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Offices in Graham Memorial

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Chapel Hill's Great Myth Of '90-95% Integration'

The notion has become firmly fixed in the public mind that Chapel Hill's Negroes already have the cake of civil rights and are now demanding the frosting as well.

It is indicative of the gravity of our situation that nothing could be farther from the truth.

It is also indicative of the competency with which Chapel Hill's racial problem has been handled that no official body of the town has defined the scope of the problem, in terms of making a survey to see how much discrimination there is in, say, public accommodations, to cite one area of concern.

Instead the magic figure of "90-95% integration" has been bandied about to the point where it is accepted as the truth. If it were true, there would be good reason for the disenchantment which has set in among some people of good will, who profess to have become alienated from the Negro's cause in Chapel Hill because of his apparent unreasonableness in demands and tactics.

The first and most obvious fallacy in the integration claim is that desegregation is a far different thing than integration. It's the difference between grudging admission and hearty acceptance.

So the claim must immediately be amended to read "90-95% desegregation," and the question is, where did this figure come from? Furthermore, what is the actual percentage of desegregation in public accommodations?

(Note that the areas of equal employment, housing and education are not included in this discussion, although only in education has any real desegregation progress been achieved.)

We checked into these questions early last month, and presented some answers in our January 12 edition.

We found that the 95% figure came from a somewhat hit-or-miss survey performed last summer by the Chapel Hill-Carrboro Merchants Association, in answer to a request from Mayor Sandy McClamroch and The Chapel Hill Weekly. This is not to criticize the Association's excellent executive director, Joe Augustine, who did the best job he could under the hurry-up circumstances. But he nevertheless did an inadequate job, which proved to be quite misleading.

As Augustine was quick to admit when we talked with him, the Association surveyed some 250 retail establishments—as opposed to places of public accommodation, the point at issue—and found that 5-8 per cent of them discriminated in service to Negroes.

What makes the percentage unreliable is not only that the establishments surveyed included such businesses as heating contractors, which have never been known to discriminate on the basis of race anyhow and were thus beside the point. Also involved was the fact that all retail establishments included in the survey were not even called, much less personally checked.

As Augustine told us candidly, "We just called the places where we knew there was some question."

Clearly, the inclusion of businesses with little, if any, relation to public accommodations as they are normally thought of, means that the percentage of businesses which do discriminate turns out to be exceedingly small in overall terms. And the fact that all of these businesses were not even called in any event means that the 5-8 per cent discrimination figure is rendered even less reliable as an indicator of the degree of discrimination in Chapel Hill's public accommodations.

We therefore took our own survey. It too turned out to be inadequate, due chiefly to the difficulty in defining a place of public accommodation and lack of manpower to check all such places. But at least it gave a more accurate picture of discrimination in Chapel Hill's public accommodations.

We selected eight types of retail facilities listed in the Yellow Pages of the town's phone book—facilities which would seem to fall under the title of public accommodation.

In telephone interviews with managers and employees, we discovered that 25% of 116 such places practiced some form of discrimination in service to Negroes.

Examples:
—32% of the local restaurants discriminate in some way, ranging from stand-up or back-door service to Negroes to complete refusal to serve Negroes.
—Five of nine establishments listed as serving beer and ale do not have equal service. That's 55% discrimination.

—Three of five motels do not accept Negro lodgers. The other two are predominantly Negro, but do have some white patronage.

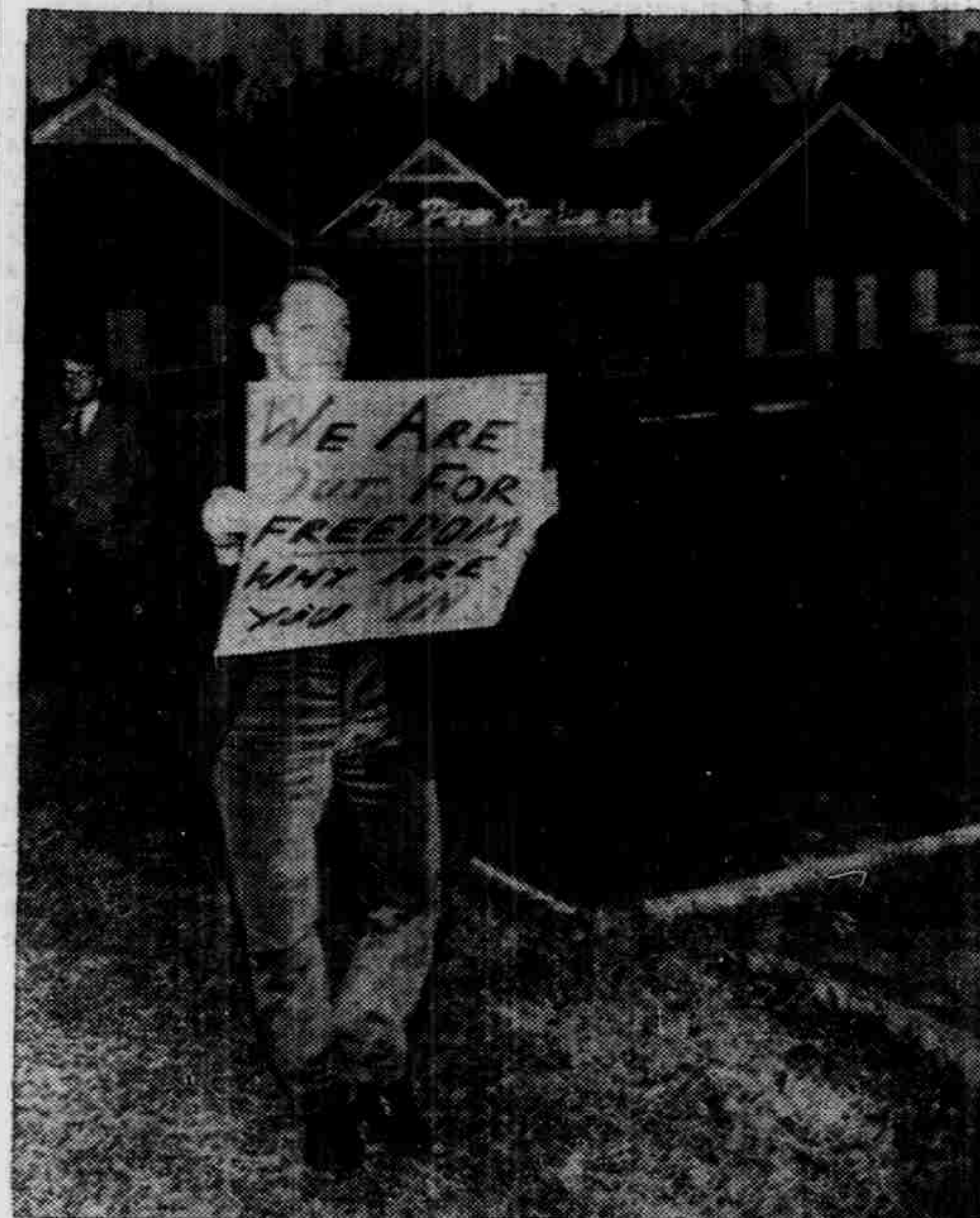
—Of 3 ice-cream businesses, one (Brady's Frozen Custard Drive-In) serves Negroes only at the back window. The other two apparently provide equal service.

There were some bright spots in the survey, such as the fact that only two of the 37 service stations have segregated rest-rooms. There also were some flagrant holes in our survey, such as the inclusion of totally-segregated Watts' Motel and Restaurant, which technically are outside of the town limits. But the holes were honest errors and we readily admit them.

The important fact is that we at least made an effort to find out the extent of discrimination in public accommodations, and our findings are far more revealing than those of the Merchants Association.

Our findings clearly indicate that racial discrimination in Chapel Hill is far more widespread than many good people realize, especially when you take into account the stubbornly woeful state of housing and employment opportunities.

This is why we have supported, and will continue to support, racial protests in Chapel Hill. Despite what you hear to the contrary, racial discrimination here is far from being a straw man.



THE ATO's last night became the second Greek organization within the week to be picketed at The Pines Restaurant. Approximately 15-20 picketers representing the Wesley Foundation, Newman Club and St. Anthony Hall Fraternity marched outside The Pines around 6 p.m., while the ATO's were holding an old and new officers banquet inside. Reservations for the dinner were made after a boycott of segregated establishments was called by SG President Mike Lawler and the Student Legislature. The fraternity said in a statement that they felt Lawler, "has improperly used his position to express his personal beliefs and perhaps the beliefs of several of his friends." The fraternity also called for a student referendum on the boycott.—Photo by Jim Wallace.

DTH Salaries Slashed By Budget Committee

UP Hears Long Speak Monday

The Budget Committee of student government has cut \$4,263.50 from the requested DTH budget for next year.

Salaries were cut and a request to increase the number of copies delivered to Victory Village and Glen Lennox residents was cut in half.

Art Pearce, DTH business manager, asked for a total budget of \$71,218, an increase of \$6,569 over this year.

Pearce asked for an additional \$4,600 to increase the number of copies printed daily by 1,000 and to circulate about one-half of these door-to-door in Victory Village and Glen Lennox.

The committee cut his request to an increase of 500 copies and eliminated the idea of door-to-door delivery. In its place, some of the money is designated for setting up more mail-boxes in these two areas. There are now two boxes in Victory Village and one in Glen Lennox.

There are presently 8,500 copies printed daily. Of these 7,950 are circulated to students and faculty. The remainder go to...

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Straley: Boycott Mistake

By JEFFREY DICK

An instructor at the "Freedom School," set up by civil rights leaders to serve members boycotting Lincoln High School, said today he thought the boycott was a mistake.

In a letter to the DTH, Dr. Joseph Straley said "In my opinion, the boycott is a mistake. I hope that the students will return voluntarily to their classes and that the authorities will accept them upon their return."

Straley's letter will be published in full in the next few days.

In citing his reasons for participating in teaching students at the makeshift school, Straley said he hoped to help the students keep up with their work so they would not be at a loss when they returned to school.

J. V. Henry, spokesman for the Chapel Hill Freedom Committee, said he was certain Straley was in sympathy with the aims of the boycott but not in favor of the truancy advocated by the supporters of the boycott.

A group of parents initiating the boycott meet tonight to reconsider their actions.

Henry added that the Chapel Hill Freedom Committee did not institute the boycott but was in support of it.

The boycott started Friday when 55 students walked out of classes at Lincoln High School in protest of racial discrimination. Since that time, 30 have returned to the school. The remainder have been attending the "Freedom School."

One student, head of the Student Coordinating Committee of Lincoln High, which initiated the move, has been expelled by the school. Others face possible action, pending the outcome of the next meeting of the Chapel Hill School Board on Monday. Another student who has participated in the boycott was expelled for an unstated reason and is scheduled to appear before authorities today.

INTERVIEWS

The Elections Board of Student Government will be holding interviews today from 3-4:45 p.m. in the Woodhouse Room of G.M.

Arthur Hays, chairman, announced yesterday that approximately 10 positions are open. The Elections Board is responsible for the supervision of All-Campus elections, including the arrangements and ballot-counting.

Attorney General Supports Town Picketing Amendment

State Assistant Attorney General Ralph Moody has advised Chapel Hill Town officials that he thinks the pending ordinance amendment to limit the hours of picketing here is constitutional.

The opinion has been sent to Town Attorney J. Q. LeGrand and will be presented to the Board of Aldermen at its regular meeting next Monday night.

Mr. Moody described the amendment as the "fairest and most equitable proposal we have found in a long time."

The amendment would limit picketing in Chapel Hill to the hours between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. It was passed on a 4-3 vote by the Aldermen at their meeting last week, but will have to be approved again since it failed to get a two thirds majority on first reading.

A member of the Board of Aldermen, Mrs. Adelaide Walters, raised the question as to the amendment's constitution-

ality. The amendment also has been protested by a group of citizens who have retained attorney Barry Winston.

Shortly after its initial passage, the amendment was tested by a dozen pickets at Town Hall. The test was impossible to develop, however, after Town officials discovered that the amendment was not yet law.

In the interim, the Attorney General's office and the Institute of Government were asked for legal opinions. The Institute of Government has not yet presented its report.

"I could see nothing wrong with it," Mr. Moody said yesterday. "It is a neutral ordinance for all people and not aimed at any one person, race or color."

"In my opinion, it does not deprive the people of their rights in the First and Fourteenth Amendments."

Mr. Moody said his opinion

ruled on the whole ordinance, and not just last week's amendment.

The original picketing ordinance, passed in 1960, is regulatory, limiting the number of pickets to a block, the distance between pickets, and restricting size of signs.

In addition to the requests for legal opinions, the Town asked the Human Relations Committee to consider the amendment.

Earlier this week, Mrs. George Taylor, chairman of the Human Relations Committee, and representatives of a group opposing the amendment, discussed a possible compromise.

Mrs. Taylor said she thought the opponents would "voluntarily agree" to an amendment with a deadline later than 7 p.m.

Mrs. Taylor was quoted by a daily newspaper as saying the constitutionality of the amendment was "not terribly pertinent" (Continued on Page Three)

'All Groups Needed In CPU'—Spearman

A group of politically interested students has banded together in an attempt to restore the Carolina Political Union.

Bob Spearman, vice-president of the student body, is leading the movement.

"I am very encouraged at the turnout at our first meeting," he said. "I hope that we can get a fair representation of all political groups within the Union in order that discussion will be valuable to all."

A reorganization meeting was held Tuesday in Graham Memorial and a pilot committee to study by-laws of the Union was set up. It was agreed that the Union would not vote or take any official stand on the subjects they discussed.

The by-laws committee will present a constitution to the group at the next meeting.

Joel Fleishman, legal adviser to Governor Sanford and former chairman of the CPU, addressed the group. He discussed the reasons for the decline of the original CPU, citing the McCarthy era as the main cause.

The Union, founded in 1936 by political science students of Dr. E. J. Woodhouse, was discontinued in 1954.

It consisted of a limited membership, which met weekly to discuss major political and social questions and hear distinguished speakers.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Earl Browder and the Grand Dragon

of the Ku Klux Klan were a few of the speakers secured by the Union.

"I urge all persons interested in this to contact me," Spearman said. "We are interested in having persons of all political views in this organization."

Those attending the meeting included Gerry Hancock, Chuck Neely, Mike Chanin, Phil Badour, Brick Ottinger, Neal Jackson, Don Curtis, Fred Seely, John Ulfelder, Don Carson, Lane Brown, Nick Nicholson, Warren Ogden, Harold Berry and Bob Spearman.

Quarterly Needs Poetry Editor

The Carolina Quarterly is in need of a poetry editor to handle verse for its Spring and summer issues. According to Editor Louis Bourne, the job is "probably the most difficult on the magazine, due to the diversity of styles in modern poetry and the necessity for being conversant with a number of contemporary poets."

"There is a \$25 salary for each issue, but all interested parties better have butterfly souls to start with since the task is greater than the financial reward. We will probably appoint two poetry editors to offset each other's subjective cravings." Applicants are requested to drop by the Quarterly office 3-5 p.m. Wednesday or call the editor nightly at 942-3382.

Preyer Holds Breakfast At New Hope

By HUGH STEVENS

Gubernatorial hopeful L. Richardson Preyer told a group of about 300 Orange County residents yesterday that "there must be a new hope in education and agriculture in North Carolina."

The Greensboro former judge spoke, appropriately, at Camp

New Hope near Hillsboro, where he greeted his supporters at an early-morning breakfast.

He noted the recent growth of UNC, but reminded his audience that "growth for growth's sake is not necessarily a virtue."

"The University," he said, "has a certain quality which I

hope it will not lose by growing too large, too fast."

Preyer said this "spirit of the University" leads the state, and a flood of students could cause the spirit to cease. He said the answer to this problem could lie in the proposed system of community colleges, which would

take a burden off the University itself.

"There is another problem, too," he said. "Figures show that 81 per cent of our students never go to college, and only 6 per cent graduate from college."

"If our high schools don't serve the needs of this large group, then our school system is not flexible enough. We need to prepare those who don't go to college for a vocation."

Preyer said that our school drop-out rate is currently decreasing, but that the supply of unskilled jobs is also dropping.

"We need to add another dimension to education in the form of vocational training," Preyer said. "At the same time, though, we must not neglect to teach our boys and girls about the nature of man and the universe and provide them with the governing principles which they will need."

Judge Preyer also advocated increased intra-state cooperation to prevent the flow of food dollars from North Carolina.

"There is an annual deficit of one billion dollars between the amount North Carolinians spend for food and the amount earned by our farmers," he noted. "Many of our stores which sell produce from other states sit in the midst of unused fields."

Preyer spent approximately 2 hours chatting with voters, including long-time Orange County legislator John Umstead. Umstead made one of his rare appearances on behalf of a candidate.



Former Federal Judge and presently gubernatorial candidate Richardson Preyer speaks to the crowd of approximately 300 at Camp New Hope yesterday morning. Preyer made the Orange County stop from 8-9:30. (Photo by Jim Wallace)



The politician's hand gets sore after awhile, but he can still manage a smile. Here Richardson Preyer greets a supporter at Camp New Hope yesterday morning. (Photo by Jim Wallace)