

Take your chances

Partly cloudy today and Saturday with a 30 percent chance of rain. Highs today in the mid 70s with lows dropping into the upper 50s.

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Documents link UNC president with FBI

By ALEX CHARNS

Special to the DTH
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According to recently released FBI files, University of North Carolina President William C. Friday was listed as a secret bureau "special correspondent" in 1970. At that same time, J. Edgar Hoover's agents and informants were involved in surveillance and infiltration of campus political organizations, including that placement of an undercover agent within the Black Student Movement.

Seven hundred pages of FBI files obtained under the Freedom of Information Act reveal for the first time the extent of the agency's investigations of anti-war and Civil Rights groups at UNC during the late 1960s and early 1970s.

The files further show that the bureau's contacts on the campus were pervasive. Undercover agents and paid student informants monitored meetings and infiltrated campus political groups. Friday is mentioned in one memo as being on the bureau's secret "Special Correspondents" list — though no one agrees what that means.

Major C.E. Mauer, UNC's chief security officer, was a campus policeman during this time. He said recently that "one FBI (undercover agent) was right in the middle of the BSM... There was probably more than one undercover agent" among other student groups, as well as "some student informants."

And then-security chief Arthur Beaumont said that "the FBI always had paid informants (on campus) — they had the money." FBI agents "would come ask ... about certain people," he said, and "whenever there was a gathering you would see one of them (FBI agents) standing on

the edge of the crowd."

Fully half of the 700 pages of files released this summer dealt with the BSM. The investigation had begun on April 4, 1968 — the day the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated in Memphis, Tenn. The FBI's Charlotte office asked FBI director Hoover for permission to investigate the BSM to see "whether it has a propensity for violence or otherwise constitutes a security risk." Hoover approved, but urged using only "established sources" at UNC to "preclude embarrassment to the bureau."

"If I'm on the list I did not know it ... I can assure you it did not involve me in any way. I'm just not one of their sources if that is what is implied."

— UNC President William C. Friday

By the end of the year, however, Hoover changed his tone, chiding the Charlotte office for "insufficient aggressiveness and initiative" in the BSM probe.

A year later, FBI headquarters again urged vigilance against black student groups at Chapel Hill and elsewhere because of "increased campus disorders" posing a threat to "the nation's security."

"Note that this is to include all groups projecting demands of the black student, and not necessarily those who have been active in fomenting or committing acts of violence," the inquiry said.

As a result, the agents reported 12 black student groups in the state as possibly subject to control by

the Black Panther Party. Included was the BSM, even though one agent described its members as "primarily interested in completion of their education. There is no known activist or extremist influence present."

In 1971, Hoover wrote that the BSM did not meet the criteria for a subversive organization. But the bureau still collected information on each BSM chairperson and newspaper clippings about the group at least until 1974.

Because of the possibility of violence on the UNC campus in the late 1960s, campus security chief Beaumont said Friday was kept well-informed by the campus police about disturbances or agitation. "I told him (Friday) everything," Beaumont said. "(Which students) were talking revolution. Which students advocated overthrow. That this faculty member said so-and-so."

Beaumont added that to his knowledge, Friday had no direct dealings with the FBI. But according to the newly released files, Friday was on the bureau's "Special Correspondents List."

A June 8, 1970, memo identifies Friday as a member of the list and suggests that he be given the "bureau's position" on an article published in faculty newsletter which accused the bureau of attempting to subvert student antiwar lobbying in Washington. There's no statement that Friday gave information in return.

Indeed, it's unclear what this list was. FBI agents describe it as a list of important persons in the media and in law enforcement. Some scholars who watch the agency's operations concur that those on the list were "friends of the agency" who received regular mailings. Others say that the list is made up of cooperative persons in high positions who provided information unavailable through ordinary sources.

"If I am on the list, I did not know it," Friday

said in an interview. "(I) never heard of it before you walked in. I can assure you that it did not involve me in any way. I'm just not one of their sources, if that is what is implied."

But Friday said that he did have a long-term relationship with Rufus Powell, a now-retired FBI agent in Durham, to gain information about "inflammatory talk" and gatherings on the Duke campus which might relate to disturbances on the UNC campus.

"If I wanted to find out more, there was a way that I could get access to whatever was there (in the FBI's possession)," Friday said. "I did not do that but once," he said, referring to an instance 20 years ago when there was a specific charge against the University.

Friday said his interest was in "protecting young people ... Campuses shouldn't become battlegrounds." Friday added that the second—and last—call he had made to the FBI was one year ago, to check out a rumor that armed militants were on the UNC campus. "In 25 years the FBI never came in here with any espionage," he said.

After the interview, Friday checked with Powell and later said that he was the agent who had put Friday's name on the "Special Correspondents List" in the 1950s—without his knowledge or consent.

Powell, who retired from the bureau in 1965, refused to discuss his work for the FBI.

Friday said he could not recall mailings from the Bureau, or requests for information about a security clearance checks.

These "character checks" were made on persons applying for sensitive government jobs. "Ninety-five percent of what I do (with the FBI) is institutional identity work," he said. The bureau



William C. Friday

DTH/File Photo

See FRIDAY on page 3

A militant beginning

BSM pledges pursuit of campus equality

By STUART TONKINSON
Assistant University Editor

When a group of UNC students broke away from what they considered the inactive local NAACP chapter to form the Black Student Movement, some students, faculty and officials were worried about the militant and violent tone the group adopted.

Today's BSM fits more into the University mainstream as it plans its Coronation Ball, Black History Month and debates the nature of its choir. With about 500 dues-paying members it has become an institution at UNC. Yet it was only 15 years ago that the BSM pledged to "meet violence with violence" to achieve its goals. It was this attitude that made the BSM the subject of an FBI file — a file which eventually would reach 700 pages.

The BSM was born on Nov. 9, 1967, in what *The Daily Tar Heel* called a "coup d'etat." Pledging itself to "more militant actions to get in the mood of 1967," the BSM, at the time an arm of the Black Panthers, ousted the head of the NAACP chapter, forming its own group.

An observer said that that first meeting was "larger than any campus Negro gathering in years."

BSM Chairperson Preston Dobbins said that the BSM and NAACP would continue to coexist, but that the BSM would act outside the organizational structure of the NAACP. Instead of having club officers, the BSM elected a five-member central committee.

The BSM developed a group of goals designed to help black students become a part of the University community. These plans included proposals for:

- A full-credit black history course;
- Getting funding from the Student Legislature;
- Organizing campaigns for Student Legislature seats;
- Hiring more blacks for faculty positions.

The group staged a protest march on Feb. 16, 1968, protesting the killing of three S.C. college students. The next day they burned an effigy of S.C. Gov. Robert McNair. But the group attracted little attention from students — until the fatal shooting of Martin Luther King Jr.

"King's death is the end of an era, the era of peaceful, nonviolent reaction," Dobbins said. "People across this

country are going to meet violence with violence."

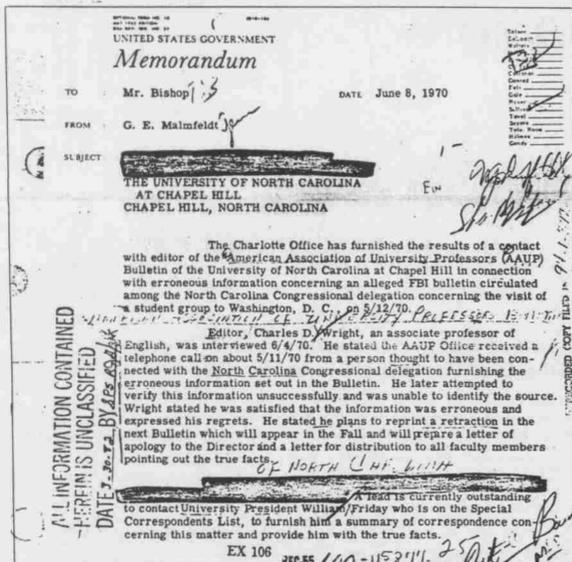
When the BSM asked black University employees to walk off their jobs to show respect for King, the *DTH* reported that 90 percent of the employees walked off.

Next fall, the BSM specified their demands in a proposal to UNC Chancellor Carlyle Sitterson. The proposals included:

- Eliminating the practice of using SAT scores and high school records in determining entrance;
- Adding curricula in African and Afro-American Studies;
- Getting fairer treatment for non-faculty black employees;
- Hiring a dean for black students.

These demands were discussed and supported by the American Association of University Professors. On Jan. 1, 1969, Sitterson wrote the BSM a reply which the *DTH* in a front-page editorial called "condescending and paternalistic ... a tragic error." Editorials supporting Sitterson's reply appeared in the *Greensboro Daily News*, the

See BSM on page 4



Bid day gives sororities new pledges

By LISA STEWART
Staff Writer

Formal Rush for UNC sororities ended Thursday night, marking the end of the first racially integrated Rush in the history of the Chapel Hill sororities.

"I've met so many new friends!" said Kathy Russell, a Pi Beta Phi pledge. Another pledge, Mary Kendall Ferguson, said, "I called my mother and she screamed for 10 seconds."

The Kappa Alpha Theta house received 25 new pledges in this year's Rush. "I'm ecstatic!" said Russell, a sorority pledge.

Pledges this year went through a Rush that was slightly different from last year's because of an information round, designed to integrate the process.

In the information round, rushees visited all sorority houses, including the three all-black sororities, without any pressure to join the houses. The sisters in the house could not speak to the rushees during these visits, and the slide shows presented were strictly informational, said Mary Margaret Jones, Rush chairman for the Panhellenic Council.

The succeeding rounds were not integrated.

"Information round showed how strong the black sororities in the University are," Jones said. "They went out of their way to do this. They put in a lot of effort and time to make it work."

Jones said about 800 women — including about 30 blacks — participated in the information round, which ran Aug. 30 to Sept. 1. Then, when Formal Rush began Sept. 6, 652 women were involved.

Rush at UNC had always been one of the longest in the Southeast, but it probably will be shortened next year, Jones said.

Lily Sensing, Rush chairman for Kappa



Sorority members and pledges at the Pi Beta Phi house celebrate after bid news was announced by rush counselors.

Alpha Theta, said information round was good for the rushee, but was too long. Three days of five presentations per day caused a "fatigue factor" for the rushees, Sensing said.

The integration of information round was enlightening for the sisters as well as the rushees, said Sensing. "It gave everybody a lot of perspective."

Under the old system, sisters could talk to rushees during the first round. But during the new information round, sisters were not allowed to persuade rushees to

join the sorority.

"In terms of the rushees, that was good because they got to see the houses," said Julie Kirby, rush chairman for Chi Omega. "But it was hard for the sisters not to talk."

After each round, except the first one, rushees and houses went through a "mutual selection" process. Rushees dropped the houses they didn't want to pledge, and in turn, houses "cut" rushees. After the third round, 561 women were

See RUSH on page 3

Vote delayed until October

CGC approves referendum on fees

By MARK STINNEFORD
Staff Writer

A student-fee-increase referendum, originally planned for homecoming week, will probably not be held until October, Student Body President Kevin Monroe said Thursday.

The Campus Governing Council Wednesday night approved a referendum on a proposal to raise the Student Activity Fee by \$1.50 per student per semester.

To ensure a good turnout for the referendum, the CGC hoped to schedule the vote in conjunction with homecoming queen elections on Sept. 22. But, it will

probably be impossible to organize the referendum in such a short time, Monroe said.

"I'm fairly sure there will not be a referendum (next week)," he said.

Holding the referendum next week may also conflict with Student Government Elections Laws, said Elections Board Chairman-designate Chris Cox. Elections Laws set the first Tuesday in October as the official date for any fall semester balloting, he said. The laws also place the responsibility for scheduling voting with the Elections Board, not the CGC, he said.

Student Government probably will plan a referendum for Tuesday, Oct. 2, Monroe said.

But there is currently no Elections

Board to organize a referendum. There has not been an Elections Board chairman since May, and the CGC will not consider the confirmation of Cox until next week.

CGC Finance Committee Chairman Doc Droze (District 22) said the delay in the referendum may actually favor fee-increase supporters.

"We will have more time to put the weight of the CGC behind the ballot," Droze said. "This will give us a chance to get out to the grass roots and show why a fee increase is needed."

To be imposed, a Student-Activity-Fee increase must receive a two-thirds majority in a student referendum, and 20 percent of the student body must cast ballots before the referendum is valid.

Detective dismissed due to DUI charge

By SHARON SHERIDAN
Staff Writer

The case of Ned Thorpe, a Chapel Hill police detective arrested in May and charged with driving under the influence of alcohol and later dismissed from his job, is scheduled to come before Orange County District Court at 9:30 a.m. today.

Thorpe, 38, was seen in his personal car traveling at a high speed and weaving on U.S. 15-501 near Old Mason Farm Road at about 3 a.m. Sunday, May 29, police said. According to the report filed by Master Officer Dave Hill, Thorpe registered a blood-alcohol level of 0.14 in a Breathalyzer test.

The termination date of Thorpe's dismissal was June 2. The town's personnel ordinance states that employees may be terminated for unsatisfactory job performance or detrimental personal conduct, said Pat Crofts, personnel director for the town of Chapel Hill.

The prosecuting attorney will be Assistant Attorney General Joan Byers. The local district attorney's office, with whom the case originally was scheduled, requested that it be turned over to the state attorney general's office, a normal procedure when a local law enforcement officer is charged with an offense, said Bar-

bara Blanks, witness coordinator in the Orange County District Attorney's office.

The original trial date was June 20, but it has been continued and rescheduled several times.

The trial will deal only with the criminal charge against Thorpe, said his lawyer Barry T. Winston. If convicted of driving under the influence, Thorpe can appeal for a jury trial in Orange County Superior Court.

Thorpe was contacted by *The Daily Tar Heel*, but he referred all questions to his attorney.

"His employment is an entirely separate matter," Winston said. The issue of his dismissal is pending before the Chapel Hill personnel appeals committee, he said.

"He had appealed his termination to the town manager and then to the personnel appeals committee," Crofts said. She said a hearing had been scheduled, but then delayed at Thorpe's request, and that he had not yet requested that it be rescheduled.

Chapel Hill Police Chief Herman Stone confirmed the details of the May 29 police report and confirmed that Thorpe was dismissed shortly after he was charged, but he would not comment further on the case.