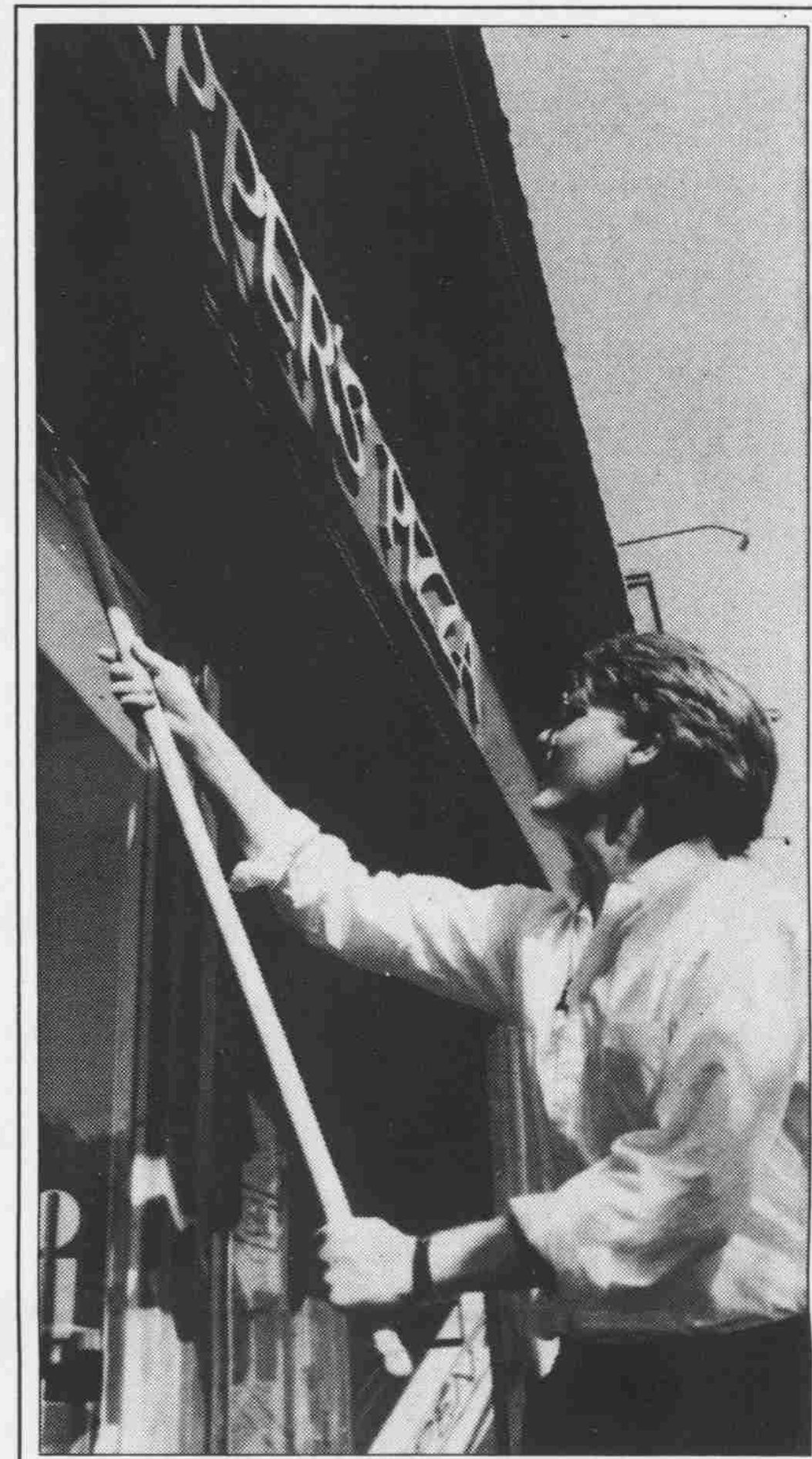
## DTH

Mr. Beall brings this case before the court, nor do I understand his actions over this past semester. Tonight (Sunday) both the chief justice and Mr. Beall have hurt the student body, and that saddens me."

Beall said Davis was not considering facts of the case objectively. "Mr. Davis is a demagogue and his response

## Squeaky clean

Coop Jobe, a Pepper's Pizza employee, was punished Monday for arriving late and had to clean windows at the Franklin Street store.



DTH/S. Exum

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is based on emotion and not on logic and not on facts, and I would challenge him to look at the facts on the case."

The case is not a personal attack on Davis, congress or the DTH, Beall said. "The constitution precludes anything personal."

Supreme Court Justice Asa Bell ruled Sunday that the case had the merit to go

before the full Student Supreme Court and tentatively scheduled a hearing date for Oct. 31.

Associate Justice Todd Skillman said stopping the case from being heard would have been difficult. "They would have had to prove that it had no possible merit, which is an extremely high burden."

## BBQ

ests represented in case their candidate becomes student body president.

"Second, they will coalesce around that campaign in order to get support for their own campaign," Buchenau continued. "What will happen at least is that you will have slates of candidates running. This system provides so many incentives for people to work together in various campaigns."

Rep. Mark Bibbs (Dist. 12), chairman of the Student Congress Rules and Judiciary Committee, said he was con-

cerned that all leadership positions would be filled by elected officials. Under the Barbecue Plan, Bibbs said students would be discouraged to become part of student government because only elected officials could hold directorships.

This plan is a long way from implementation, Lewis said. Discussion of the plan has not been concluded in the executive branch. If the plan is presented to Student Congress, Lewis said he expected the plan to be scruti-

nized for one or two months by the Rules and Judiciary Committee.

The plan must than be presented to and approved by the congress before it can appear as a referendum to be voted on by the student body.

The earliest this proposal would be presented to the student body for a vote is in the February campus elections, Lewis said. If the student body approved the proposal, the earliest the plan would take effect is the spring of 1991 or 1992, he said.

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