

LIBERTY

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF NORTH CAROLINA

Keeping America **FREE** & *Secure*

Protecting Civil Liberties in This Time of Crisis

There are no graver threats to civil liberties than those posed when we go to war.

Even as we grieve for those whose lives were cut short by the tragic events of September 11, Congress' hasty approval of anti-terrorism legislation indicates that our nation is destined to repeat the mistakes of the past: abandoning the cherished values enshrined in the Bill of Rights.

Even as we share the desire to protect our families from violence, civil libertarians have been presented with extraordinary challenges. We must protect Arab Americans, Muslims and South Asians from hate crimes and racial profiling. And, we must balance the need for greater security with the need for freedom.

The ACLU was bitterly disappointed when, despite the efforts of allied organizations and tens of thousands of supporters, we failed to prevent certain parts of the new federal anti-terrorism legislation from passing. We were disappointed not because we oppose reasonable efforts to improve national security, but because this legislation fails to strike a crucial balance between safety and liberty.

This legislation is filled with measures that expand intelligence agencies' powers to wiretap, spy, infiltrate, conduct covert searches, and detain and deport

This is consistent with the least glorious moments of our history. Immigrants, minorities and dissenters have been isolated and punished during numerous crises: from mass deportations during the Palmer raids of the 1920's to the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II, and the bombing of the Oklahoma City federal building, when Arab Americans were detained and searched. During times of conflict, basic rights and liberties have crumbled before the demand that the government may use any means necessary to make us feel safe.

Here in North Carolina, we have also seen expansion of our criminal laws to deal with feared terrorist activities. These new laws increase criminal sentences for the possession and use of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons of mass destruction. They also expand the application of the death penalty when the use of these weapons results in a death.

In some ways, the climate is different today. Elected officials, including the President of the United States, have spoken out consistently against scapegoating. Powerful voices condemning such intolerance were non-existent in the past: political leaders were often at the forefront of efforts to deprive immigrants and other minorities of their rights, and led others to commit hate crimes, with the im-

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PO Box 28004, Raleigh, NC 27611

LIBERTY

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Deborah K. Ross, Executive / Legal Director

Kerry Raquel Little, Associate Director

Seth H. Jaffe, Staff Attorney

Jennifer Coleman, Administrative Assistant

P.O. Box 28004

Raleigh, North Carolina 27611 (919) 834-3466

www.acluofnorthcarolina.org

Email: aclunc@aol.com

prisonment of Japanese Americans being the most prominent and disturbing example.

Racial Profiling

Yet messages of tolerance often go unheard when the country seems to be filled with feelings of rage and vengeance. Indeed, reports of hate crimes and harassment have occurred in North Carolina since the events of September 11. We also have the Sheriff of Davidson County declaring his own personal war on Muslims. The victims—Muslims, Arab Americans, Sikhs, South Asians, Latinos and others perceived to be Middle Eastern—have felt the sting of private acts of violence, as well as more official forms of prejudice, as a result of racial profiling.

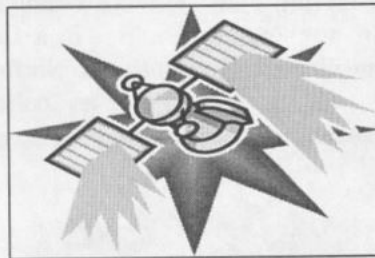
Here again, ACLU's work during the past three years on the issue of racial profiling has raised consciousness, and clearly has made public officials question whether racial profiling policies—whether at airports or at other public venues—are consistent with the principles of a nation dedicated to treating all citizens equally. Nevertheless, even racial profiling—which when exposed has clearly been condemned by the public and public officials—is now seen as a necessary evil during such extraordinary times.

Technology – in the Name of National Security

If twenty-first century America is a more diverse and tolerant

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place, it is also a culture transformed by advances in technology. The Internet enables the ACLU to activate thousands of supporters at the push of a button. It also allows for an unprecedented national conversation during this time of mourning, via web sites that host a robust First Amend-



ment forum.

Yet this same tool enables our government to invade our privacy in unprecedented ways. The new federal legislation gives unfettered authority to law enforcement to investigate suspects by monitoring conversations and information on the Internet.

Weeks before September 11, a majority of Americans indicated that privacy was a significant issue. They



were alarmed by annual government reports stating that nearly two million innocent

phone conversations were wiretapped by law enforcement. Yet the new law will vastly expand law enforcement's powers to wiretap phones as well as the Internet. In the new climate, loss of privacy seems to be viewed as the cost of doing business at a time of crisis.

The ACLU's Response

We should never forget the historical abuses that have taken place in the name of national security. The government has illegally watched and investigated law-abiding citizens and immigrants and branded people who disagree with government policies as enemies. The new federal law will unleash the intelligence agencies which are all the more dangerous given the new technological tools at the government's disposal.

Some Americans may take comfort in the belief that their liberties will not be violated. After all, few of us anticipate becoming suspects in a terrorist investigation. Unfortunately, the millions of Muslims and Arab Americans living in the United States cannot be so sanguine. Immigrants and citizens of Arab descent face an increased risk of being branded disloyal and losing their liberties, which has happened to other

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Recent North Carolina Supreme Court Decisions On Criminal Justice—A Mixed Bag

By Seth H. Jaffe, Staff Attorney

Over the past year, the ACLU of North Carolina Legal Foundation has been involved in cases addressing critical criminal justice issues concerning the Fourth Amendment right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures, the Sixth Amendment right to a speedy trial, and the Fourteenth Amendment right to due process. In three recent decisions the North Carolina Supreme Court has ruled in cases in which the ACLU of North Carolina Legal Foundation has filed a friend of the court brief in an effort to protect these fundamental rights.

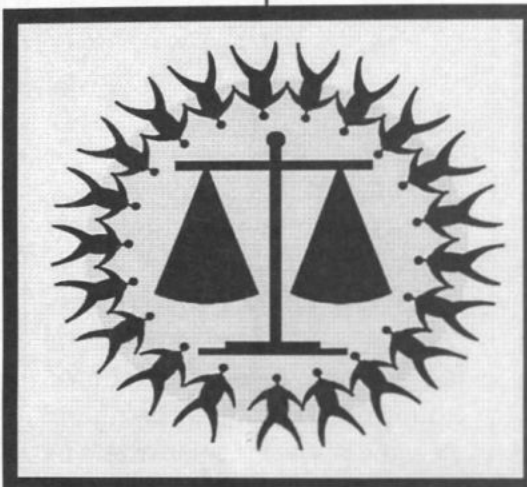
In the first case involving police misconduct and an unlawful detention, Fennell v. Stephenson, Kenneth B. Fennell, a twenty-three-year-old black male, was driving on I-85 in Guilford County when he was pulled over by Trooper Stephenson, a Highway Patrol officer. Trooper Stephenson issued Mr. Fennell a citation for driving without a license. Sometime after the citation was issued, something went horribly wrong and Mr. Fennell was shot dead by Trooper Stephenson at close range with a .357

Magnum. After Mr. Fennell's claims in federal court were dismissed, Mr. Fennell's estate filed suit in state court. The North Carolina Court of Appeals held, among other things, that Mr. Fennell's constitutional claims against the Highway Patrol are not barred by the loss in federal court and he had a right to sue the Highway Patrol directly under the North Carolina Constitution. Although Mr. Fennell's claims eventually were dismissed on technical pleading grounds, the North Carolina Supreme Court unanimously upheld the Court of Appeals ruling that individuals can sue the State, in this case the State Highway Patrol, directly under the Declaration of Rights in the North Carolina Constitution after seeking federal relief. This holding is vital. In this case, the State tried to eviscerate the ability of citizens to vindicate their rights under the state constitution. However, this ruling means that North Carolina citizens retain the ability to sue the State and obtain remedies only available under the constitution, when their fundamental rights are violated.

The North Carolina Supreme Court also recently ruled on a case involving the Sixth Amendment right to a speedy trial. Unfortunately, the Court set a disturbing precedent. In State v. Hammonds, Mr. Hammonds, an indigent man with severe mental illness, was arrested for murder and was forced to wait four and a half years in jail without bond prior to his trial. Not only was Mr. Hammonds

forced to wait four and a half years before his trial and conviction, Mr. Hammonds' appeal was delayed two and a half years because no trial transcript was produced. Before the North Carolina Supreme Court, we argued that such a long delay caused by the State, through no fault of Mr. Hammonds, must be weighed against the State and is sufficient for the Court to hold that his Sixth Amendment right to a speedy trial had been violated. The Court held that the delay did not violate Mr. Hammonds' Sixth Amendment right. We participated in this case because of the negligent actions of the District Attorney's Office. The prosecutors decided to try other less serious cases prior to Mr. Hammonds' case. Sadly, the Court's ruling sends the message to prosecutors that it is acceptable to charge an indigent man and hold him in jail for almost five years awaiting trial.

In a final decision involving criminal justice issues, the North Carolina Supreme Court unanimously declared an application of the sex offender registry statute to



a legally incompetent individual unconstitutional on Fourteenth Amendment due process grounds. In State v. Young, Ricky Neal Young, an adjudicated incompetent man who is legally incapable of communicating relevant information about himself to others, was convicted of failing to register his change of address as a sex offender. The Court of Appeals reversed the trial court's conviction, holding that as applied to an adjudicated incompetent defendant, the sex offender registry statute is un-

constitutional because it fails to afford him sufficient notice as required by due process. This case is extremely important both statewide and nationally because it appears to be the first of its kind in the United States. The North Carolina Supreme Court allowed to stand the holding that a state statute requiring a convicted sex offender to register with the county sheriff's department cannot apply to an individual who has been adjudicated incompetent and his wholly innocent act of failing to notify the state of his change of address. Defense attorneys have reported to our office that the Supreme Court's unanimous decision has already had a tremendous impact on how police and prosecutors enforce the sex offender registry statute.

A common thread which ties these cases together, and makes ACLU involvement so critically important, is the fact that the government chose to violate the rights of an individual, in each case, who is a member of a readily

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ACLU on ASU Campus

By Ian Mance, ASU Chapter Co-President

Earlier this year, Dustin Bayard and I met with Chancellor Francis T. Borkowski about the Higher Education Act Drug Provision (HEA-484) calling for the drug provision's repeal. After a long and hard battle, ASU became the 50th school in the U.S. to demand that this discriminatory law be repealed. Chancellor Borkowski became the first Chancellor in America to call for the repeal of the drug provision. We convinced him to write a letter to Rep. Cass Ballenger (R-NC), urging him to vote for Rep. Barney Frank's (D-MA) bill that would repeal the drug provision.

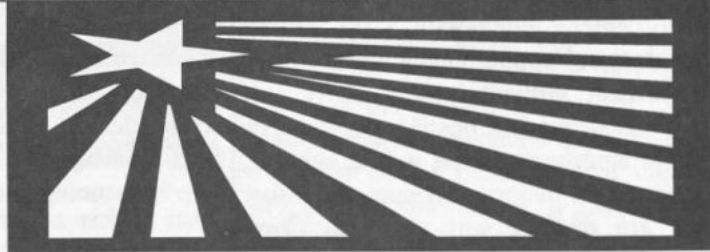
Outside of our activities fighting the drug provision, we have also been very active in other areas. All semester long, we have been working to put an end to a new police program ("The Smarties and Dum-Dums Program"), that seems to violate search and seizure laws. The program, which grants police access to ANY unlocked dorm room when the student is not there, was created as a way to make students aware of the need to keep their doors locked. Although the police's intentions are honorable, we feel that the way they went about combating this problem is a gross violation of students' rights. We have met with the police on numerous occasions to express our concerns, as well as to offer suggestions for alternative programs, but have accomplished very little talking with them. It is our belief that the campus' safety and students' rights do not have to be mutually exclusive. We understand that a similar program was challenged in the state of Maryland and was ruled unconstitutional.

Our chapter plans to attempt to expand the free-speech zone (now limited to a remote outdoor amphitheatre) on campus, in a joint campaign with the Faculty Senate. We have been in the process of documenting on-campus violations of students' and faculty's free speech rights, and we plan to incorporate those testimonies into a piece of legislation that we will attempt to pass through our Student Senate.

Also in the works is a project, in conjunction with the campus chapter of B-GLAAD (Bisexuals, Gays, and Lesbians, Allied Against Defamation), that is focused on the formation of a LGBT Center in the Student Union, to go along with our already established Women's Center and Multicultural Center. This project will kick into full swing next semester, and will serve to provide a resource center for gay youth run by trained professionals, which will include important health information, support systems, and a variety of other forms of pertinent information. ■

Continued from page 3

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minority groups during past national crises.

Indeed, other equally ominous powers were approved by Congress, including the proposal that immigrants could be jailed and deported without trial, or even an opportunity to establish their innocence. While these tactics are being justified as a response to a national emergency, these rules could become a permanent part of our immigration laws.

In response to the new federal law, the ACLU has printed a new brochure, "Know Your Rights—What to Do If You're Stopped By the Police, the FBI, the INS, or the Customs Service." The publication is available in English, Spanish, Arabic, and other languages. We have already distributed hundreds here in North Carolina. It is available on national ACLU's website at www.aclu.org.

Patriotism should not be defined by acquiescence to government power, but rather should be inspired by rising to defend civil liberties at this time of crisis. We seek safety, but not by any means necessary. (This article was adapted from an article published by the ACLU of Northern California.) ■

A Long View of the Longest Session

By Deborah K. Ross, Executive/Legal Director

The North Carolina General Assembly just concluded its longest session in history. For almost a full year our legislators made policy, attempted to balance the budget during tight fiscal times and prepared state legislative and congressional redistricting maps. The entire session was arduous, partisan and highly contentious.

Despite all of the "Inside the Beltline" struggles, we had a very successful session. With only a few exceptions, civil liberties were greatly advanced this session. Progress came on several fronts. We have a new marriage license law, a DNA evidence law, a law prohibiting the execution of the mentally retarded, a law allowing District Attorneys to choose not to seek the death penalty, a law requiring ballot instructions to be printed in Spanish, and a law allowing State employees to seek remedies for violations of the Family and Medical Leave Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act. We actively lobbied in support of these bills and in several cases assisted with drafting the language. We also had some budget victories this session, including expansion of our Traffic Enforcement Statistics law to local law enforcement along with \$260 million for data collection. Our greatest disappointment, without question, is the new law allowing the posting of the Ten Commandments in the public schools, along with historical documents. Now we are dealing with the Ten Commandments issue school board by school board.

Several things came together to make this a good year for civil liberties at the Legislature. First, the leadership of the House and Senate felt more comfortable allowing controversial issues come up for a vote. Last session, votes were not allowed on death penalty issues, for example, because there was a feeling that these issues could swing close elections and might keep

the House from retaining a Democratic majority for redistricting purposes. Second, many of our issues were not controversial and were needed changes to the law. Examples of ACLU initiated bills that provoked very little controversy are the Innocence Protection Act and Amend Marriage Statutes listed below. Finally, we worked with



outstanding coalition partners on death penalty issues, Hispanic/Latino issues, campaign finance reform, reproductive freedom, and racial justice issues.

Votes on key issues affecting civil liberties are listed below. If you would like a complete listing of the bills we worked on and monitored this session, please visit our web site at www.acluofnorthcarolina.org. To obtain a copy of any bill listed or to contact your legislators by email, visit the General Assembly's web site at www.ncleg.net. Finally, if you would like to be part of the ACLU's legislative alert listserve, please send an email to aclunc@aol.com. The short session starts in May and we will need your help influencing your legislators.

 ♦ Please remember that the ACLU-
 ♦ NC is a non-profit, nonpartisan
 ♦ organization. This voting chart is
 ♦ neither an endorsement nor a
 ♦ condemnation of any member of
 ♦ the General Assembly. See the
 ♦ accompanying article "A Long
 ♦ View of the Longest Session" for
 ♦ an analysis of the session as a
 ♦ whole.
 ♦*****

Explanation of the Bills

In the chart, a "check" mark indicates the ACLU-NC position on an issue, while an "X" indicates the opposite position. A dash indicates that the member was absent or did not vote.

Senate

SV1. District Attorney Discretion, Second Reading, H1117: This bill gives District Attorneys discretion as to whether or not to seek the death penalty for a capital case. We support it, because under the previous law certain types of murder automatically qualified as death penalty cases. It passed 45-0 and has been signed by the Governor.

SV2. Persons with Disabilities Changes, Second Reading, S866: This bill makes changes to the Persons with Disabilities Protection Act, extending greater rights to disabled persons. We support it. It passed 47-0. The House passed a weaker version of the bill and the differences are being addressed in a conference committee.

SV3. Judicial App./Voter Retention, Third Reading, S787: This bill seeks to amend the state constitution to provide for the gubernatorial appointment of justices to the Supreme Court and judges to the Court of Appeals subject to confirmation by the General Assembly. It also provides for a retention election by vote of the people. We oppose this manner of judicial appointments, because it injects too much partisan politics into the system of selecting judges and takes away citizens' right to select their judges. It passed 31-17. It is currently in the House Judiciary II Committee.

SV4. Minors' Internet Access, Sec-

Continued on Page 7

	SV1	SV2	SV3	SV4	SV5	SV6	SV7	SV8	SV9	SV10	ACLU%
President Pro Tempore - Basnight	✓	-	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	56
Albertson	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	56
Allran	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	50
Ballance	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	90
Ballantine	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	60
Berger	✓	✓	✓	X	X	-	✓	X	X	✓	56
Bingham	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	78
Carpenter	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	70
Carrington	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	70
Carter	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	60
Clodfelter	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	70
Cunningham	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	70
Dalton	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	50
Dannely	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	70
Forrester	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	60
Foxx	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	60
Garrou	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	60
Garwood	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	-	✓	X	X	✓	67
Gulley	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	80
Hagan	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	80
Harris	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	50
Hartsell	✓	✓	✓	X	X	-	✓	X	X	✓	56
Horton	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	80
Hoyle	-	✓	X	X	X	-	✓	X	X	✓	38
Jordan	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100
Kerr	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	50
Kinnaird	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	89
Lee	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	60
Lucas	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	80
Martin, R.	✓	-	X	-	-	✓	✓	X	X	-	50
Martin, W.	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	80
Metcalfe	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	60
Miller	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	80
Moore	-	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	56
Odom	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	-	56
Pfyer	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	60
Purcell	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	70
Rand	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	60
Reeves	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	60
Robinson	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	50
Rucho	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	60
Shaw, L.	✓	✓	X	-	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	78
Shaw, R.	-	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	56
Soles	✓	✓	X	X	✓	-	✓	X	X	✓	56
Swindell	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	50
Thomas	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	60
Warren	✓	✓	-	X	X	-	-	X	✓	-	50
Webster	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	50
Weinstein	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	70
Wellons	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	60

ond Reading, S1032: This bill would require public libraries and schools to use filtering software on school computers to protect minors from obscene materials or materials harmful to minors available through the Internet. The bill also imposes criminal penalties on Internet providers who "make accessible by computer" material that is harmful to minors. A federal law similar to this portion of the bill was declared unconstitutional by the US Supreme Court. We oppose the man-

datory use of filters on public computers because they do not effectively prevent minors from viewing objectionable materials and because they filter out valuable educational material on a variety of useful topics. We also believe that the criminal penalties cannot be applied without violating the First Amendment. It passed 42-4. It is currently in the House Rules Committee.

SV5. No Death Penalty/Mentally Re-

tarded, Second Reading, S173: This bill provides that mentally retarded persons who are convicted of first degree murder are not eligible for the death penalty. We support this bill. It passed 31-18 and was signed by the Governor.

SV6. Innocence Protection Act, Second Reading, H884: This bill assists defendants wrongly convicted of a criminal offense in establishing their innocence by providing better access to DNA evidence before trial and after conviction. We support this bill as a matter of due process and fundamental fairness. It passed 44-0 and was signed by the Governor.

SV7. Ballot Instructions in Spanish, Second Reading, H1041: This bill requires that ballot instructions be printed in Spanish as well as English. We support this bill as enhancing voting rights. It passed 47-2 and was signed by the Governor.

SV8. North Carolina History Taught/Student Citizen Act of 2001, Second Reading, H195: This bill requires the public schools to provide instruction on North Carolina history in both elementary and middle school, expands character education, requires school systems to adopt dress codes, and allows the posting of the Ten Commandments along with historical documents. We oppose the provision allowing the posting of the Ten Commandments in the public schools as a violation of the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment. It passed 44-6 and was signed by the Governor.

SV9. North Carolina History Taught/Student Citizen Act of 2001, Amendment 1, H195: Senator Kinnaird (D-Orange) offered an amendment proposing to remove the provision allowing the Ten Commandments to be posted in schools along with historical documents. We supported this amendment. The amendment failed 15-35.

SV10. State Employee Federal Remedy Restoration Act, H898: This bill waives sovereign immunity to allow state employees to obtain remedies from the State for violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, the Family and Medical Leave Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act. We support this bill. It passed 46-0 and was signed by the Governor.

House of Representatives

HV1. Amend Marriage Statutes, Third Reading, H142: This bill amends North Carolina's marriage statutes to broaden the list of those authorized to solemnize marriages, to require judicial approval for certain underage marriages, to limit the registrar of deeds' responsibility in issuing marriage licenses to verifying objective requirements, to provide a procedure to apply for a marriage license without appearing in person, to expand the geographical scope of marriage licenses, to make inclusion of race on the license optional, and to make other changes to the law. We support this bill because it fixed several unconstitutional provisions in our laws. It passed 86-17 and was signed by the Governor.

HV2. District Attorney Discretion, Second Reading, H1117: This bill gives District Attorneys discretion as to whether or not to seek the death penalty for a capital case. We support it because under the previous law certain types of murder automatically qualified as death penalty cases. It passed 110-4 and was signed by the Governor.

HV3. Innocence Protection Act, Second Reading, H884: This bill assists defendants wrongly convicted of a criminal offense in establishing their innocence by providing better access to DNA evidence before trial and after conviction. We support this bill as a matter of due process and fundamental

	HV1	HV2	HV3	HV4	HV5	HV6	HV7	HV8	HV9	HV10	ACLU%
Speaker Black	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	100
Adams	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	100
Alexander	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100
Allen	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	80
Allred	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	40
Arnold	-	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	44
Baddour	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✗	✓	✓	89
Baker	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	50
Barbee	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	-	-	57
Barefoot	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	80
Barnhart	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	40
Bell	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100
Blue	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	-	-	88
Blust	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	60
Bonner	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	100
Bowie	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	-	✓	✓	89
Boyd-McIntyre	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓	100
Brubaker	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	40
Buchanan	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✗	✗	✗	✗	50
Capps	✓	✓	✓	-	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	33
Carpenter	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	30
Church	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✗	✓	✗	75
Clary	✗	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	44
Coates	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	78
Cole	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✗	✗	✓	✗	63
Cox	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	44
Crawford, J.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	-	✓	✓	68
Crawford, M.	N/A	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	44
Creech	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	30
Culp	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	60
Culpepper	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	80
Cunningham	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	100
Daughtry	-	✓	✓	-	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	25
Davis	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✗	✗	✗	✗	50
Decker	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	30
Dedmon	✓	✓	-	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	56
Dockham	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	50
Earle	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100
Easterling	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	100
Eddins	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	40
Edwards	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	56
Ellis	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	50
Esposito	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	40
Fitch	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	80
Fox	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	90
Gibson	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	89
Gillespie	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	40
Goodwin	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	80
Grady	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	40
Gray	-	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	56
Gulley	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	50
Hackney	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100
Haire	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	80
Hall	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100

	HV1	HV2	HV3	HV4	HV5	HV6	HV7	HV8	HV9	HV10	ACLU%
Harrington	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	50
Hensley	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100
Hiatt	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	X	-	-	80
Hill	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	60
Hilton	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	30
Holliman	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100
Holmes	X	✓	✓	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	22
Howard	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	50
Hunter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	100
Hurley	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	80
Insko	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	100
Jarrell	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	90
Jeffus	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	100
Johnson	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	50
Justus	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	50
Kiser	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	50
Lucas	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100
Luebke	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100
McAllister	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	100
McComas	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	X	X	X	X	44
McCombs	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	50
McLawhorn	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	80
McMahan	-	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	56
Michaux	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100
Miller	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100
Miner	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	80
Mitchell	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	40
Morgan	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	X	X	X	X	50
Morris	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	80
Nesbitt	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	89
Nye	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	50
Oldham	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100
Owens	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	60
Pope	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	50
Preston	✓	✓	✓	-	X	✓	X	X	✓	-	63
Rayfield	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	40
Redwine	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	88
Rogers	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	70
Russell	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	80
Saunders	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	90
Setzer	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	40
Sexton	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	X	X	X	X	44
Sherrill	X	✓	✓	✓	-	-	X	X	-	X	43
Shubert	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	60
Smith	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	40
Starnes	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	50
Sutton	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	90
Teague	-	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	44
Thompson	-	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	-	X	38
Tolson	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100
Tucker	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	78
Underhill	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	90
Wainwright	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100
Walend	✓	✓	-	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	44

fairness. It passed 111-0 and was signed by the Governor.

HV4. State Employee Federal Remedy Restoration Act, Second Reading H898: This bill waives sovereign immunity to allow state employees to obtain remedies from the State for violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, the Family and Medical Leave Act, and the Americans with Disabilities Act. We support this bill. It passed 108-0 and was signed by the Governor.

HV5. Ballot Instructions in Spanish, Second Reading, H1041: This bill requires that ballot instructions be printed in Spanish as well as English. We support this bill as enhancing voting rights. It passed 67-47 and was signed by the Governor.

HV6. County Antidiscrimination Ordinances, Second Reading, H941: This bill authorizes cities and counties in North Carolina with populations of one hundred thousand or more to enact ordinances prohibiting discrimination. We support this bill. It passed 81-24. The bill is currently in the Senate Judiciary II Committee.

HV7. Ballot Access Changes, Second Reading, S10: This bill amends North Carolina's ballot access laws to allow more time for third parties to collect referendum signatures, reduce the number of signatures necessary to qualify as an independent candidate, amend the petition instructions, and allow members of third parties to retain their affiliation even if their party loses ballot status. We support this bill as enhancing the democratic process. It failed 45-71.

HV8. The Student Citizen Act of 2001, Amendment 2, S898: This is an amendment to a bill changing the Basic Education Program and the Character

President's Message

By John Boddie, ACLU-NC President

It should be common knowledge by now that white people are treated better in the criminal justice system than those who are black or brown. For example, a 1996 study by Human Rights Watch found that the North Carolina courts sentenced black men to active prison terms for nonviolent drug offenses at a rate 27 times that for comparable white defendants.

Most of us disregard these statistics because they seem, frankly, unbelievable. Most of the white folks I know just don't believe that black people get put away for offenses that aren't even prosecuted when the perpetrator is white.

I'm thinking about this (instead of terrorism and Ashcroft and the military tribunals where it takes a 2/3 vote to give somebody the death penalty) because of a young relative of mine whom I'll call Jane. She called me up because she was shocked by her experience this month serving on a jury in another state.

Jane's jury heard evidence in the criminal trial of a black man charged with a drug offense. She said that the state's evidence was ridiculously flimsy, and ten of the 12 jurors quickly concluded that the state had no proof that the defendant had committed the crime. The remaining two jurors, however, refused to believe the lack of evidence. They said that all black people use drugs, and that the other jurors should know this. They went on to say that drugs are a danger to the community, and moreover, that the state wouldn't have brought the charges if there wasn't solid evidence that somehow the jury hadn't learned about. These two couldn't be persuaded to look at the evidence, and the judge was forced to declare a mistrial. Jane's jury was all white, by the way.

As it happens, I've served on two juries. One was a two-week medical malpractice trial. The other, which occurred while I was on the ACLU-NC board, was a first degree murder trial (not a death penalty case, needless to say). My fellow jurors said plenty of things to show that they despised doctors and lawyers (and flat-out hated the presiding judge in the murder case), but in both cases I was struck by the jury's thoughtfulness in deciding the case based solely on the evidence before us. On my juries, nobody ever said anything to indicate a racial bias. But both panels had a couple of African Americans, and there were black people in important roles in the courtroom. In Jane's case, the defendant and his family were the only black people in the courtroom.

The astonishing racial bias in drug enforcement came home to me in the early 90's when I represented an American Indian man who had been caught with a couple of joints of marijuana. We went to court in Guilford County on a day that was set aside for guilty pleas in cases of marijuana possession. The courtroom that day was packed with people who had been charged with possessing relatively small amounts of marijuana but not harder drugs like cocaine or heroin, and not trafficking or sale. Except for some lawyers and court personnel, everyone in the courtroom was black, Latino, or American Indian.

There is good news to report since the early 90's. North Carolina is one of only 11 states where the prison population has gone down in recent years. In fact, we show the smallest increase in the prison population per capita since 1980 of any state in the country. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, North Carolina incarcerated 384 people per 100,000 population in 1995. As structured sentencing has taken hold, we were down to 345 per 100,000 in 2000. Admittedly, this is more than Cuba (at 300) or Iran (155). But it's a lot less than South Carolina (543), Virginia (420) or Connecticut (403). The national average in 2000 was 481 per 100,000.

As outrageous as racial bias is here, North Carolina ranks only 37th in the disparity of sentences between white and black defendants. The best state (5th) is Hawaii. Connecticut is one of the worst at number 5.

The crime rate in North Carolina has been on a steady decline since 1991. Our crime rate is about the same as South Carolina's even though that state incarcerates more than one and one-half times as many people per capita as we do.

The December, 2001, Scientific American reports some of these statistics, and suggests that North Carolina benefited by having a moderate governor (Jim Martin) at a time when South Carolina was afflicted with a governor who pushed "law and order" policies. I am sure there are other reasons, not least of which is our strong ACLU affiliate.

ACLU-NC should be quite proud of our work on racial profiling and criminal justice in North Carolina. Largely because of legislative advocacy by Deborah Ross, our state has one of the most comprehensive "Driving While Black or Brown" laws in the United States. ACLU-NC has also taken the lead opposing for-profit prisons and, most recently, helping to limit the reach of anti-terrorism legislation. We've got a long way to go before our state can be proud of the way our criminal justice system treats racial and ethnic minorities. But the drop in the prison population is a start, and maybe we can rest once our state's prison population is reduced to the level of Cuba and Iran.



NATIONAL ACLU UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT PREVIEW: 2001 TERM

Modified from article by Steve Shapiro, ACLU National Legal Director

On the first Monday of October, the United States Supreme Court went back in session. So far the Court has agreed to hear several cases in which the National ACLU is either directly representing a party or is participating on behalf of a party by filing a friend of the court brief. Since the Court accepts cases on a rolling basis, as the term continues the Court will certainly accept more cases in which the National ACLU will be involved. In the meantime, here is a summary of the cases the ACLU currently has before the United States Supreme Court.



Free speech issues figure prominently on the Court's early docket. In *Ashcroft v. ACLU* (00-1293), the Court addresses the question of Internet censorship for the second time in five years. Congress enacted the Child Online Protection Act (COPA) in 1998, ostensibly to correct the constitutional flaws in the Communications Decency Act (CDA), which was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in *Reno v. ACLU*, 521 U.S. 844 (1997). In reality, the changes made in COPA do little to address the constitutional failings of the CDA. Among other things, both COPA and the CDA reduce adults to reading and seeing only what is

deemed fit for children in a medium that the Supreme Court has already decreed should receive maximum First Amendment protection. Such a paternalistic scheme has not and should not survive serious constitutional scrutiny.

The statutory scheme struck down by the lower courts in *Ashcroft v. Free Speech Coalition* (00-795) represents another example of congressional overreaching. Despite its misleading title, the Child Pornography Protection Act of 1996 (CPPA) was not enacted to criminalize child pornography. Child pornography has been a federal crime for many years.

In drafting CPPA, Congress intentionally reached beyond the definition of traditional child pornography to prohibit any "visual depiction" that "appears to be" of a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct, or that is advertised or promoted in a manner that "conveys [that] impression." On its face, the Act's broad definition embraces numerous works of art. As the Ninth Circuit properly understood, child pornography laws are intended to shield children from actual sexual exploitation. When children are not involved, either because adults are used or because the image is a created one, the government's interest diminishes substantially. Under those circumstances, the government may not use a rewritten child pornography law to stifle legitimate artistic representations of teenage sexuality. Seemingly recognizing as much, the government now argues that CPPA only reaches "virtual" computer images, but that assertion

is simply irreconcilable with the operative language of the Act.

This Term also has the potential to be a watershed year for the death penalty. In *Atkins v. Virginia* (00-8452), the Court will have an opportunity to reverse its much-criticized decision in *Penry v. Lynaugh*, 492 U.S. 302 (1989), and finally hold that the execution of persons with mental retardation violates the Eighth Amendment, belatedly bringing the United States into line with the virtually unanimous view of the rest of the world. As yet a further indication of the emerging consensus against executing persons with mental retardation, the Court was obliged to dismiss as improvidently granted a previous order granting *certiorari* in *McCarver v. North Carolina* (00-8727), after North Carolina passed a law prohibiting the practice.

The death penalty creates one set of distortions in the criminal justice system. In recent years, the public outcry over sex offenders has created a different set of pressures on the Court's criminal jurisprudence. The problem is illustrated by a case on this year's docket. In *Kansas v. Crane* (00-957), the state is insisting on the right to civilly commit a sex offender who has completed his criminal sentence, without any obligation to prove that the person it is seeking to place in a mental institution is either mentally ill or unable to control his impulses.

In addition, the question of whether a private corporation operating a halfway house under contract with the federal government can be sued for money damages

Continued on Page 12

The Longest Session

Education statute to include specific citizenship lessons. It allows the Ten Commandments to be posted in schools along with historical documents. We oppose this amendment as a violation of the First Amendment's Establishment Clause. It passed 86-26.

HV9. No Death Penalty/Mentally Retarded, Second Reading, S173:

This bill provides that mentally retarded persons who are convicted of first degree murder are not eligible for the death penalty. We support this bill. It passed 62-50 and was signed by the Governor.

HV10. No Death Penalty/Mentally Retarded, Amendment 3, S173:

This amendment requires that the jury's finding of a defendant's mental retardation be unanimous. We opposes the amendment because it would allow one juror to determine that the death penalty would apply. It passed 63-50. ■

	HV1	HV2	HV3	HV4	HV5	HV6	HV7	HV8	HV9	HV10	ACLU%
Walker	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	70
Warner	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	70
Warren	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	90
Warwick	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	50
Weatherly	-	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	44
Weiss	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100
West	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	50
Wilson, C.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	60
Wilson, G.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	50
Womble	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100
Wright	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100
Yongue	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	90

No fight for civil liberties ever stays won.

- Roger Baldwin

Continued from Page 4

A Mixed Bag

identifiable and historically discriminated against minority group. One individual was an African-American, a second had severe mental illness while the third was an adjudicated incompetent and possibly mentally retarded. It is often the case that government officials least respect the constitutional rights of people who are unable to protect their own rights, or who cannot expect others to come to their defense. It becomes even more important for the ACLU of North Carolina Legal Foundation to fight to protect the criminal justice rights of minorities after September 11, given the expansion of

Continued from Page 11

National ACLU United States Supreme Court Preview

when it violates the constitutional rights of a prisoner in its care is before the Court in *Correctional Services Corp. v. Malesko* (00-860). It is a question that has assumed increasing significance with the growing reliance on privatized prisons. It is also a case that raises basic questions of equity under our federalist system since a state prisoner held in precisely the same circumstances would clearly be entitled to sue under existing law for any alleged constitutional violations.

Finally, workplace-related cases bear watching, as well. For example, in *Equal Employment Opportunity Comm'n v. Waffle House, Inc.* (99-1823), the Court must decide whether an employee's arbitration agreement also bars the EEOC from seeking individual relief on the employee's behalf.

For more information on the 2001 Supreme Court term, visit: <http://www.aclu.org/court>. ■

Talking In Our Sleep

A Poem by Seth H. Jaffe, Staff Attorney

Talking to an illusion
the most real apparition I've seen
Speaking a previously unknown truth
wondering where it's been

Then it is over
I see the molecules behind the ghost
Dismissing its presence
"back to the world" we're able to boast

Control is a pernicious aspect
of everybody's existence
Providing barriers
and allowing untold resistance

But in the trance
that is inherent in this unfamiliar plane
lies a key to altered consciousness
keeping us sane

Why do we communicate
through the mist of reality,
unable to bring any conversation
to its finality?

After all becomes dim
will we then see the light?
And if so,
why do we put up such a short-sighted fight?

Kicking and screaming
as we are dragged forward
Unwilling at the beginning and middle
to be brought toward

a mode of thinking
which eliminates thought
Reverting to baser mediums
but always caught

Eventually the cycle begins again
but have we learned how to reap
the insights of our meetings
when we're talking in our sleep?

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

NORTH CAROLINA

33RD ANNUAL FRANK PORTER GRAHAM AWARDS DINNER



SATURDAY
JANUARY 26, 2002

DURHAM MARRIOTT
AT THE
CIVIC CENTER

SOCIAL HOUR
5:30 P.M.

DINNER
7:00 P.M.

HONORING :
CHIEF JUSTICE HENRY FRYE
W.W. FINLATOR
&
THE NC ACADEMY OF TRIAL
LAWYERS

TICKETS NOW
AVAILABLE

TO RESERVE YOUR TICKETS,
CALL 919.834.3466
OR EMAIL
KLITTLE29505@AOL.COM

ACLU in Action

By Kerry Little, Associate Director

"So, in the crucible of this time, it is vital to become fully engaged citizens and activists—young and older. Citizens who understand that our virtue as people is still in the making. That we are charged, literally, to make real the promises of our democracy. That as Dr. King so often said, the 'arc of the moral universe is long, but it bends towards justice.'.....We are called to be arc-benders."

—Dean Gene Nichol, UNC Law at W.W. Finlator Annual Dinner

The Wake County Chapter held the **Annual W.W. Finlator Award Dinner** at the NC State University Club on November 14. The award went to the Reverend Diane Corlett. Rev. Corlett has a long history of commitment to civil liberties and social justice. She is the past-President of People of Faith Against the Death Penalty; has met with Governors arguing for clemency for death row inmates; has spoken before the General Assembly on mental retardation and the death penalty; and has successfully worked in NC to abolish the death penalty for those with mental retardation. She has also worked tirelessly for the abolition of the death penalty throughout the world. ■



ACLU on Duke's Campus: Co-Presidents David Kaplan & Andrea Ghoorah.

Discretion: Better Part of Valor

Sometimes discretion is the better part of valor, particularly if you are very active and sometimes park in places where the ACLU is disliked. There are a few such places.

One of our dedicated members has ACLU pasted in big letters across the front of his car—but you have to know the maritime signal system in order to recognize it. Chick Squire has served as a director for our state board and also served on the committee for our 5-year plan a few years back. His dedication to the ACLU is deep and "up front." He found an auto dealer in Asheville who could order



the flags and put them on his bumper.

Chick says now and then, particularly at rest stops, someone approaches him with a knowing smile—almost always someone retired from the Navy or Merchant Marine.

If you would like to see all the alphabet using the maritime flag system, visit www.envmed.rochester.edu/htbin/flags.pl?show_signal=1. ■

The Human Rights Coalition of North Carolina
is Pleased to Announce

◆**Dr. John Paar, MD**◆

International Human Rights Award 2001
Congratulations!

Appalachian State University hosted a debate between National ACLU President Nadine Strossen and Jonah Goldberg of the National Review on November 13. It was a total success for the ACLU.

The ACLU-NC caravan of Saabs, supplied by Chick Squire, left for Boone from Asheville in style. About 300 people attended the debate. ASU's ACLU student chapter leaders Chris Nelson, Ian Mance and Paul Funderourk were all there. According to ACLU-NC board member Evan Mahaney, "...poor Jonah Goldberg was simply so outclassed, outknawled and outmaneuvered by Nadine's great recall of substantive matters that the debate itself was almost unjust...."

Jane P. Helms, ASU Vice Chancellor for Business Affairs, hosted a pre-debate dinner. Other civil libertarians in attendance were Amanda Hayes (driver), Marsha Lockwood, Jim Cavener, Talmadge and Edith Neece, and Daniel Huger. ■

ACLU-NC Welcomes New Staff

By Kerry Little,
Associate Director

The ACLU of North Carolina is very happy to welcome Jennifer Coleman on board as the full-time Administrative Assistant for the state affiliate office. Jennifer moved to Wilmington when she was six and now calls herself a "born-again Southerner" due to the fact that she doesn't remember living anywhere else. She is an aspiring author, practicing Wiccan and member of the Society for Creative Anachronism. She further describes herself as a scrapbooking aficionado, crocheting fool and amateur punster. "I have a very passionate life-view and a strong desire to fight for what I believe in." When asked about working for the ACLU, she replied, "Working for the ACLU has opened the door to a whole new world for me, and I am ready to explore it to the fullest." ■



CALENDAR OF EVENTS

For more information, please
contact the state office

December 10 - Human Rights Day

December 10-16 - Human Rights Week

December 10 - Public reading of gender-neutral version of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and celebration, 12 noon at the Wake County Courthouse

December 11 - Celebration of 53rd Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights & the 210th Anniversary of the Bill of Rights of the US Constitution

December 15 - Bill of Rights Day

December 24 and 25 - The office will be closed

January 1, 2002 - The office will be closed for New Year's Day

January 14, 2002 - The office will be closed to observe Martin Luther King, Jr. Day

January 26, 2002 - 33rd Annual Frank Porter Graham Awards Dinner, Durham Marriott at the Civic Center

January 30, 2002 - Women's Advocacy Day at the General Assembly

May 18, 2002 - ACLU-NC Annual Meeting. Mark your calendars!

**American Civil Liberties Union
of North Carolina
PO Box 28004
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