

## May 7 Democratic primary

# Galifianakis, Morgan, Wilson vie for Senate

## Morgan conducts hectic campaign throughout state

by Ken Allen  
News Editor

Robert Morgan has run for state-wide office twice before and he thinks he knows how it's done.

Twice elected state attorney general, a former North Carolina Assembly member and clerk of court for Harnett County, Morgan has been a politician most of his adult life.

Under the urging of I. Beverly Lake, one of Morgan's professors at Wake Forest Law School, Morgan ran for and won the position of clerk of court while still in law school.

Now a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate, Morgan is running his own type of campaign.

Basically a courthouse politician, Morgan has traveled from county seat to county seat, speaking at rallies and shaking hands. Mindful of the youth vote, Morgan has visited every campus in the state University system.

In Fayetteville recently, Morgan paid a surprise visit to the students of Fayetteville State University after meeting with Chancellor Charles "A" Lyons Jr.

On his way out of a building, Morgan grabbed a young woman's hand and said "Young lady, how are you? Are you going to say hello? I'm Atty. Gen. Robert Morgan and I'm running for the Senate."

And off he went, always moving. His pace sometimes leaves his aides looking a little wilted, but Morgan contends it's necessary in order to campaign properly and keep up his work in the justice department.

For Robert Morgan, always the politician, recognizes the danger of resigning as a Democratic attorney general with a Republican in the governor's mansion to appoint his successor.

Morgan has come under repeated attacks for this stand, from both Republicans and Democrats.

"I have chosen to continue to serve as attorney general while running for the U.S. Senate," Morgan testified before Sen. Sam Ervin's subcommittee on separation of powers, "to ensure the continued independence of the office, its staff and its commitment to the effective administration of justice."

Morgan tries to spend part of every day in his office in Raleigh, but says that most of his work is done by subordinates.

Morgan augments his personal appearances with advertising, about \$200,000 worth of it, according to

campaign spending reports filed in Raleigh.

"In these days and times, a candidate is almost in political isolation," Bart Campbell, Morgan's advance man, said in defense of advertising. "How does a candidate get his message across? He's practically cut off from spontaneous coverage by the media."

The Morgan campaign shies away from scheduled press conferences. "You go into a city, say Greensboro, and you announce a press conference," Campbell said. "Then you're back in that same city two weeks later and you have another press conference. And then another one. Finally, it's like yelling 'Wolf, Wolf,' you know. Nobody pays any attention to you."

Morgan relies on printed press releases sent to newspapers and purchased radio and television time, including broadcasting entire political rallies over local radio stations.

Morgan's aides say he pretty much ignores charges leveled at him in the campaign, such as his working as campaign manager for I. Beverly Lake, who ran for governor in 1960 as a segregationist and his refusal to resign as attorney general.

"They (Morgan's opponents) are reaching pretty far back for an issue with the '60 campaign," an aide said. "Hell, nobody was campaigning for civil rights in North Carolina in 1960."

Morgan has made public his testimony before Sen. Ervin's subcommittee.

During his campaign, Morgan has spoken-out on issues which he sees as important. They include:

Taxes: Favors closing "loopholes" which he says allow the very rich to pay little or no taxes and calls for legislation to allow single, widowed and divorced persons he treated as heads of households for tax purposes.

Oil: Wants a rollback in the price of petroleum products.

Housing: Favors resumption of low-cost, low-interest federally subsidized housing.

The presidency: Wants a Congressional watchdog committee to oversee the executive branch. Also does not favor the impounding of funds by the President.

Budget: Wants "budget reform" which includes ending deficit spending.

Veterans: wants increased benefits for Vietnam war veterans.

Social Security: Favors increasing from \$2,400 to \$3,000 the amount a person on Social Security may receive without jeopardizing his benefits.

Mental Health: Wants community mental health centers.



U.S. Senate candidate, Robert Morgan (left), confers with his advance man, Bart Campbell (right)

Staff photo by Bill Welch

## Nick plans to shed 'loser' stigma

by Ken Allen  
News Editor



Nick Galifianakis

Nick Galifianakis is running for the U.S. Senate for the second time.

He doesn't plan on losing this time. In 1972, after a hard-fought primary race with incumbent Sen. B. Everette Jordan, Galifianakis lost to Jesse Helms by a substantial margin.

"I felt I had two presidential candidates riding on my shoulders," Galifianakis said recently. "We had it, I'm sure we had, right up to 150 to 200 hours before the election. Nixon came to the state Saturday and WHAM, Sunday, WHAM, Monday, WHAM, everybody, all the media, were talking about Nixon. By Tuesday it was election time."

Galifianakis faces an equally tough primary before he can even get to the general election in November.

The last of the three major candidates to enter the Senate race, Galifianakis has had organizational and money problems, plus the stigma of being a loser in 1972.

Organization problems sprang up with the hiring of Martille, Payne, Kiley and Thorne, a Boston political consulting firm. Ideological friction had Galifianakis' staff in Raleigh rotating week by week and eventually forced his original campaign manager to go back to private business.

Money has been a traditional problem for

Galifianakis. Outspent 7 to 1 by Helms in 1972, April campaign spending reports filed in Raleigh indicated he is being outspent by an equally large margin in this year's primary race.

But through it all, Nick Galifianakis, Durham son of a Greek immigrant, three-term U.S. congressman, campaigns the way he always has—on a person to person basis, meeting people, shaking hands and holding press conferences.

"I don't think people should take all this damn money to run for office," Galifianakis said. "Just, maybe, travel expenses, you know, to get around the state and maybe something to eat on."

And so he travels around the state in his "Folkswagon," a rented Winnebago camper, meeting people at factory gates, shaking hands and talking about the issues during press conferences.

On a good day, Galifianakis estimates he shakes between 3,000 and 4,000 hands. He gets in two to three press conferences each week.

"I think I'm running a more issue-oriented campaign this year," he said.

Since the beginning of the campaign, he has spoken out in areas the considers important. Each pronouncement has come at a publicized news conference, carefully planned by Galifianakis' tight-budgeted staff to take full advantage of press and radio.

The issues and Galifianakis' stands

include:  
Taxes: Favors an increase from \$750 to \$1,200 in personal exemption on income tax and an across-the-board tax cut. The resulting loss of revenue would be made up by eliminating foreign tax credits for businesses, reducing foreign aid and reducing military spending.

Budget: Favors a balanced budget. Veterans' benefits: Supports legislation currently before Congress to increase veterans' benefits.

Elderly: Favors increasing the amount of money those on Social Security may earn without jeopardizing their payments.

Medicine: Wants to change the focus of medical training. Favors a government grant of up to 80 per cent of a medical student's education costs if the student will practice in an area not getting proper medical care.

Impeachment: Urges Nixon to release all material subpoenaed by the House Judiciary Committee and would consider noncompliance with the subpoenas an impeachable offense.

Energy: Charges the oil companies artificially induced the energy crisis and says the only way to prevent it from happening again is to bring Justice Department action against the biggest companies and break them up.

Agriculture: Proposes giving tobacco farmers a six-month written notice of any tobacco quota increase or termination.

## Wilson campaign battles out-of-state image

by Bill Welch  
Staff Writer



U.S. Senate candidate Henry Hall Wilson

Henry Hall Wilson has been running for the Democratic nomination to the U.S. Senate longer than anyone else in the race, and he has spent most of his time trying to overcome some big obstacles.

Although a native of Monroe, Wilson has been out of state since the early 1960s. In the 10 months of his campaign, he has sought to overcome the inevitable carpetbagger image his opponents have tried to pin on him.

To do that, Wilson has stressed his experience and service to North Carolina as a White House aide under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, and his efforts as successful manager of Terry Sanford's 1960 gubernatorial campaign.

Wilson's second major problem has been the taint of large out-of-state contributions. After his White House tenure, Wilson served as president of the Chicago Board of Trade and friends he made there have donated heavily to his candidacy.

After resigning his Chicago job last year, the 53-year-old candidate returned to his home state to announce for the Senate seat—before the incumbent, courtly Sam J. Ervin Jr., made public his intention to retire. Another campaign concern for Wilson has been name recognition. Despite his years as a presidential adviser and before that, in the N.C. General Assembly, Henry Hall Wilson remains something less than a household word to North Carolina voters.

To get his name in front of the public, Wilson has spent much of his time talking about his opponents in a campaign in which issues have taken a back seat to the personalities involved.

But Wilson has been talking about issues also, and in a recent interview in Chapel Hill, he spoke about why he left his comfortable job on Chicago's commodities market to return to North Carolina politics and, he hopes, to his friends in Washington.

"I had always intended to come back to North Carolina," Wilson said, "and after the massive Democratic losses in North Carolina in 1972, and after Watergate, I felt it was incumbent on people with my kind of background to set an example. If we don't, how can we attract the brightest young people to government?"

Because of his experience in Washington, Wilson said he is the candidate who will be best able to get legislation through Congress that would help improve the state's federal fund allocations.

"Reconstruction was over 100 years ago, yet North Carolina is still at the bottom of the totem pole. We are 48th in per capita income, 38th in federal appropriations and 51st, behind the District of Columbia, in federal highway dollars," he said.

During his White House years, Wilson said, "I learned how to move in the bureaucracy—I think I can bring some of that money back to this state."

On the question of the possible impeachment of President Nixon, Wilson shied away from committing himself, but said, based on what he now knows, he would not vote for conviction if he was serving in the Senate during an impeachment trial of Nixon.

Since the recent subpoena of the White House tapes by the House Judiciary Committee, however, Wilson has changed his position somewhat. A failure by Nixon to turn over those tapes, Wilson said in a brief, carefully worded statement, would in his judgment be

an impeachable offense. Another matter where an impeachable offense may have been committed, Wilson said, is Nixon's dealings with the major oil companies and their relation to the gas shortage.

"The government retained the quota on imported oil, and I'm sure the \$5 million contribution to Nixon by the oil companies had something to do with it," he said.

When asked if he suspected collusion by the President and the oil companies, Wilson said, "I don't know what else it could be," and added that Congress should investigate the possibility.

To solve the longer range ramifications of the energy crises, Wilson said he favors cutting the oil depletion allowance, increasing federal expenditures for building mass transit and exploring solar energy possibilities.

One issue that has confronted Wilson repeatedly has been the charges by his opponents that, because of heavy out-of-state contributions to his campaign, Wilson will be subject to special interest pressure if elected. In a recent speech in Chapel Hill, opponent Robert Morgan said 75 per cent of Wilson's contributions have come from Chicago commodities market businessmen.

Reacting to the charge, Wilson said, "I haven't worked out any percentages, but that is probably right. But that's early money. If I had worked with these people on the board of trade, and I had none of their support, it wouldn't speak very well of me."

Turning the tables, Wilson has charged Morgan with using his state attorney general's office for political benefit. He also charged Morgan with managing "a mean, racial campaign" during I. Beverly Lake's unsuccessful try for the governorship in 1960.