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Drivers claim Lee made deal

by Helen Ross
Staff Writer

Chapel Hill Mayor Howard Lee gave Wilbur Hobby a free hand in unionizing the local bus system in exchange for political support, several bus drivers charged last week.

The alleged agreement would give Mayor Lee an unblemished record of support for labor in any possible bid for lieutenant governor in 1976 and help the state AFL-CIO president organize the new transit union in Chapel Hill.

Hobby said Friday, however, that he has no plans to lend Lee labor's support in the event that Lee decides to run for the state's second highest office next year.

"Wilbur Hobby does not have that sort of right or prerogative," Hobby said.

Only delegates to a statewide convention can make political endorsements for the AFL-CIO, he said.

Hobby said that anyone who says that he has a prior commitment to Lee for political support is "just whistling dixie."

The drivers' charge of an agreement between Lee and Hobby stems, in part, from a statement Hobby made to workers at a meeting where the formation of a local chapter of the Amalgamated Transit Union (ATU) was discussed.

Robert Tallo, a union opponent who was present at the meeting, said Hobby told them that he could have stopped approval of the original grant application requesting federal funds for the transit system but that Lee had given him the impression that there would be no trouble unionizing.

Hobby said that he did not remember making such a statement.

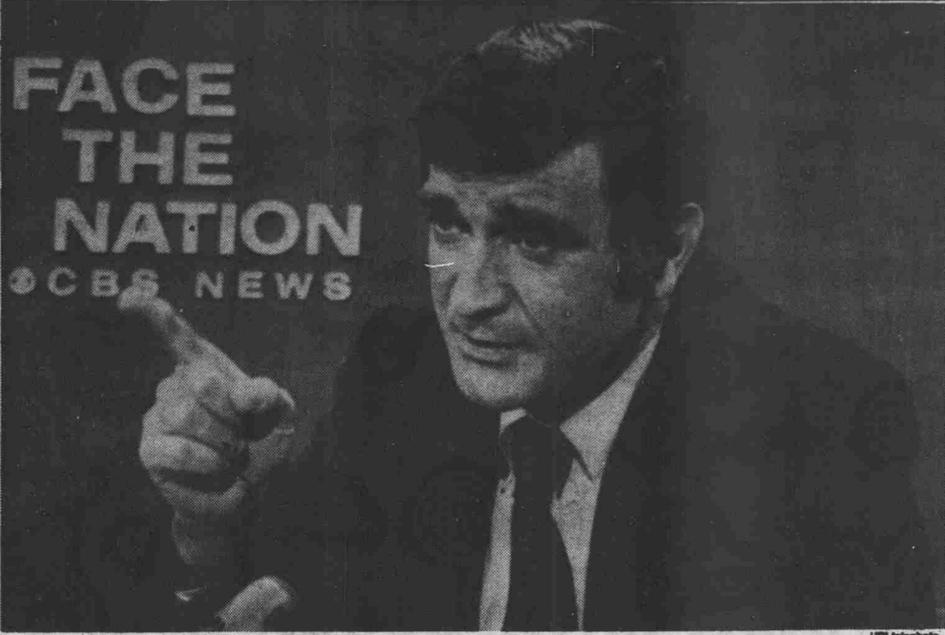
Hobby said that he accompanied Lee to Washington last spring mainly to discuss compliance with a clause in the agreement with the Urban Mass Transit Association which provides for protection of employee rights and benefits.

When the town agreed to comply with these stipulations and assured Hobby that any decision on unionizing would be left up to the employees, he decided to support approval of the grant.

Tallo said that he supported formation of an independent drivers alliance and called the organization of the union a "rush job with drivers being stampeded into action which may or may not be in their best interests."

"The drivers are being used," Tallo said. He feels there are no major issues to warrant the union.

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Energy chief Frank Zarb said Sunday gas prices may soar higher than previously expected. Story page 3

Students to vote on referenda Tuesday

CGC's future to be decided

by Art Eisenstadt and Jim Roberts
Staff Writers

Students will vote Tuesday on a referendum which, if defeated, will change the structure of the legislative branch of Student Government from the Campus Governing Council (CGC) to the old Student Legislature (SL).

A "yes" vote in the referendum means the student approves the present constitution and CGC. A "no" vote signifies the approval of SL.

The referendum was called for by the 1972 student constitution which asked students to reapprove it after two years of operation. If two-thirds of the students voting Tuesday disapprove of the constitution, it will be declared void and the previous constitution will take its place.

Also voided will be any amendments passed since the new constitution went into effect, the most important of these being the establishment of the Instrument of Student Judicial Governance.

Judicial reform changed the entire Honor Court system and made a thorough listing of offenses and punishments for violators of the Honor Code.

The 1972 constitution differed from the old constitution mainly in the legislative section which replaced the Student Legislature with CGC. SL contained 45 to 55 members in multi-member districts, where CGC has 20 representatives in single-member districts.

CGC guarantees representation to both sexes and minority students. Graduate students are also guaranteed proportional representation.

The most recent constitutional amendment which would be affected by a "no" vote is a wording change which allows a student organization to keep its budget surplus from one year to the next at the approval of CGC.

The Residence Hall Association (RHA) would also go out of existence if Tuesday's vote is against CGC. RHA was approved by students and written into the constitution in

February, 1973.

Previously, under the Residence College Federation, many independent dorms, such as those in Upper Quad, were not represented by a central organization.

Other amendments passed over the last two years guarantee graduate student representation on various student committees, provide a recall procedure for SG officials and give the student body president a vote on CGC.

Another referendum to be voted on Tuesday proposes changing the name of the Publications Board to the Media Board. The change is an attempt to avoid confusion about the board's authority over campus radio station WCAR.

Tuesday's third referendum is a constitutional amendment to broaden editorial freedom for student media. The proposed amendment states that neither the Media Board nor CGC will control any of the various media except where financial matters are concerned.

Duke protest sparks debate

by Vernon Loeb
Staff Writer

David Ernest Duke's unsuccessful attempt to speak Thursday night has prompted much debate on campus about the right of freedom of speech.

After his speech was stopped by more than 200 black students, Duke, national information director of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, said he was interested in coming back to speak.

He said his policy was to return and debate anyone on any of the campuses he visits if his travel expenses are paid.

Since Duke's appearance, Algenon Marbley, chairman of the Black Student Movement which organized the protest, said the group would prohibit other white extremists from speaking on the campus.

"I don't see it as a freedom of speech issue when Duke is a man who represents an organization that plotted the systematic killing of black people," Marbley said.

Marbley called Thursday's demonstration a victory for black students and said it would not have any negative effects on the black student cause because, "the masses of students were in agreement with what we did."

UNC Chancellor N. Ferebee Taylor, however, saw Thursday's demonstration as a "transgression of one of the highest and noblest traditions of this university—that is the support of the concept of freedom of expression."

But Taylor said he was considering no action against the protestors.

Daniel Pollitt, a UNC law professor, said Sunday, "Once people take the law into their own hands, that spreads vigilantism."

"The black students had the right to an appropriate demonstration which did not interfere with the rights of others," Pollitt, former president of the N.C. American Civil Liberties Union, added.

He said the demonstrators hurt not only

their own cause but the cause of every minority group by not allowing Duke to speak.

When asked how he felt about Pollitt's views, Marbley said, "I think the black students must determine their destiny on this campus, and no one else."

Marcus Williams, student body president, said Sunday he has had no second thoughts about his actions Thursday night at Duke's speech.

Williams, along with Dean of Student Affairs Donald Boulton, Jim Conrad, Union Forum director, and Cole Campbell, UNC's national champion debater, tried to end the demonstration so that Duke could deliver his speech.

"A show of solidarity is a good thing, but there are places and times for everything," Williams said.

"Intolerance is the pretense on which the KKK is founded," Williams said, adding that the protestors were employing the very tactic they were demonstrating against.

"You can't rectify a wrong with a wrong," Williams said.

He said he felt there was some animosity created between whites and blacks at the demonstration, because of a "misunderstanding of the emotions displayed."

Since the demonstration, speculation about whether the protest will change the Union Forum program has also arisen.

Forum director Conrad said he saw that any controversial speaker might now be halted from speaking. However, he said that he sees Thursday's demonstration as an "occurrence rather than a precedent," and that the demonstration would not affect the future selection of speakers.

Pollitt, however, does recognize Thursday's demonstration as setting a precedent.

"This thing might have a chain reaction. Who knows who the next speaker will be? What if it were Angela Davis or Cesar Chavez?" Pollitt said.

Charter amendments will be heard tonight

by Mike Home
Staff Writer

"This is the most important thing for Chapel Hill in a long time. We're moving from the village people like to think we are to a city."

This was the opinion Bill Thorpe, vice-chairman of the Town Charter Commission, gave regarding the Commission's recommended amendments of the town charter.

The Chapel Hill Board of Aldermen will hold a public hearing tonight at 7:30 for citizens to discuss the amendments.

The Commission is recommending three major changes:

- adding two members to the six-member Board of Aldermen to serve overlapping terms of four years (the aldermen's terms are now for four years),

- extending the mayor's two-year term to four years, and
- increasing the mayor's power by allowing him to vote on all board considerations.

The Charter Commission will meet at 4:30 p.m. Tuesday to consider public reaction to its recommendations. "The public's suggestions will weigh heavily on any changes we make in the recommendations, but if we don't hear anything we'll go with what we have," Thorpe said Friday afternoon.

The board may, by passing a town ordinance, enact some of the commission's proposals, such as revising the board's structure. Other proposals must be voted on by the state legislature, and a few will appear in a referendum later this year for a public vote.

Board to discuss Noon photos

by Mike Hane
Staff Writer

Tonight may be show-and-tell time for the Chapel Hill Police Department.

The Chapel Hill Board of Aldermen, at the request of Alderman Gerry Cohen, will discuss the photographs police took from the roof of Wilson Library of the High Noon gathering Jan. 10.

"The idea of telescopic photo surveillance, is secret police—CIA type of stuff. I don't

think Chapel Hill will stand for that kind of thing," Cohen said last week.

The High Noon cult gained fame last semester when up to 250 students met each Friday at noon on the Bell Tower lawn to smoke pot.

"The idea of smoking marijuana in public may be tactically stupid, but the surveillance methods used, I believe, are much worse than the crime being investigated," Cohen said.

The High Nooners were warned when they

returned this semester that the University administration was considering actions to stop their weekly ritual.

An assistant dean of student affairs attended their first meeting this semester to explain that the University had a plan including surveillance to stop the High Nooners.

"Is the University planning to ask the Police Department to stand on top of Kenan Stadium and take pictures of alumni illegally drinking alcohol during home football games?" Cohen added.

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Ku Klux Klan
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Two students relate their prison experiences

Campbell: motivation difficult Aycock wants world to know

by Jim Bule
Staff Writer

HUNTERSVILLE—Jeff Campbell spent four years in Chapel Hill getting a degree in political science. Now he's serving a 7 to 10 year sentence in prison on drug charges.

Campbell was convicted in 1972 of "felonious possession of marijuana, LSD and MDA with the intent to distribute" and given an active 7 to 10 year sentence.

In October, 1973 his appeals ran out and he was sent to Central Prison in Raleigh for processing and then transferred to a medium security in Statesville.

After six months there, he was moved to a similar prison at Huntersville, about five miles from Davidson.

Campbell is one of a minority of inmates who are middle-class, educated, articulate and therefore able to communicate the plight of prisoners in North Carolina.

"So many inmates have so little education," he said in a recent interview. "If they had just had someone to care for them, or a good attorney, they wouldn't be here. A good friend of mine just released was here on an illegal sentence. He had done 16 months too much time."

The inmates are not the only illiterates in the prison system. Several times Campbell has found himself writing prisoner evaluation forms for guards who could not write. "You are dealing with people who cannot get jobs anywhere else," he said.

Unlike other prisoners, Campbell has been allowed to spend much of his time in productive ways. He has organized a Jaycee chapter in the prison and started classes for inmates.

But teaching in prison is terribly frustrating for both the teacher and the pupil, Campbell said, because of the transitory nature of the camps.

"It's most difficult to motivate someone under these conditions, especially those that have been beaten down by this system for so long, yet continue to fight an enemy they can't hurt anyway except by hurting themselves."

Campbell also has learned a few things in prison—how to stage robberies, crack safes, and forge IDs. "(In prison) you become criminally-oriented because you are thrown in here with people who have had crime as their lifestyle—that is all they have ever known."

"You're labeled a criminal, too, and whether it is conscious or unconscious, you identify with this group because you are one of them."

The Huntersville camp has a reputation as one of the better camps in the state, but overcrowding and sanitation are still major problems. The 70 inmates are housed in two large, barren "dormitories," each about 20 yards long, with row after row of bunk beds.

According to several inmates, the dorms are equipped for only 45 inmates. There are three showers and three toilets per dorm.

The commodes often stop up and overflow at night, causing human excrement to flow under prisoners' beds.

Campbell is bitter and "amazed that drugs are as plentiful here as they ever were on the outside." He said he had even heard of cases where people became hooked on drugs in prison.

Drug therapy is not available. If a prisoner is sentenced to kick a habit, "he's going through 'cold turkey' with no medical attention at all." Addicts are locked into the sick room to make it on their own, Campbell said. The attitude of the officials, he said, is that "it's his tough luck."

Fighting boredom is a daily battle for Campbell. "You make your time easier if you try to fool yourself into believing the free world does not exist," he said.

His first weekend on community release after nearly a year of imprisonment was difficult for Campbell. "To be able to walk on a carpeted floor, to see people dressed in real clothes and being able to wear my own civilian clothes for a change...was almost too much. When I came back that night and began to realize what I was missing, wow, it just hit me like a hammer."

Prison, for Campbell, has been nothing like he expected. "It has been far worse...You begin to experience the degradation of being treated as a subhuman. You are told, never asked. Nobody smiles. They just stare at you."

by Elizabeth George
Staff Writer

GREENSBORO—"They really talk to you like you were a dog. They lord over you—I think a lot of them might not even have a high school diploma," said UNC-G student Jane Aycock.

But she's not talking about professors. She's referring to the matrons and supervisors at the North Carolina Correctional Center for Women (NCCCW) in Raleigh.

Jane, who grew up in an upper-middle class Greensboro family, just spent three months of her life in NCCCW. Her crime: possession and distribution of drugs.

Jane shows no overt bitterness toward her prison experience. In an interview, she said she was very willing to "let the world know all about it."

Her daily routine began at 4:45 a.m., when she was awakened by the matron. She was on her job in the kitchen by 5:30 and labored there for eight hours, seven days a week.

Kitchen tasks included serving food cafeteria-style, sweeping and mopping, rolling silverware, and washing all tables, trays, pots and pans, plates and glasses by hand and hauling supplies from the basement.

"The work was designed for men really, or somebody that was a lot stronger than I was. And the work conditions were terrible. Injuries occurred all the time," she said.

Jane sprained her wrist one day when she slipped while carrying a 50-pound carton of milk. "I could have really injured myself 'cause I fell close to a vat of hot sterilizing water used for washing. I could have burnt my face or something."

From 1:30 to 4:30, and after dinner until lights went out at 10, inmates are free to pursue any number of passive activities, such as reading, watching television, crocheting, playing cards and checkers and listening to albums through earphones. Although athletic equipment is available, the inmates are rarely allowed to use it for

various vague reasons.

"I found myself running, hopping, and skipping—anything to get any kind of physical exercise," Jane said. She entered prison at a slim 108 pounds, and came out still trim in appearance, but 13 pounds heavier. She attributes this to lack of exercise and a starchy diet.

In order to keep her mind alert, Jane voluntarily registered for two classes. She especially enjoyed a creative writing class, taught by a nun, which met for two hours once a week.

Each of the 10 students in the class was required to have at least a high school education. The drug abuse class Jane found to be extremely disappointing and a "joke."

Now Jane is continuing studies in philosophy and religion at UNC-G. Her hopes for the future include either attending graduate school, probably in broadcast communications, or getting her pilot's license so she can teach flying.

Jane said that almost every prisoner is adopted into a homosexual family in prison. On her arrival she received love letters inviting her to join some of the families as a mother or father. Belonging to a family implies engaging in sexual relations.

"I just replied saying, 'I don't play the game,'" Jane said. "If you level with them right away, they leave you alone."

"When I started to work in the dining room, I naturally got to know the women I was working with, and some of them adopted me as a daughter into one of their families. But I never 'went with' anyone."

Cheating on the game is an extremely dangerous act. Jane once saw a woman stabbed in the dining room. Her jealous lover had just discovered that the woman was in love with someone. Jane considers her three months in prison a learning experience. She feels that prison lacks the rehabilitation, which could be its primary purpose.

But she found she was able to develop the needed "patience, willpower and compassion that I didn't think I had," in order to work with other prisoners as well as some of the matrons and supervisors.