

Parting words

Renwick discusses minority concerns at UNC in 'Last Lecture'

By **BRENDA CAMPBELL**
Staff Writer

UNC students must work to increase minority enrollment and programs and to improve UNC's perception in the black community, Hayden Renwick, former associate dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, said to about 100 people Monday night in Gerrard Hall.

The speech was part of the "Last Lecture" series, sponsored by the Carolina Union Special Projects Committee.

Renwick resigned from UNC on Dec. 16 and is now working as a special assistant to Fayetteville State University (FSU) Chancellor Lloyd Hackley.

Renwick told his audience he was not forced to leave UNC and was not "bought out" by FSU.

"I felt it was time for a change and I have confidence in the chancellor (at FSU)," Renwick said.

"I regret that I was unable to

announce to the students before Christmas vacation that I was leaving," he said.

Renwick was hired by UNC in 1969, and he served as the assistant director to undergraduate admissions for his first four years.

When Renwick arrived at UNC, minority enrollment was less than 100 students. By 1973 it was more than 800, Renwick said.

In 1973, the dean of the College of Arts and Sciences asked Renwick to become one of his assistants.

"During the next four years I began to question the hiring of black faculty members and the admittance of black students," Renwick said.

Renwick was offered the job of special assistant to the UNC chancellor along with his job as assistant dean.

Black students were being rejected during this time because their qualifications did not meet University requirements, he said.

"I'm not making excuses (for the minority students), I'm trying to tell you about the students and administration at UNC," Renwick said.

When comparing minority students' records to other students, it was obvious that white students with Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) scores of under 500 were admitted more frequently than minority students with SAT scores from 600-800, Renwick said.

In 1977, Renwick accepted the position of associate dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, and in 1978 he wrote an article about minority admissions that was nationally published.

"It was critical about the rejection of black students and Indians," Renwick said. "By writing it I was putting my professional career on the line."

During the last seven years Renwick said he had helped to initiate many programs for minorities. One

of these was the academic advisor program, he said.

"The program, which included writing to the students (that had been accepted to UNC), was one of the most rewarding things that happened to me because I made these students proud," Renwick said.

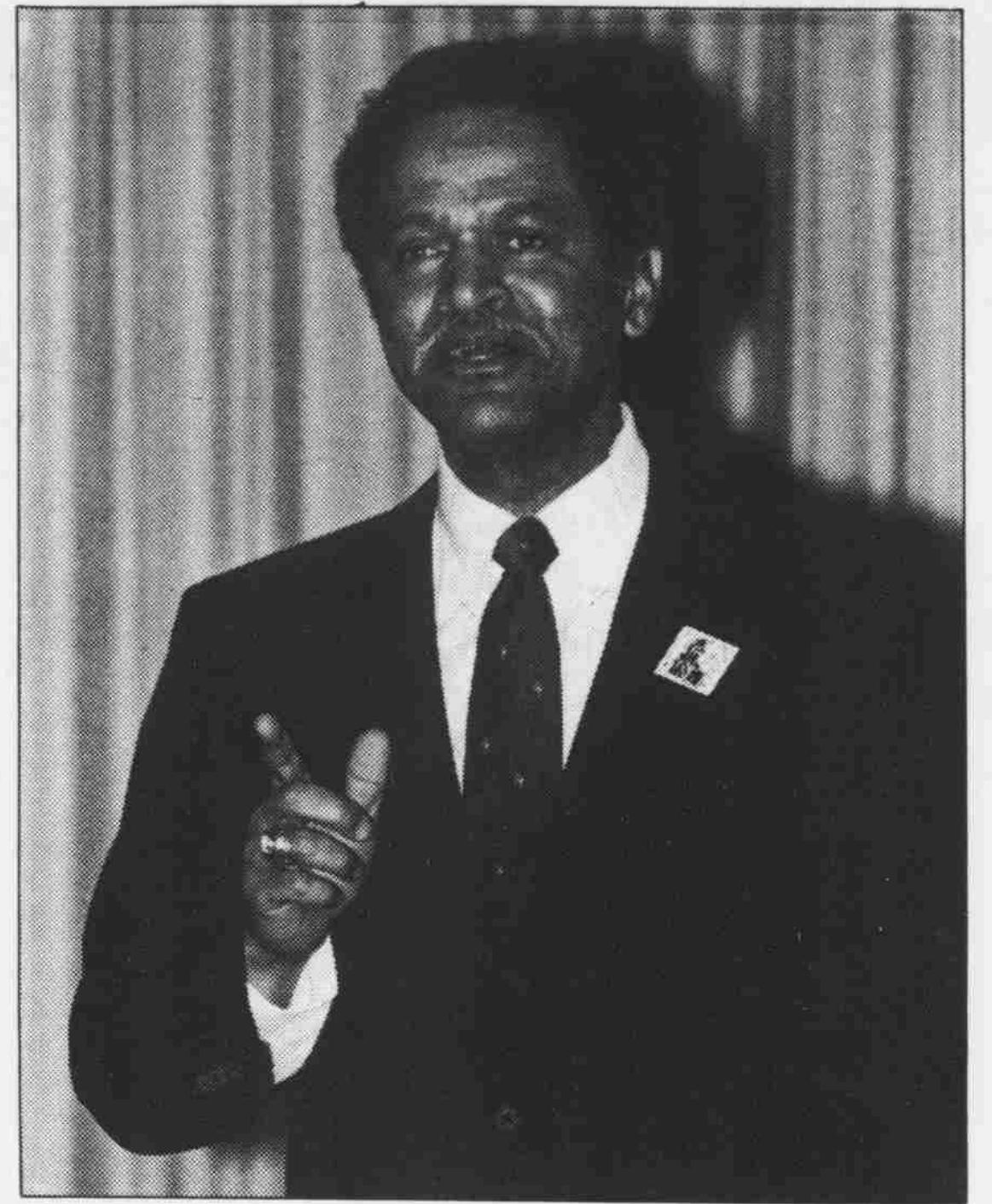
Other programs he helped to initiate were the "warning system," which identified students who weren't doing well, and the academic recognition service that recognized academically talented minority students, he said.

"It was a known fact that in the black community UNC-CH was 'the' institution, but for some reason it is losing that reputation," Renwick said.

"It takes a special type of minority student to survive at a university like Carolina," he said.

The Black Student Movement, a student organization, plays an essential role in helping minority students adjust to life at UNC, and ensuring that the University's treatment of minority students will improve.

"There are a lot of internal problems, and what is needed is a strong BSM," Renwick said. "We are now talking about pride and unity—those are the two things talked about in the black community. I wanted to make sure of that, and I still do."



Dean Renwick speaks to students in Gerrard Hall

NATO will modernize nuclear weapons despite treaty, defense secretary says

From Associated Press reports

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci said Monday that NATO's tactical nuclear weapons would be improved — with West Germany's consent — even as a new U.S.-Soviet treaty sets the stage for scrapping intermediate-range rockets.

"Some of the modernization of nuclear artillery is already going ahead," Carlucci said on his return from a NATO policy session in Munich. He said the modernization program did not circumvent the treaty.

As Carlucci gave assurances of West German support for the U.S.-backed plan, the treaty remained embroiled in controversy over its meaning.

Sen. Joseph Biden, D-Del., prepared to attach a "binding condition" that the current interpretation by Secretary of State George P. Shultz and other U.S. officials cannot be altered without Senate approval.

Two other influential senators, Sam Nunn, D-Ga., and Robert Byrd,

D-W.Va., threatened to slow ratification of the treaty unless the administration gave assurances it would be bound by the testimony of Shultz and the others.

Shultz, through State Department spokesman Charles Redman, offered to "answer whatever questions the senators may have." But Biden, through a Foreign Relations Committee staff aide, said "no statement the Senate can eke out of the administration will solve this problem."

Nunn, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, and Byrd, the majority leader, threatened to delay consideration of the treaty until the problem was resolved. But the Foreign Relations Committee, which has sole jurisdiction over ratification, intends to resume its hearings next week.

The dispute stems from the administration's reinterpretation of the 1972 U.S.-Soviet Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty to accommodate its drive to develop a space-based shield against Soviet rockets.

Even before the treaty was signed

here last month by President Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, the administration began planning to build up NATO's nuclear arsenal with missiles just below the 315-mile range.

The treaty calls for elimination of U.S. and Soviet missiles with ranges from 315 to 3,125 miles over three years.

In Moscow, Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Yazov criticized moves to build up NATO forces to compensate for the removal of U.S. nuclear missiles from Europe and urged sharp cuts in what he said were equivalent conventional forces.

Carlucci, speaking on NBC-TV's "Today" show, said the West Europeans "understand that we all have to do more."

Over the weekend, Carlucci attended a North Atlantic Treaty Organization seminar in Munich where a key topic was what to do about the Western nuclear forces once intermediate-range missiles were scrapped.

New York Post to change ownership

From Associated Press reports

DES MOINES, Iowa — Sen. Bob Dole won a convincing victory in Iowa's Republican presidential caucuses Monday night, while former Rev. Pat Robertson bested faltering Vice President George Bush for second place. Rep. Richard Gephardt led Paul Simon and Michael Dukakis in a tightly bunched Democratic field.

Bush conceded defeat in the first big test of the 1988 presidential campaign and vowed to work harder in New Hampshire's first in the nation primary next week. "I'm a fighter . . . I'm not going to be slinking around," he said.

Dole, who urged Iowans to regard him as "one of us" said his victory demonstrated "I can be elected in November."

Robertson said his showing was a victory for voters "who wanted us to restore the greatness of America through moral strength."

Gephardt, Simon and Dukakis fought their battle while Gary Hart's comeback bid was failing dramatically. He had scarcely 1 percent of the Democratic total in the state that catapulted him to national prominence in 1984.

With 90 percent of the Republican precincts reporting, Dole had 37,942 votes, or 38 percent. Former TV evangelist Robertson had 24,541 for 24 percent, and Bush — the nationwide front-runner who scored a dramatic victory in Iowa's caucuses in 1980 — had 18,840, or 19 percent.

The rest of the Republican field trailed far behind — Jack Kemp with 11 percent, Pierre "Pete" du Pont with 7 percent and Alexander Haig, who didn't compete but had a smattering of support.

The Democratic vote was slower

to tally, but with 60 percent of the caucuses reporting, Missouri Rep. Gephardt had 21,971 votes for 28 percent. Illinois Sen. Simon had 19,137 for 24 percent and Massachusetts Gov. Dukakis had 16,095 for 20 percent.

The Rev. Jesse Jackson was winning the battle for fourth place, with 11 percent to 9 percent for former Arizona Gov. Bruce Babbitt. Sen. Albert Gore Jr. had abandoned his Iowa campaign and criticized the process here.

The Democratic race ran true to forecast — a close race among three rivals. Gephardt, a congressional insider who campaigned as an anti-establishment figure, spent more time that anyone campaigning in Iowa in a bid to establish his candidacy.

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