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Looking at the candidate Strange sideshow of Secret Service, press veterans

By THOMAS JESSIMAN

Bright lights glared at the podium, cameras whined and clicked as the photographers tested their gear, a leisure-suited man checked the microphones, "Testing, one, two, three." The two Secret Service men moved into position on both sides of the podium; their eyes scanned the press conference crowd as if they were looking for a friend in the seats of a movie theater. "Here he comes," someone whispered, and the presidential candidate took his place.

He looked shorter than he does on television. His glasses were not as big as they appear in all the cartoons. His shirt collar was too wide in the back, making him look like he had shrunk some during the six months he has been on the independent campaign trail, and the lines on his face were deeper than they look in the magazine photographs. His voice was a touch hoarse, obviously affected by the thousands of speeches he has made.

But he handled the press conference with impressive aplomb. Unlike fourth grade where people raise their hands to draw the attention of their teacher, here the process involved shouting "Congressman, congressman" as loud as possible and immediately launching into the question regardless of the fact that four other people also were asking questions. At one point the speaker took six napkins out of his back pocket and, separating two, wiped his brow—this was when one reporter caught him off guard with a question about tobacco.

A reporter from the back row asked the candidate if he would continue the campaign of the Department of Health and Human Services against the tobacco growers. The candidate paused for a moment and looked down at the podium. "I gave up smoking some time back and have felt much better since," he said and supported the work of the department. He ventured farther into No Man's Land when he announced he would phase out tobacco price supports and that farmers would have to sacrifice. It was much the same type of honest message, one the locals would not savor hearing, that he gave months ago when he backed gun controls in the heart of New Hampshire or supported the grain embargo during the debates in Idaho. Later when another reporter asked the candidate how he expected the North Carolina farmers to react to his statements, he replied, "I hope with great understanding." He could not keep himself from smiling and looking back down at the podium.

The whole time, the Secret Service men stood and scanned. None of the talk meant anything to them, their eyes never stopped and although they never looked at anyone for more than a second, one could not help thinking they were always watching. The tense and humorous

moments brushed by them, never with any expression of emotion. After the press conference, one reporter walked over to the candidate as he was leaving and, in asking a question, almost bumped into him. He caught a hard elbow in the stomach from one of the Secret Service men who said, "Get back, buddy." The reporter still asked his question and the candidate replied with a one-liner and suddenly was out the door. A few seconds later there was no sign of him in the long hallway and no one knew where he had gone. Students ran around looking for him, but the seasoned press packed up their gear and headed over to Memorial Hall. For them, catching a glimpse of a presidential candidate was no big thrill.

While the audience waited for the candidate to speak in Memorial Hall, the press set up their giant cameras and bright lights, their bazooka microphones and gaudy tape recorders. Down in the front row, a photographer from one of the national magazines conversed with a Carolina co-ed. He was wearing a fishing vest that was filled not with lures and fishing reels, but with camera gadgetry. "In New York when I have to take a really tough shot, I'll just attach this lens and presto," he said, handing her the camera. "Take a peek." She pointed the camera up at the podium where the candidate would speak. "This will probably be a lot like the shot I took in Detroit at the convention," he said, reaching his arm around her to help her focus. "Were you really in Detroit?" she asked—she had awfully big eyes.

The crowd began to get restless, and anyone walking across the stage drew a wild cheer. Finally, the two Secret Service men took their place on each side of the podium. They were greeted with a hiss from the crowd. It was the same hiss Darth Vader gets when he makes his appearance in *The Empire Strikes Back* and at least one of the Secret Service men broke into a wide smile. The ice was broken.

Before the candidate made his appearance some students sounded a charge on trumpets and bugles. The crowd screamed and swayed. Some of the windows in Memorial were open and faces peered in—the rain could be seen bouncing off their raincoat hoods. Others who could not open the windows plastered themselves up against the glass to see—they looked like bugs on a windshield.

The candidate walked onto the stage. He was greeted with cheers and chants of "We want John." The cameras clicked and the bright lights focused on the podium. Visions of Harry Truman dancing through his head, the candidate held aloft a copy of *The Daily Tar Heel* and pointed to the headline heralding his win in a mock election. "It's a well-known fact that as Chapel Hill goes, so goes the nation," he said. The cheers were deafening although few believed him. He claimed that he was not wasting his time



Secret Service man, far left, scans crowd...while candidate, far right, speaks to press

campaigning on college campuses, that the idealism and optimism of the younger generation would not be lost under his administration, that he recognized the strong legacy of political giants like Franklin D. Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy who had come to Carolina to speak to the interests of the young. "I believe that a better future is within our grasp if only we dare to reach for it," the candidate said. "I have the feeling in my heart that in this watershed year young Americans are going to prove that they can make the difference."

Afterward, the candidate was served some quiche from a fancy restaurant, in the Frank Porter Graham lounge on the second floor of the Carolina Union. Rumor had it that he spoke in there with his media wizard-campaign strategist John Garth.

In the press room, the press was eating Kentucky Fried chicken and rolls. Some of them were filing their stories to New York or maybe the West Coast. When

asked if the candidate always made the same speech to crowds, if maybe this time he had said something very different and special for North Carolina, a reporter with the *New York Times* responded that the candidate never varies his speech a great deal. The head press agent came in and announced that the press bus would be leaving in two minutes, and the reporters struggled out the door.

Later, a cheer arose from down the hall. The candidate had left his hideaway. In his trail out to the limo he left students staring at their hands and muttering, "I shook his hand." The bus and other cars pulled out of the parking lot. Someone said the candidate was flying to Miami and would speak there at 7 that night. Back in the Frank Porter Graham lounge, his quiche had barely been touched.

Thomas Jessiman, a junior English major from Newton, Mass., is associate editor for *The Daily Tar Heel*.

Noisemakers

Chapel Hill can be a noisy town. Juke boxes blare from the front porches of fraternity houses, bands play on the lawns of McIver and Connor, and houses on McCauley Street throw parties every Friday night.

Since the beginning of the semester, though, people have had to be more careful about how much noise they make and when they make it. Police have begun to enforce the existing noise ordinance more often and Town Manager Gene Shipman is scrambling to come up with a new and stricter law. The amendments to the ordinance proposed by Shipman would give Chief Herman Stone an undue amount of discretion, and would not make the town's muddled noise ordinance any clearer.

The amendment lists several conditions which the chief of police may require party-goers and -throwers to adhere to. The chief may or may not enforce these requirements, apparently, at his whim. One would permit him to shut down sources of amplified noise after excessive noise permits expire at midnight on Thursdays and 1 a.m. on weekends. At present, only those bands and jukeboxes that exceed 55 decibels when measured can be shut down; the amendment would end parties not because they were too loud, but simply because, in the chief's view, they were too late.

Another clause in the proposed amendment would require sponsors of events "likely to cause litter to be deposited upon public rights of way," to deposit \$75 to cover potential clean-up by the city. This could be applied to any event from the Georgia Tech game to a picnic on a windy day, again at the chief's discretion. The chief would also determine who was responsible for what litter, a task which might prove difficult. After these Saturday afternoon postgame parties around Little Fraternity Court, for instance, which fraternity is responsible for which pile of beer cans? The case could baffle police for weeks.

Most distressingly, the amendment could, at the chief's discretion, require people asking for permits to hire "security persons"—meaning off-duty Chapel Hill police—to be present at these noisy functions. The correlation between loud music and violence is not clear here, at least not clear enough to mandate the presence of security guards at every dorm, fraternity or sorority party.

Plainly, those who make noise are responsible to others who may be disturbed by it. A noise ordinance is needed in Chapel Hill; one that sets clear decibel limits and hours for excessive noise permits. The proposed amendment, however, would only complicate the existing permit process while adding clauses that are nigh unenforceable. Worse, it places responsibility for controlling noise on the town's police chief instead of holding more accountable those who make the noise and wake the neighbors.

Derby Week

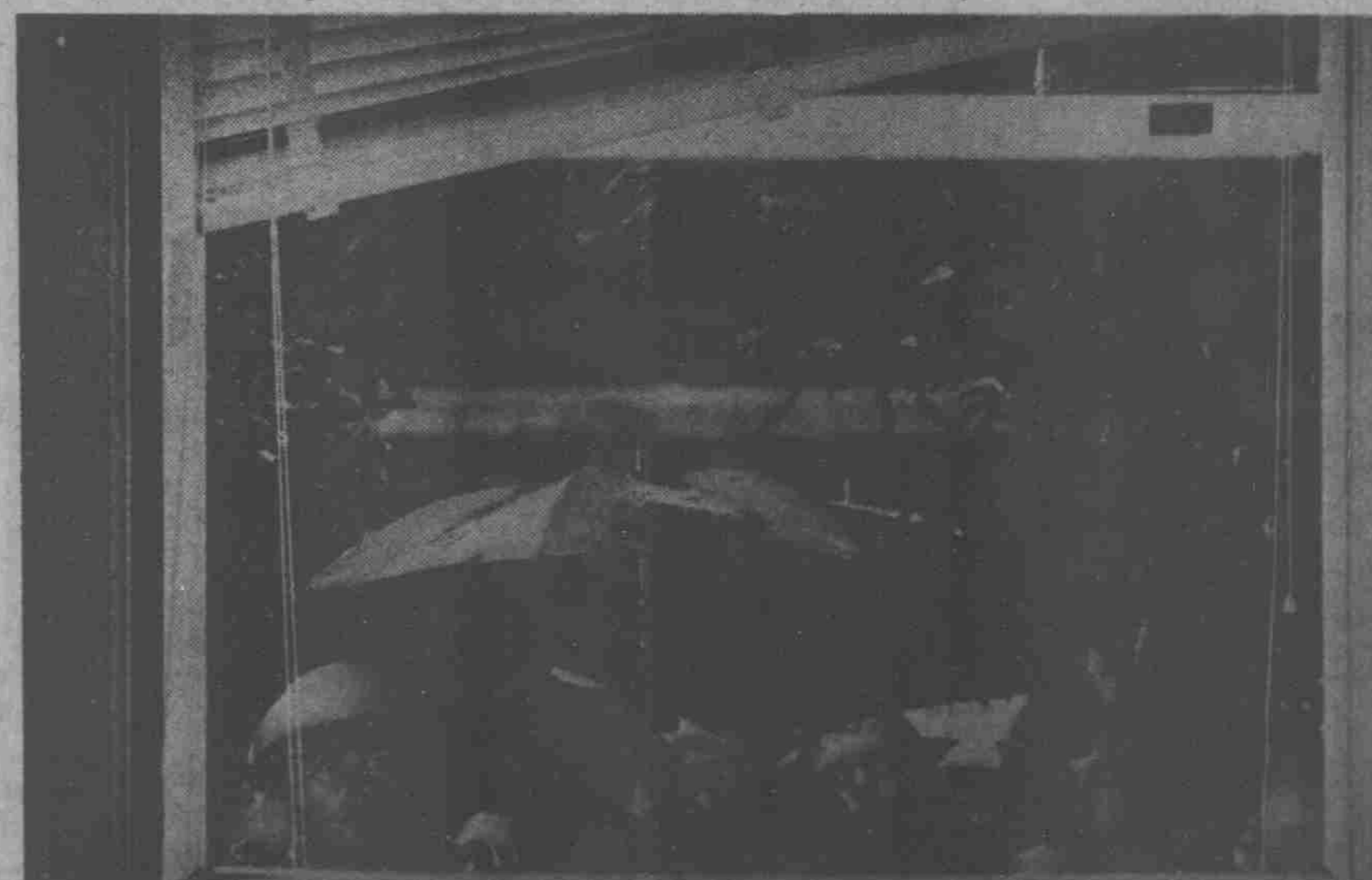
Don't be alarmed this Thursday when women with Greek letters emblazoned across their sweatshirts chase men wearing derby hats all across campus. It looks nutty—and it is—but if the chase scene goes as some hope, the Greek system may earn more than \$18,000 for charity this fall.

Derby Week involves 12 sororities on campus and is sponsored and organized by the brothers of the Sigma Chi fraternity house. Each year at this time the money goes to a different charity and the North Carolina Heart Association has been selected to receive any money earned this week.

The brunt of the work is done by the sororities and actually begins a week before the official Derby Week. The women organize quiche dinners, deliver coronations, wash cars and sell doughnuts all in an effort to earn points for their sorority in an informal competition and to stir up interest—and money—for Derby Week.

In addition to raising money, the various activities of Derby Week serve to improve relations between Greeks and the community. Tuesday, brothers of Sigma Chi and some sorority sisters visited children at N.C. Memorial Hospital.

It is the nature of the newspaper business that many times good works go unnoticed as crimes and injustices and other unfortunate news make the headlines. No doubt, this has been the case with the Greeks on occasion. This week is a good time to congratulate them for their ongoing work for charity and to encourage the rest of the campus to contribute to the cause as well as supporting Derby Week.



At the speech in Memorial Hall, the crowd of more than 2,000 stopped at nothing to catch a glimpse or hear a word from the candidate. Here, despite the rain, students stood outside and cheered with the others when he walked on stage.

Western nations must aid Third World

'In Quotes'

By JONATHAN RICH

Between Iran, the upcoming presidential elections and a host of domestic problems, most Americans have little time for concern over the surrounding world. Yet when compared with the severe difficulties facing many Third World countries, our own problems seem relatively insignificant. How many are aware of the 20 million people now starving in northern Africa, or of the 35 countries whose yearly per capita income is still under \$100?

The United Nations declared the 1970s as an international development decade, designed to provide developing countries with a larger share of benefits from the world's economic growth. But four years later the world economy was in turmoil, and the developing countries were further victimized by skyrocketing energy and technology costs and a trade system dominated by the western industrial nations. In 1974, there was a call for a new international economic order to change the structure of old trade and development patterns, many of which lingered from the days of colonialism. This year the United Nations is conducting a special session on the matter of global readjustment, a need that has finally been

recognized by industrial and developing nations alike.

Last week the Southeastern Dialogue on the Changing World Economy featured Moses Adebajo in its Research Triangle conference to increase public awareness of the UN New International Economic Order declaration. Originally from Nigeria, Adebajo is presently the chief of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development.

"The pressing issue of the moment is the need to restructure international relations in the area of trade and economic development," Adebajo said. "We need to restructure the international monetary system and to develop trade between the developing countries so that they may attain a collective self-reliance," he said. "It all boils down to a more just and equitable economic order."

Although the United Nations has officially recognized the need for a new order, many western nations have not supported its implementation, Adebajo said. He singled out raw materials, energy, the international monetary system and financial aid as those areas requiring the greatest change.

Developing countries must become less dependent on exports of raw materials if they are to achieve any independence from western market fluctuation, Adebajo said. "Raw materials are vitally important to developing countries due to their impudent reliance on commodities exports," he said. Most developing countries

depend on commodities for 85 percent of their foreign exchange, he said.

"This situation is made more pathetic by these countries' socioeconomic system," Adebajo said. "When prices or demand falls, individual citizens have no security provided by the government." Adebajo said, he was gratified by a recent agreement for an international commodities fund.

In the case of OPEC and other energy-producing countries, it is more a question of financial security than security of a constant world demand, Adebajo said. "There is a lesson to be learned from OPEC," he said. "It resulted from an inequitable international system. The West must take into account the needs and pressures facing developing countries. Today, oil, tomorrow it could be copper."

A new economic order necessitates radical alterations in the international monetary system, Adebajo said. "The present system does not represent the needs of developing countries," he said. "The voting structure which is now dominated by the United States and Europe must be reviewed in favor of Third World nations."

"The debt obligations of developing nations should be mitigated or alleviated," Adebajo said. In many cases, the situation is going from bad to worse, as countries use precious foreign income for interest payments, he said.

The International Monetary Fund must make its terms of repayment softer and longer in order to give struggling countries some breathing space.

Adebajo said. "Although the fund has made tremendous progress, it is still woefully inadequate," he said.

Adebajo said the development of impoverished nations facing serious food and resource shortages is a major concern of his U.N. committee. "I am talking about those 35 countries whose per capita income is not even over \$100," he said. "They require special attention and massive economic and financial support."

As a result of different views taken by the developed and developing nations, the U.N. General Assembly has not been able to reach a consensus on many trade and development issues. It must be realized that a new economic order will solve current global problems and help the economic growth of both developed and developing countries, Adebajo said.

"We are not asking for a redistribution of wealth and resources, but for a just, equitable participation in international trade," he said. "It is in the best and enlightened interest of developed countries to work for the growth of developing nations. The more these countries prosper, the more potential they offer in trade and export markets."

"I am an optimist," Adebajo said. "I think the divisive issues can be settled to form a system that will benefit all nations concerned."

Jonathan Rich, a sophomore English and political science major from Long Island, N.Y., is a staff writer for *The Daily Tar Heel*.



Moses Adebajo at conference...speaks on trade, development