

Grey skies, move out

Maybe if we all concentrate real hard... Well, the forecast for today is pretty iffy. Supposedly the skies will clear after overnight showers, and our high will be near 68. Frankly, it's sort of a letdown after the weekend.

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Serving the students and the University community since 1893

Lots at stake
Preregistration for 1985-86 campus parking permits starts today and runs through May 10. Sign up at the Traffic and Parking Office in the Campus Y building.

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Davidson exits NCMH following 10-week stay

By LORRY WILLIAMS
Staff Writer

How does a family thrown into distress by a fluke accident react to a medical miracle? For the family of cheerleader Robin Davidson, the immediate reaction is simple relief. "It's great to have her home and to be a family again," said Robin's father, Billy Davidson.

Following a 10-week stay in N.C. Memorial Hospital, Robin Davidson was released Friday afternoon.

Davidson, 20, of Rocky Mount, fell Jan. 15 while dismounting from the top of a pyramid stunt prior to a women's basketball game. The sophomore junior varsity cheerleader suffered a fractured skull.

During her stay in the hospital, Davidson's condition was upgraded from critical to fair. In a telephone interview Sunday, her father said she was doing well.

Dr. Michael Rosner, director of neurosurgery intensive care at NCMH, said in a report Friday: "Not many people who sustain the kind of injury she had even survive. Her improvement has been spectacular."

Davidson will spend a week at her Rocky Mount home before entering the rehabilitation center at Pitt County Memorial Hospital in Greenville. Mr. Davidson said there was no way to determine how long she would stay in Greenville. Doctors will evaluate Davidson's condition to determine the extent of therapy she will need, he said.

While at NCMH, Davidson began physical therapy, occupational therapy

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and speech therapy. In the hospital report, Rosner said Davidson would receive more intense therapy in Greenville in those three fields.

Davidson is bothered by headaches and experiences some problems with memory and concentration, the report said. Mr. Davidson said his daughter's vision was blurry and she was wearing glasses. He said one eye was stronger than the other and she was wearing a patch over one eye. He said she could see out of both eyes, but when she didn't wear the patch she experienced headaches.

Mr. Davidson said she was also having some problems with her balance. "She doesn't use a walker or a cane to get around with, but she'll still stumble every once in a while," he said.

Rosner said Davidson's symptoms were normal given the severity of her injury. He added that she was "getting better quite rapidly."

Mr. Davidson said that whether or not his daughter would return to school in the fall would depend on how well she responded to therapy. "She's already asking when she can come back."



Two men died and another was injured Saturday when their car ran off an East Franklin Street curve and hit a tree at Roosevelt Drive around 6 p.m., Chapel Hill police said. Dead are driver Jon Darrelle Green, 22, of Carrboro, and 23-year-old Marlon Sellers of Boston, a

1983 UNC graduate. Thomas Mack, 24, of Huntersville, was hospitalized with cuts and bruises. Police said the car was traveling at a high rate of speed and that alcohol was involved.

DTH/Charles Ledford

Undergrad Honor Court's closed meeting policy debated

By JOY THOMPSON
Staff Writer

The UNC Undergraduate Honor Court recently allowed an exception to its longstanding policy of keeping hearings closed, but controversy remains as to whether hearings should as a rule be closed or open.

The hearings, which can determine the academic future of a student, are usually kept closed to ensure student privacy, but a highly-publicized case involving senior Frank Winstead was heard openly at Winstead's request.

James O. Cansler, associate vice chancellor and dean of student affairs, said he preferred open hearings so the public would know what happened in the Honor Court.

"The closed hearing puts the judicial system at a disadvantage in that it permits or requires the system to function under a veil of secrecy," Cansler said.

The University community has no evidence that the system is functioning when the hearings were closed, he said.

But Suzy Adler, newly-elected head of the Honor Court, said the hearings had to be closed to give the defendant the right to confidentiality and privacy. "The whole system is oriented toward the defendant," she said.

"I think the defendant has a right to his or her privacy, and coming before the Honor Court is a personal matter," Adler said.

The Honor Court guidelines are laid out in *The Instrument of Student Judicial Governance*, which became effective when the judicial reform movement started at the University in 1979. Cansler said the first five drafts of the *Instrument* called for mandatory open hearings in the Undergraduate Court. But since then, there have been a number of draft revisions, a principal one calling for the elimination of mandatory open hearings.

The *Instrument* does not prevent open hearings, however. "If a defendant feels he or she wants an open hearing, he or she has a right to request one," Adler said. "But we rarely have requests for open hearings."

"Philosophically, I am not opposed to granting an open hearing," she said.

According to the *Instrument*, the Honor Court chairman could close the hearing if he felt observers were disturbing the proceedings.

"Our objective is to conduct a hearing as smoothly and fairly as possible," Adler said. "The chairman has the authority to limit evidence, review motions and conduct proceedings in a manner that is fair to the defendant. The whole hearing focuses around the defendant and his charge, and we have to be sensitive to the defendant."

Cansler said he understood the argument for closing Honor Court hearings, even though there

was much to be said for having open hearings. He said the principal argument for closing hearings was that closing the trial protected the defendant from the spotlight and permitted the sanction to be carried out without adverse publicity.

With a closed hearing, court members would also be free from the pressure of a packed courtroom and from the press, Cansler said.

Despite these arguments, Cansler said he thought the Honor Court system and the University would be better off in many ways if there were mandatory open hearings.

"I think you could make the case that (if the hearings were open), the court itself would have an added incentive to do well," Cansler said. "It would be more apparent to the (University) community if (the court) does or does not do well."

"Secondly, I think it would cause the community at large to be more aware of how the court was functioning." He said this would assure people that justice was being done.

"(Thirdly), it would make it impossible for people to assert or assume that the court does not give due process or fair hearings," Cansler said.

The question of the court's objectivity can be raised since last year's removal of the quota of minorities required to sit on the Honor Court.

But Adler said that ideally, the Honor Court represented all races and sexes of the student body.

To become an Honor Court member, a student must be an undergraduate with a quality point average of at least 2.0. The student must also be open-minded, unbiased, objective and able to reason logically, Adler said. Each prospective Honor Court member is given an application designed to test those abilities and must also be interviewed.

An Honor Court member who wishes to serve another year must reapply for the position, though the application is shorter and less probing than the initial application.

Regardless of whether the hearings are open, the court members are bound by the rules of confidentiality outlined in the *Instrument*.

Cansler said the secrecy of the closed hearings opened the court to charges that it was a "kangaroo court" or was corrupt. "For one thing, it is almost impossible to know what is going on in a judicial hearing with the closed hearings." Having open hearings could be a check on the court, he said.

But Adler disagreed. "I don't think (open hearings) have anything to do with consistency and checks and balances," she said. "I don't think (the court) has a problem with objectivity." Anne Bowden, associate dean of student life

and adviser to the Honor Court, pointed out that the hearings were not criminal prosecutions, yet publicizing the hearings would label the student as a criminal even if he was found not guilty.

"We're talking about an environment that has a very large social component... and I think one idea of college is that the student can make mistakes and be able to deal with that without having to deal with public scars on his reputation," Bowden said.

She said the concept of closed hearings tied into the respect and privacy of the individual. "If a student pleading innocent is found guilty, or if a student is found not guilty, I feel nothing is gained by making that open for public consumption," she said.

The fact that there were so few requests for open hearings, Bowden said, reflected the preference of 99 percent of the students who went through the judicial system.

Usually, a student requested an open hearing for political reasons or so that his family might attend, Cansler said.

There haven't been many complaints about this specific policy, Adler said, but she thought if the University community felt this policy should be revised, it should be reassessed.

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Group forms in opposition to meal plan

By KAREN YOUNGBLOOD
Staff Writer

Students opposed to the mandatory meal plan have formed CAMP, the Committee Against Meal Plan, a group organizing students against the mandatory meal plan due to go into effect in the fall.

Mark Stafford, former Residence Hall Association president and one of the founders of CAMP, said the group was formed after he read the "Report to Patricia Wallace, Student Body President, on the Mandatory Meal Plan."

"I was approached after the news of the report hit the paper," he said. "Both Fetzer (Mills) and Tom (Terrell) approached me about my opinion on it (the report), and asked if I'd be willing to vocalize my opinion in a letter to the editor."

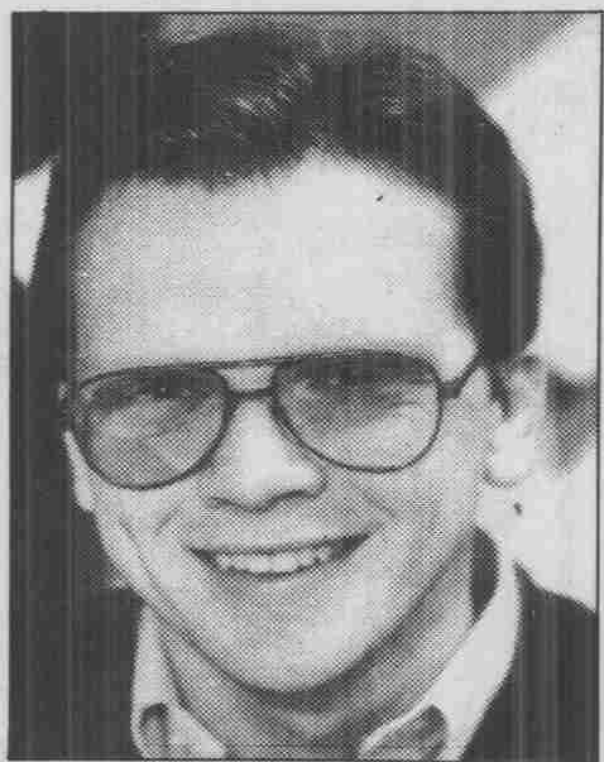
"By the time I finished the report, I knew I wanted to do more than write a letter."

Stafford said the purpose of the group was to organize students against the meal plan and to inform other students about the plan.

"As more people read the report, more people would want to take action," he said. "We didn't want student actions to go off in all different directions. We had to form centrally."

"CAMP is going to put out an information leaflet (about the plan) soon. It'll be purely facts — documented facts."

Stafford said the group was also concerned with the way the administration had handled the mandatory



Mark Stafford

meal plan.

"There are two issues at hand," he said. "The first is whether the mandatory meal plan is proper for this campus. The other issue is that the administration is misleading us."

Jennifer McCray, a freshman from Atlantic Beach, Fla., and a member of CAMP, agreed with Stafford.

"I'm not sure the mandatory meal plan is a bad thing, but I didn't like how the administration dealt with the problem," she said.

McCray added that students needed to be involved in the issue of a mandatory meal plan.

"I think a group needs to be formed," she said. "I think people need to do something."

"People need to be aware — just being concerned is really important." Stafford said a student group protesting actions of the administration was normally not effective, but that CAMP might break the rules.

See CAMP page 2

Symposium honors Lowenstein, '60s activist

By CRYSTAL BAITY
Staff Writer

Allard Lowenstein decided he and others could provide leadership needed to solve the problems of the postwar United States, said Otis L. Graham, keynote speaker for the opening of the third Allard K. Lowenstein symposium Friday.

The symposium, which coincided with the completion of a collection of Lowenstein's papers at the Southern Historical Collection in Wilson Library, opened with welcomes from Fran Weaver, Lowenstein papers chairman, and Douglass Hunt, symposium chairman and special assistant to the chancellor at UNC. The symposium was sponsored by the Southern Historical Collection, the University Library and the Lowenstein Foundations.

Lowenstein, a social activist during the 60s, organized many sit-ins and civil rights protests. He organized the "Dump Johnson" movement in 1967, spoke out against the Vietnam War and fought South African apartheid.

After the New Deal era of the 1940s, Graham said, everyone seemed to be satisfied with their prospects and pursuits.

"The New Deal hardly solved the social problems of the time," said Graham, distinguished professor in history at UNC. The New Deal left issues like desegregation, the Jim Crow laws and high unemployment undone, Graham said. People worried about communism, bias against women and the black movement.

"If I hadn't had these concerns, I doubt I'd known Al Lowenstein at all," Graham said.

Lowenstein once called Graham's own Class of '56 privileged and anti-septic. "These were the days in which

I met Al," Graham said. "The first time I actually met him was on the seventh floor of a gym — the wrestling floor. There he was, pommeling some poor freshman," Graham said. Graham described Lowenstein as a man of medium height and muscular build who frequently appeared disheveled.

"He didn't wrestle fair either. He was more than a match for me. He was memorable from that moment on," Graham said.

As the 60s emerged, Graham said, Lowenstein continued to be everywhere making a difference. "He took an interest in who you were and searched out your interests right away. He was brilliantly effective and invariably moving, without the plastic rhetoric of politicians today."

"After convincing you something absolutely had to be done, he could then convince you to go out and do it," Graham said. He said he thought

Lowenstein's most valuable asset was his ability to mobilize people's emotions without moralizing them. "He was a combiner and a uniter, not a divider."

About 175 people attended the two-day event. They broke into groups after Graham's address to discuss domestic and foreign policy priorities for 1985.

The discussion on domestic issues focused on the individual's ability to affect larger social and political issues like health care, unemployment and nuclear disarmament by involvement at the local level. Moderator for the discussion was former Rep. L. Richardson Preyer, D-N.C.

"The problem is whether or not we matter as individuals. We do matter, you see people not voting in droves," said panelist Rep. Doug Walgren, D-Penn. "Allard Lowenstein was very effective in the process of desegregation, the Vietnam War, and in sowing seeds for (the movement against) apartheid

in South Africa without holding public office."

Walgren was asked how students could make a difference.

"Al once said that the system doesn't work but that doesn't mean the system doesn't make a difference," Walgren said.

Telling his own experiences, Clinton Deveaux, a municipal judge from Atlanta, said it was not necessary to be a congressman to bring change.

"I stayed in the legislature two years (before becoming a judge). I went somewhere that I thought I could have an effect. If we can find our own Kent State, if we can work to solve our own county government or small town problems, if we can succeed there, we may have a different vision for affecting (problems at) the national level," said Deveaux.

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Speaker encourages on-campus activism

By CRYSTAL BAITY
Staff Writer

The "grass-roots" level was the place where many social changes began in the 60s, said Nell Painter in a panel discussion Saturday at the Allard K. Lowenstein symposium in the Union Auditorium.

"I'm amazed at how much one person can do in a political campaign," Painter said. "By boycotting, working with the farmers, or being at Fort Bragg and putting your body on the line, you can effect change," said Painter, UNC professor of history.

Assessing the youth of the United States, Painter said she felt a majority of students were caught up in "knee-jerk Reaganomics" like her generation was caught up in "knee-jerk liberalism."

"A striking minority of students are outraged by the kind of things (going on today)," Painter said. Robyn Hadley, a Rhodes Scholar and UNC student, said

students needed to work together even though the campus lacked an organization for that purpose. "We need to march and let South Building know what's happening," Hadley said.

The panelists agreed the local level was a good start for social change.

"One person can make a difference," said David Hawk, former executive director of Amnesty International. "Allard Lowenstein is an exemplary case because more than anyone else, he did make a difference. He is not a particularly good case to cite because you don't need to have the remarkable connections Lowenstein had to make a difference."

"In my own work," Hawk said, "I saw average people without great knowledge or expertise making a difference through letter-writing campaigns. Working in hometowns certainly demonstrates how one should try to make a difference. No matter where people are, things can be done."

See ACTIVISM page 5

*Arne Rickert is the Bernhard Goetz of journalism — Anonymous
You'll never sneak anything like that by me — Dave Schmidt*