

# The Daily Tar Heel

90th year of editorial freedom

JOHN DRESCHER, Editor

ANN PETERS, Managing Editor

KERRY DEROCCHI, Associate Editor  
RACHEL PERRY, University Editor  
ALAN CHAPPLE, City Editor  
JIM WRINN, State and National Editor  
LINDA ROBERTSON, Sports Editor  
AL STEELE, Photography Editor

KEN MINGIS, Associate Editor  
ELAINE MCCLATCHEY, Projects Editor  
LYNN PEITHMAN, News Editor  
SUSAN HUDSON, Features Editor  
NISSAN RITTER, Arts Editor  
TERESA CURRY, Spotlight Editor

## First impressions

Every year, black freshmen arrive at UNC a day early for Pre-Orientation, a program which introduces them to life as a black student at Carolina. The next day the rest of the freshmen move in for Orientation, a program which introduces all students to life at Carolina.

While both Orientation and Pre-Orientation serve important purposes, problems have cropped up because of the separation of the programs. This year, the Orientation Commission plans to end the separation through more diverse programming during Orientation Week. These efforts should narrow the gap between the two programs.

In the past, black freshmen often showed little interest in meeting with their Orientation Counselors since they already had Pre-Orientation Counselors. These problems were not intentional but they added to the feelings of segregation already prevalent on campus.

The Commission's goal this year is to provide a more diverse program during Orientation week so that a variety of culture is represented. More diverse programming should eventually lead to more cooperation between the two programs. More cooperation would occur if Pre-Orientation activities occurred during Orientation Week instead of the day before. This way all students, not just black students, would be made more aware of black culture at the University.

The programs of Pre-Orientation, such as workshops about the minority advising program, should not change. Those programs were designed primarily for black students.

But other programs such as a lecture by an upper class black student, a dinner with black members of the faculty and the Black Student Movement's culture program with the Opeyo dancers, the Ebony Readers and the BSM gospel choir would be beneficial to all students, black or white. By making Pre-Orientation occur before the rest of the freshmen arrive, these programs have not been available. Often the initial separation of blacks and whites fosters feelings of segregation that too often remain for four years. By ending this separation, black and white freshmen can learn together about UNC without taking away from the support Pre-Orientation provides for the black student.

## JT

"In my mind I'm going to Carolina.  
Can't you see the sun shine?  
Can't you just feel the moon shine?  
Ain't it just like a friend of mine  
to hit me from behind?"

Yes, I'm going to Carolina in my mind."

—From "Carolina In My Mind," by James Taylor, 1968

James Taylor comes home tonight. When his concert starts at 8 p.m., students who have grown up with those familiar lines will have a rare opportunity to see the performer who put Chapel Hill on the musical map. Although Chapel Hill is his hometown, it's been a decade since Taylor last played here.

Taylor was not born in Chapel Hill; he is originally from Boston. But he grew up here, and that is why Chapel Hill has adopted him as one of its own. There is often a feeling in his songs that James Taylor has captured the spirit of UNC and this town.

Perhaps the song that best expresses that spirit is "Carolina In My Mind." Since its release 14 years ago, the song has become almost synonymous with UNC. Freshmen, new to the ways of Carolina and Chapel Hill, are welcomed to the song at a slideshow during orientation. Soon they, like other students, know the familiar lines by heart and cannot hear the song without thinking of Carolina.

As expected, excitement about tonight's concert built from the start. Word spread that tickets would sell out quickly. When they went on sale two weeks ago, some students had already been in line overnight — an honor usually restricted to basketball and football games. Numerous classified ads requesting tickets have been placed in this paper in the last week; tickets are selling for up to \$25.

Chapel Hill's love affair with James Taylor is nothing new. Last year, the Chapel Thrill concert committee tried every way imaginable to sign him for an outdoor concert. His father, a professor of medicine at UNC, even was asked to help. But Taylor could not make it.

Thus, tonight's concert is all the more special. Taylor will play to an audience in Carmichael Auditorium that has long awaited a chance to see him back in Chapel Hill.

Welcome home, JT.

## The Daily Tar Heel

Editorial Assistants: Michelle Christenbury, Beverly Shepard, Jon Talcott

Assistant Managing Editors: Lynn Earley, Karen Haywood, Ann Murphy

News Desk: Ted Avery, Joseph Berryhill, Paul Boyd, Stacia Clawson, Alison Davis, Lisa Evans, Evelyn Faison, Donna Fultz, Ivy Hilliard, Dan Hart, Melissa Moore, Michele Pelkey, Laura Seifert, Jan Sharpe, Marie Hayward, Jule Hubbard, Renae Lyas, Clare Lynnman, Lin Rollins, Dale McKeel, Mary McKeel, Lisa Reynolds, Lynsley Rollins, Tracey Thomps. Martha Quillin, assistant news editor.

News: Cheryl Anderson, Greg Batten, Scott Bolejack, Sherri Boles, Laurie Bradsher, John Conway, Cindy Cranford, Alison Davis, Tamara Davis, David Deese, Pam Duncan, Amy Edwards, Dean Foust, Jeff Hiday, Peter Judge, Dean Lowman, Elizabeth Lucas, Kyle Marshall, David McHugh, Alexandra McMillan, Melissa Moore, Robert Montgomery, Sonja Payton, Nancy Rucker, Mike O'Reilly, Suzette Roach, Laura Seifert, Ken Siman, Kelly Simmons, Mark Stinneford, Stephen Stock, Anna Tate, Lynne Thompson, Ginger Trull, Sonya Weakley, Chip Wilson, Wendell Wood, Kim Wood. Katherine Long, assistant state and national editor.

Sports: Jackie Blackburn and Scott Price, assistant sports editors. Kim Adams, Tom Berry, R.L. Bynum, Stephanie Graham, Morris Haywood, Adam Kandell, Sharon Kester, Draggan Mihailovich, Lee Sullivan, and Tracy Young.

Features: Jill Anderson, Ramona Brown, Shelley Block, Lorrie Douglas, Cindy Haga, Lisbeth Levine, Mitzi Morris, Tina Rudolf, David Rome, Vince Steele, Debbie Sykes, Rosemary Wagner, Randy Walker, Clinton Weaver, Susan Wheelon. Jane Calloway, assistant Spotlight editor.

Arts: Jeff Grove and Marc Routh assistant arts editors; Dennis Goss, Vick Griffin, Julian Karchmer, Ed Leitch, Christine Manuel, Dawn McDonald, Tim Mooney, Tom Moore, Karen Rosen, Guha Shankar and Jan Williams.

Graphic Arts: Matt Cooper, Pam Corbett, Nick Demos, Andy Fullwood, Danny Harrell, Dane Huffman, Sam Mitchell, Janice Murphy, Vince Steele and Tom Westarp, artists; Suzanne Convarsano, Jay Hyman, Faith Quintavell and Scott Sharpe photographers.

Business: Rejeanne V. Caron, business manager; Linda A. Cooper, secretary/receptionist; Lisa Morrell and Anne Sink, bookkeepers; Dawn Welch, circulation/distribution manager; Julie Jones and Angie Wolfe, classifieds.

Advertising: Paula Brewer, advertising manager; Mike Tabor, advertising coordinator; Harry Hayes, Keith Lee, Terry Lee, Jeff McElhane, Karen Newell, Deana Setzer, Betsy Swartzbaugh and Anneli Zeck, ad representatives.

Composition: Frank Porter Graham Composition Division, UNC-CH Printing Department.

Printing: Hinton Press, Inc., of Mebane.

# Haley: history key to future

By KERRY DEROCCHI

For a young Alex Haley, the warm summer evenings in Henning, Tenn., were a time spent waiting to hear the whistle of trains as they passed through the center of the small town.

Then, as if on cue, he would watch his five great aunts and grandmother file on to the family's front porch; his grandmother always taking the white wicker chair. After the six women had synchro-

nized their rocking, each would reach into her pocket, pull out a pinch of snuff and load her lower lip.

Each night, the boy would listen to the old women as they wondered again at how long it had been since they had last seen each other. The stories — the remember whens — would begin. The six spoke of their father, Tom the blacksmith, a slave in Alamanace County. They spoke of their mother Irene. They spoke of Chickn George, her father and his mother Kizzie.

And finally, they would speak of Kizzie's father. The African, they called him. They said his name was Kunta. Kunta Kinte.



Alex Haley

... nized their rocking, each would reach into her pocket, pull out a pinch of snuff and load her lower lip.

Each night, the boy would listen to the old women as they wondered again at how long it had been since they had last seen each other. The stories — the remember whens — would begin. The six spoke of their father, Tom the blacksmith, a slave in Alamanace County. They spoke of their mother Irene. They spoke of Chickn George, her father and his mother Kizzie.

And finally, they would speak of Kizzie's father. The African, they called him. They said his name was Kunta. Kunta Kinte.

About six years have passed since Haley first told the story of Kunta Kinte to millions of readers and television viewers. His story, *Roots*, has won 271 awards including a Pulitzer Prize and the National Book Award.

Today, Haley travels nationwide speaking to audiences of his experiences in writing his family's history. At UNC last week, he casually mentioned a schedule filled with various flights to Indianapolis, Los Angeles and Washington, D.C. On Saturday he would meet with his barber for one hour. On Monday he would meet with the U.S. House of Representatives.

But through the success and fame Haley maintains he is never far from the summer nights in Henning when he first was told his family's background. He speaks fondly of his grandparents; their stories and memories.

"I think now it is fairly evident that after everything else, (*Roots*) was the story of the generations of a family," Haley said. "And everybody in this auditorium and everyone out in this auditorium can relate to that. Everyone belongs to someone."

"The impression was that history previously was preserved for the blue bloods, the royalty. I think when *Roots* came out it sort of triggered lots and lots of people

that they had something too. The hard truth was that serfs, peasants or slaves or dependents had just as much lineage as the prince had."

It is this average American that Haley said his cross-country tours have kept him close to. Often he would visit the concrete-enclosed inner cities as if to prove he was not afraid of going back to face the poverty and despair.

people from each other. "I sometimes feel like deploring all the time and energy spent separating everything, forgetting how alike we are as human beings," Haley said. "We tend to draw away, we have less and less time for those who made it possible for us to be whoever we are and wherever we are."

"It disturbs me the number of people that use the expression, I'm nobody. That really bothers me, to hear somebody, and I mean lots of people, say that. Now what they're meaning is that they have not managed to acquire much of the world's goods or its prestige or its this, that or the other."

"I'm not talking about black people. I'm talking about white people. Many white people use exactly the same expression, I'm nobody."

"And yes you are somebody."

As a writer, Alex Haley has traced his family's history from the torn relatives of Kunta Kinte in The Gambia, West Africa to the joyed family of Chickn George free in Tennessee. He brought to public those stories spoken reminiscently on his

## IN QUOTES

"It doesn't take a lot of reflection to remember; it seems pretty close ago, that I was sitting in a room, pecking away at a typewriter and praying to God somebody would read what I wrote," Haley said shaking his head. "It's a very touching thing to go into a community where people are deprived and have so little and get so many troubles, see them light up when you come and see them grateful that you came."

"I always feel queasy when these people say something like 'we would never have thought you would have come here.' I would always say, (in return), 'you're here.' And I mean that, I really mean that."

Haley speaks of difficult situations facing black Americans everyday. He speaks of the alarming prison statistics which show a high percentage of black inmates. For an example, he points to one prison in Illinois. The percentage of blacks in Illinois is about 15 percent while the percentage of blacks in the maximum security prison is 86.

"Now that, that is horrible," Haley said. "See when you look at that you are very, very graphically, very, very emphatically looking at a social system in process. It isn't that that many people are that venal. It's just that that many little kids grow up in those cities, and inner cities and what they meet from the age of infancy forward on the whole tends to put 86 percent of them in that particular place instead of in a university or in businesses or in the towers, or in the wherever wherever."

"I think that maybe whatever is the situation with black people and with minorities in general is probably the best barometer of the true morality of this country. I'm not saying this begging the cause of black people at all. I'm just trying to talk as an observer of society, of all of us, human beings."

It is to both whites and blacks that Haley speaks of the fast-paced society and the individualism that has isolated



Alex Haley speaking in Chapel Hill (above).  
...Haley signs autographs (below).



## Letters to the editor

# Former speaker criticizes headline

To the editor:

In reference to the article, "CGC Passes Political Funding," (*DTH*, Feb. 26), we'd like to express our dissatisfaction with the headline and the haphazard placement of paragraphs.

The headline was misleading; the Campus Governing Council did not pass a bill that funded any political group. Instead, the bill that was passed simply deleted the clause that denied political and religious groups funding, under all circumstances. The reasoning behind this action was based on the vagueness of the existing clause and on the Supreme Court case involving the University of Missouri and its denial of

facilities for religious meetings. As Jeff Carnes read that evening, the decision implies that religious groups could not be denied consideration in the allocation of student fees.

In addition to the more confusing than clarifying headline, the story skipped back and forth between two entirely different issues. The conclusion to the second paragraph was paragraph seven!

On behalf of the past CGC members, we'd like to express our sincere gratitude to Jonathan Smylie, *DTH* reporter for the past CGC session, for his knowledgeable presentations of the issues. We hope that the *DTH* will continue to

responsibly report the activities of the CGC.

El Chino Martin  
past CGC Speaker, District 15  
Ellen Goldberg  
past CGC representative, District 10

## Financial Aid

To the editor:

We would like to expand on Thursday's *DTH* article on financial aid cuts by adding a few facts. On Feb. 8, 1982, President Ronald Reagan proposed severe budget cuts in student financial aid as part of his 1983-1984 budget. He also proposed the elimination of graduate

and professional students from the Guaranteed Student Loan program as of May 1, 1982. This loan program is currently the largest source of loan money available to law students in the United States and is used by a large number of other graduate students as well.

The president's proposal would shift all graduate and professional students to the Auxiliary Loan/PLUS program. The auxiliary loan program terms include interest rates set at 14 percent, payable while the student is enrolled in school. This places a severe hardship on the student who will be unlikely to have sufficient income to meet substantial interest payments while at school.

Finally, the College Foundation, Inc., who would administer such loans in North Carolina, are not prepared to administer the auxiliary loan program at present, and have said that it is unlikely they will be able to process such loans before May 1983.

The GSL program was trimmed last year and a system on need-analysis established. The independent student who makes more than \$30,000 or the dependent student whose parents make more than \$30,000 per year must show need to receive a GSL. Thus, abuses which may have occurred in the past are unlikely to occur in the future.

The GSL program is an essential source of loan money for many students. Most students who are receiving loans have already made tremendous sacrifices to stay in school and face high loan payments when they leave school. To cut off such funds to students who are in the middle of graduate school is unjust. To cut off all graduate student loans regardless of need or willingness and ability to repay is inequitable and shortsighted. One of America's best resources is the educated citizen.

Leslie Carter  
and two other  
second year law students

