

Great gray way

Today will be cloudy, gradually clearing by tonight. The high will be in the mid-to-upper 50s and the low will be around 30. There is a 20 percent chance of rain.

The Daily Tar Heel

Serving the students and the University community since 1893

© The Daily Tar Heel, 1980

Petitions

Petitions for Justice Department investigation of the Greensboro shootings must be deposited in the orange box at the DTH classified ad table by 11 a.m. today. Petitions also available there for all who wish to sign.

Volume 88, Issue 686

Friday, November 21, 1980 Chapel Hill, North Carolina

News/Opinion/Arts 923-0245
Business/Advertising 923-1183



More than 800 people gathered in the Pit for Thursday's Rally for Justice to protest the killings in Greensboro. From the Pit, the protesters marched over to South Building. Above (left to right)—Mark Canady, BSM chairperson; Richard Rosen, a law instructor; Libby Hubbard of Greensboro; Alex Charns, a law student; and Bob Saunders, student body president, lead the marchers. At left, Bob Saunders speaks to protesters crowded around the steps of South Building. Staff photos by Will Owens.

'Rally for Justice' draws 800 people

By WILLIAM PESCHEL
Staff Writer

A "Rally for Justice" Thursday afternoon drew more than 800 people to South Building to hear speeches on racism the Greensboro murder trial verdict.

The crowd marched from the Pit, to the south side of South Building. There, Student Body President Bob Saunders said the crowd was not just protesting the verdict in the Greensboro trial, but the rising tide of racist groups.

"We favor a special independent prosecutor to investigate the trial and the possible involvement of local, state and federal officials (in the shootings)," he said.

"As students, we are all shocked and saddened at the outcome (of the trial). We declare a dedication to the elimination of racism in society."

The rally was sponsored by the Black Student Movement, Student Government and The Daily Tar Heel.

Black Student Movement Chairperson Mark Canady said, "It has been 16 years since (the Civil Rights Act) was passed, and people have asked me, how far have we really come? When I see in Atlanta 17 children missing for no reason other than because they are black, I say, not very far. When I see a Nazi leader saying they want to make North and South Carolina racist states, I say, not very far."

Richard Rosen, a law instructor, said the Klansmen and Nazis were not "a bunch of crazies going off half-cocked; they had help. The person in the lead car, showing them the way, was an informer for the Greensboro police and the FBI." Rosen also said that the verdict "means that we can be murdered (also) unless we do something about it."

He told the crowd they should fight

the Klan but not try to get revenge on them. "Vengeance is a nice feeling, but it does not change the system, the racism and the exploitation."

"It is your job, when the Klan stages a march, to get the other citizens in your town to demonstrate against them. Harold Covington is not a joke; they are dangerous to all of us," Rosen said.

"It is not the job of people in New Jersey or New York to change things here, it is the people of North Carolina," he said as the crowd applauded. "The people of this state are decent, God-fearing people, and it is up to us to get rid of the cancer that is growing. It is up to us to decide if they will triumph or if we will."

Law Professor Charles E. Daye said that the rally affirmed "that the First

See RALLY on page 3

Employment policy decision postponed

By TIM PRESTON
Staff Writer

The University of North Carolina Board of Governors' Committee on Personnel and Tenure recently postponed a final decision on the uniform employment policy for non-faculty employees exempt from the State Personnel Act.

The committee wanted to discuss with representatives of the 16 campuses the controversial leave policy in the employment policies draft.

Since 1974, a consensus has not been reached on the campuses on a policy for EPA employees. They include professional librarians, research associates and some student affairs administrators.

"The vacation policy is the most difficult situation," said Susan H. Ehringhaus, assistant for legal affairs to the chancellor. "The annual leave provisions inhibit our ability to recruit professionals competitively."

"If institutions have legitimate reasons for doing things differently, they should be left to do things differently," she said.

Though UNC's libraries rank 24th in size holdings among the Association of Research Libraries, Ehringhaus said it was eighth from the bottom in median salaries among the 97 research libraries comprising the ARL.

Under the draft, employees with less than two years experience could earn up to 10 work days of leave in one year. As experience

increased, so would the work leave days. The maximum annual leave, which would apply to employees with 20 years or more experience, would be 24 work days.

The policy would affect 550 persons on campus and about 1,500-2,000 systemwide. Chancellors, with the approval of their boards of trustees, could make exceptions to the policy if the employee's previous professional experience or other circumstances warranted more leave time.

Librarians on all UNC campuses except UNC-Chapel Hill and N.C. State University, are given faculty status, Samuel Hitt, director of the Health Sciences Library, said.

"The business of recruiting would be impossible with only 10 days vacation," Hitt said.



Susan Ehringhaus

Acid rain levels startle scientists

By KATHERINE LONG
Staff Writer

Although monitoring stations in North Carolina have picked up signs of acid rain, researchers said they were unsure of its effect on plant or human life in the state.

Monitoring for acid rain in North Carolina began about two years ago. When the findings were compiled and released, scientists were surprised at the high acidity of the rain.

"We didn't anticipate North Carolina's air was as contaminated as it is," said Ellis Cowling, associate dean for research at the School of Forest Resources at North Carolina

See ACID on page 2

Racial harmony still an unfulfilled goal at UNC

By PAM KELLEY
Staff Writer

• Last of five parts.

At first there will be loud cries from the protagonists and antagonists who will advance their positions, but after the novelty wears off, everything will work harmoniously.

Romulus Murphy, one of UNC's first black students made that prediction about the integration of the University when he enrolled in the UNC Medical School in 1954. Though 26 years have passed, his optimistic prophecy remains unfulfilled.

An analysis

The evidence of the problems that plague black/white relations at Carolina is not blatant. No one can point to University policies that are patently discriminatory or campus organizations that operate under written rules that exclude a certain race from participating. If those were the problems with race relations, they'd be easy to remedy.

The problems instead are more nebulous. They deal with attitudes and stereotypes that control the way black and white students feel about and act toward each other.

Some of these attitudes were documented by the results of a survey published in the DTH Thursday.

They showed, for instance, that black and white students' perceptions of the University's role in desegregating the campus are at odds. According to the results, which are accurate to within five percentage points, 74.6 percent of blacks enrolled at UNC think the school should be doing more to promote integration. Only 31.9 percent of white students think more needs to be done to integrate the campus. Of 257 white students interviewed, 87 said current desegregation progress was sufficient.

It may not matter as much whether the University is doing enough to help integrate the campus as it does that many blacks and whites perceive race relations on campus differently. Former Black Student Movement Chairperson Allen Johnson explained that the varying attitudes exist because whites now view gains blacks have made as large enough to make them equal with whites, and so they don't understand why blacks keep asking for more. He said blacks felt quite differently. "The thing is," Johnson said, "we haven't gotten anything."

The resentment, misunderstanding and fear between blacks and whites manifest themselves in subtle ways. The majority of blacks live in three dorms on South Campus, for instance. BSM Chairperson Mark Canady blames that phenomenon on the small percentage of blacks that attend UNC. Because of their small numbers, black students choose to live with fellow black students



Black/White
relations
into the '80s

for a sense of security, he said.

Other voluntary segregation can be seen in campus organizations. The Greek system is almost totally segregated, and results of the DTH's survey show that the majority of blacks and whites belong neither to an integrated campus organization nor to an integrated organization off campus.

While it's true that other universities in the nation suffer from similar race relation problems and that UNC's race problems pale in severity to recent racial violence and tension resurging in America, that knowledge is still little comfort to those students and administrators who have spent their time attempting to improve relations here.

But Richard Cramer, a sociology professor who has taught race relations courses, said recently that it may be impossible to successfully fight voluntary segregation on campus until larger, more important racial inequalities are addressed. "Equality for blacks hasn't been achieved yet," he said. "The typical black isn't as likely to be as well off as the typical white."

It is partly because the two races are unequal economically and politically that they are still segregated socially, he said. "The current ideal is not so much integration at a social level; it is a fair share of decision-making power, a fair share of resources. Social integration would make people

feel more comfortable, but the fastest way to get things done isn't to sit around and make friends, but to make waves."

Cramer said instead of making white friends, blacks could more successfully compete with whites by "accentuating group values and group resources, identifying strengths and building on those to become competitive with the dominant group."

In many ways, blacks on campus do just that by participating in their own cultural activities, belonging to their own fraternities and sororities and publishing their own newspaper.

Cramer said social interaction was the last stage before blacks and whites truly become equals. "I think that's still somewhat down the line," he said.

Perhaps the University can best help the process along by continuing to actively recruit black students. If the percentage of blacks at UNC continues to increase, blacks most likely will become integrated into University life simply by their sheer numbers.

"The situation would ideally be that blacks and whites could be individuals and not have to accept the burdens of either of their groups," Cramer said. That's the same situation Romulus Murphy dreamed of 24 years ago—everyone living harmoniously. The novelty hasn't worn off yet, Mr. Murphy.