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Legislature Chair Quits

By Chip Wilson
Carolina Journal Staff Writer

Before new members were sworn into the Student Legislature, Chairman Joel Gilland announced that he was resigning and the first new business was to elect a new leader.

The legislators chose Barry Brown, current head of the Ways and Means committee, to take over the chair. Brown as selected from a group of four nominees including Laurah Van Poole, Senior Class President, Speaker Pro Tempre Leah Williams and Rick Barger, Scott Hall represen-

Brown received the needed majority of 17 votes on the second round of the roll-call selection.

Gilland told the legislators that he had been in student government since his freshman year and "the time had come to step down." He also said he "didn't want to get into the reasons"why he resigned his position.

While Gilland's announcement was sudden, the legislators took five minutes to caucus and to name nominees. All candidates expressed confidence they would be able to fill Gilland's role, and stressed that any of the nominees were qualified for the position.

Brown, who is currently the commuter representative, was first appointed to the legislature in the fall of 1979. He was elected in last weeks election.

In an interview, Brown said he

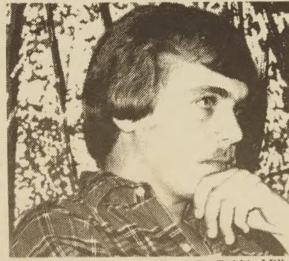


Photo By Debbie Miller Gilland

would work closely with Gilland in the transition between new chairman. He added that he would work closely with the Ways and Means committee, after he resigns as chairman of that group next week.

New legislators and members of the Student Court took their oaths of office at the start of the meeting. One newly elected court justice, David Clark, was not present at the swearing-in ceremony.

Student Body President Ron Olsen also addressed the legislature, reporting on the recent meeting of the **UNCC** Board of Trustees.

He told the legislators that action on a official policy of distruption of school activity was delayed. He said copies of the proposed rule (No.58)

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G. Gordon Liddy

American Views Distort Reality

By Chip Wilson
Carolina Journal Staff Writer

"If I am disillusioning you I am doing you a favor. Look in the dictionary and you will see that illusion is a false concept of belief."

With the distorted views the audience had of America and life itself as a theme, G. Gordon Liddy sponsored by UPB, began another lecture Tuesday to another group on his 50-campus tour to promote his latest book, Will, and to enlighten listeners on his role in the Watergate scandal.

Liddy, who directed the famous 1972 break-in of the national Democratic office building, hit upon several topics of interest to young people including the Iranian crisis, the draft and the importance of receiving a good education.

The man who is famous for holding his hand on an open flame until his skin was charred, stressed his points at the UNCC gathering by quoting Latin literature and applying events of ancient history to current American problems.

Referring to the taking of hostages, Liddy said that Julius Caesar was once faced with the kidnapping of his

envoys, and killed or enslaved any person connected with it. "I'm not saying I would do the same thing to the Iranians, but I like the mindset."

The man who plotted to kill newspaper columnist Jack Anderson, defended his clandestine actions of breaking in the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, as necessary for national security. (Ellsberg, a defense analyist, released "The Pentagon Papers," detailing American defense strategy in Southeast Asia, to the New York Times.)

One student asked Liddy why he would kill Anderson, "who was only doing his job." in writing about covert activities of the C.I.A.

Liddy responded by comparing his plot to military battle: "If you put the uniform of your country on someday, and have to fight an enemy, you would kill him, even though he is doing is job."

The man who watched, from a nearby hotel room, the arrest of five Watergate burglers, said there is no such thing as living in a risk free society.

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Toxic Shock Syndrome

Tampon—Caused Deaths Hit Home

By Renee Wright Carolina Journal Staff Writer

The death last week of a 20-year-old Rock Hill woman is the latest in a series of fatalities caused by Toxic Shock Syndrome (TSS). The victims of TSS are primarily menstruating women under the age of 30.

The sudden onset of TSS may lead to dehydration, shock and heart failure before test results can come back from the lab.

Procter and Gamble removed its Rely tampon from the market when tests revealed that Rely users were eight times more likely to develop TSS than users of other tampons. Doctors are urging women to use tampons only intermitantly or to switch to other forms of protection as a preventive measure.

The disease is rare in the absense of tampon use.

The Rely brand has never been sold on the UNCC campus—mainly due to its popularity. The bookstore had tried to order them in the past but was unable to get a supply.

Toxic Shock Syndrome was first recognized in 1975. It is caused by the skin wounds. Doctors at the Center

staphylococcus aureus bacterium commonly found in abscesses and

Maryland Women Protest Product

COLLEGE PARK, MD About a dozen female students at the University of Maryland were so disturbed about reports that Rely tampons may cause a fatal illness called toxic shock sync. ome that they threw the tampons out of the sixth floor window of their dorm.

They had gotten the tampons for free in an orientation packet provided by the 13-30 Corp.

of Knoxville, Tn.

Sophomore Mary Brown explained the protest was against the university, which should have warned women of the potential harm. Richard Stimpson, director of resident life at the campus, countered, "I don't know that the university would necessarily see that as its responsibility. It was a free distribution. No one was made to take them."

Bob Hanggi, a spokesman for the 13-30 Corp. noted that "we've asked universities to take the tampons out of the (orientation) kit wherever and whenever possi-

Nevertheless, it was not a serious problem, he added, if only a dozen of the 4,000 new women students at Maryland threw the tampons away.

for Disease Control in Atlanta speculate that the bacterium may have mutated recently into a more potent

Since January, 345 cases of TSS have been reported, including 29 deaths. 96 percent of the cases were found in women, 95 percent of them menstruating and almost all using tampons. Officials at the CDC suspect that the actual number of cases may exceed 2,000 per year.

The symptoms of TSS start suddenly. They include diarrhea. vomitting, high fever, head and musclar aches, sore throat and a sunburn-like rash followed by scaling. especially on the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet.

Loss of fluids can lead to dehydra tion which can develop into shock within 48 hours. The kidneys and heart may fail due to the severe drop in blood pressure. The disease usually runs its course within a week.

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