

**WEATHER**  
 TODAY: Cloudy; high mid-50s  
 TUESDAY: Sunny; high around 60

**ON CAMPUS**

- GSU to rally for graduate student health insurance at noon on South Building steps.
- CGLA to host presentation by parents, friends of homosexuals at 7:30 p.m. in Union.

**ROCK JOCKS: Climbers practice on community wall .....FEATURES, page 2**  
**PAY UP: Town to hunt down parking ticket evaders .....CITY, page 3**

**SportsLine**

**WOMEN'S NCAA**  
 Virginia 97, G. Washington 58  
 West Virginia 73, Clemson 72

**NBA BASKETBALL**  
 Charlotte 113, Detroit 101  
 Boston 114, Golden State 97

**NHL HOCKEY**  
 N.Y. Rangers 6, New Jersey 3  
 Washington 6, Edmonton 2

# The Daily Tar Heel

Serving the students and the University community since 1893

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NewSports/Arts 963-0245  
 Business/Advertising 963-1163

## Moody appoints campaign manager as VP

By Teesha Holladay  
 Staff Writer

Student Body President-elect John Moody appointed his campaign manager and fraternity brother Charlie Higgins as vice president.

While some students criticized his choice, Moody defended his decision to name Higgins to the position, adding that Higgins was the best candidate for the job.

"I don't view (our fraternity relationship) as an issue," Moody said. "The fact is, the sum total of Charlie's qualifications made him the applicant most

suitable to the job. The fact that we're in a fraternity should be of little importance."

Other applicants for the position were Scott Peeler, former president of the Resident Hall Association; Stormie Forte, current Black Student Movement vice-president; and Jennifer Davis, former candidate for RHA president.



John Moody

Higgins worked as assistant student attorney general while Moody was attorney general. Higgins applied for the job when Moody stepped down from the post but was not chosen.

Higgins and Moody are active brothers of Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity.

Forte questioned Higgins' qualifications for the job.

"If Charlie Higgins wasn't experienced enough to be chosen attorney general, then how is he the best candidate for student body vice president?"

"In order to protect a friendship, John Moody has greatly damaged the government of this University," Forte con-

tinued. "The other applicants and I went into this knowing that, if Charlie was not chosen attorney general, none of us had a fair shot."

But Davis and Peeler said they had no complaints with Moody's choice.

"Certainly Charlie was extremely qualified for the position, and I don't think that his being named vice president comes as a surprise to many people," Davis said. "His experience with the attorney general's office speaks highly of his leadership capacity."

"I don't think that his fraternity should undermine his abilities at all," she said. "What fraternity he is in is irrelevant to

who he is and what he stands for."

Peeler agreed.

"I know Charlie quite well, and I know that he has the integrity to tell John his true feelings and to face him on issues, regardless of the fraternity connection," Peeler said. "I think Charlie is very well-qualified."

Higgins said he and Moody would be successful in separating their commitments to student governments and to Pi Kappa Alpha.

"My relationship with John as a fraternity brother is completely separate from our working relationship in Suite C," he said.

Matt Heyd, current student body president, said Moody's selection was completely up to the new president.

"John can choose essentially who he wants," Heyd said. "I'm sure it will go just fine."

Meridith Rentz, current student body vice president, refused to comment on Higgins' appointment.

Student reaction also revealed mixed opinions.

Corey Brown, a sophomore from Willingboro, N.J., said he could understand Moody's reasons for selecting

See MOODY, page 7

## BCC plan supported by faculty

By Jennifer Talhelm  
 Staff Writer

Members of a Faculty Council committee urged Chancellor Paul Hardin and faculty members Friday to "provide resources for a real, complete and excellent black cultural center."

David Eckerman, chairman of the Chancellor's Committee on the Status of Minorities and the Disadvantaged, said the BCC issue had come before the Faculty Council many times.

"Hopefully, the time for action on that draws near," Eckerman said.

Copies of what Hardin called his "intense conversation" with students and community members on the steps of South Building were distributed to faculty members at the meeting.

A coalition of student groups have demanded a free-standing Sonja H. Stone Black Cultural Center, an endowed chair in Stone's name and concessions for University housekeepers.

Many faculty members voiced their support for the BCC but said they were concerned the name "black cultural center" had negative connotations.

Paul Farel, a physiology professor, said he thought the name would be more effective if it were changed to the Sonja H. Stone Center for African-American Culture.

"Black cultural center sounds a little like Black Panthers," he said. "My concern is that the chance for success depends to a large extent on how it is perceived by the institution."

John Sessions, professor of medicine, seconded the motion.

"I believe the term 'black' has fallen into disfavor in the African-American community," Sessions said.

But Farel withdrew his resolution after some discussion for fear it would "muddy the waters" and make the issue more confusing.

Other faculty members said they were confused about whether the BCC could be a multicultural center.

Eckerman pointed out that the BCC doesn't benefit black students alone.

"We have in the current center a strong advocate for many cultures," he said. "The Carolina Indian Circle has been able to use that center very effectively, as have other groups."

"I think what we have here is a problem where we might take on a piece of work that seems to be ours to do and, in doing so, set a model that can draw issues from beyond African-American culture."

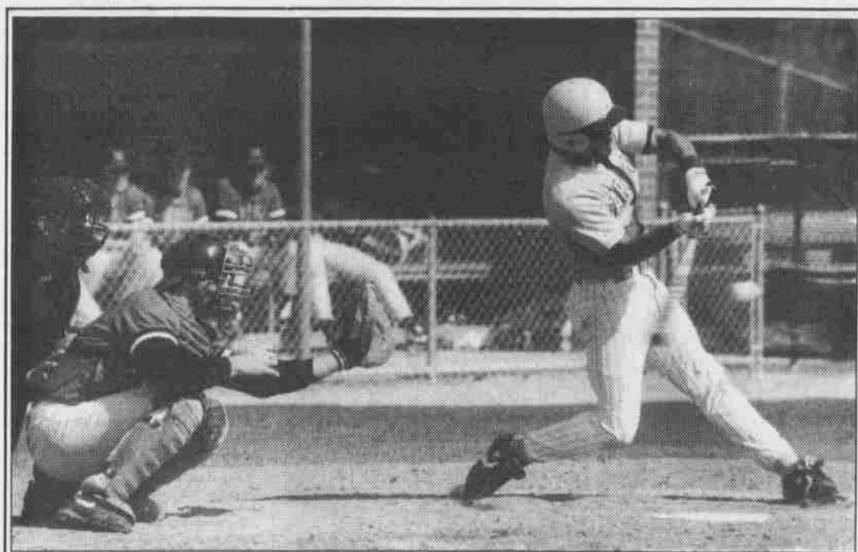
Hardin encouraged faculty members to talk to coalition members and to take an interest in their concerns.

"Some of you have the privilege of teaching students at the forefront of this movement and who are leaders identified as such publicly," he said. "I think for you to ask them questions about their needs and wants and show attention, not necessarily agreeing or disagreeing, but just showing an interest would be appreciated."

"They need to feel someone on campus cares and that we want to know what their opinions are," Hardin said.

Some faculty members may be able to use their own experience to advise students, Hardin said.

"I think they might welcome that even though it may disagree with their own direction."



DTH/Garth Fort

### Cy of relief

Tar Heel second baseman Cy Richardson swings for the fences during Sunday's game versus Maryland at Boshamer Stadium.

The Tar Heels won 7-6 thanks to a two-out, two-run inside-the-park home run by left fielder Chad Holbrook. See story, page 5.

## Price admits to eight bounced checks worth \$23,402

By Anna Griffin  
 State and National Editor

The growing House Bank scandal hit close to home Friday when U.S. Rep. David Price, D-Chapel Hill, admitted that he had eight overdrafts totaling more than \$23,402, instead of the one overdraft for \$104 that he disclosed last October.

Price, the 4th District's three-term incumbent, announced Friday night that he had been misled into believing that he had bounced only one check between 1988 and 1991.

In October, when word of the House Bank scandal first broke, Price said he had bounced one check, resulting in a \$104 overdraft.

But Rachel Perry, Price's press secretary, said Jack Russ, former House Sergeant-at-Arms, incorrectly told the congressman he had no other overdrafts.

As the bank scandal grew, Price became skeptical of Russ's reassurances and decided to conduct his own investigation of his account records, Perry

said.

"Over the course of the past week, (Price) started to wonder about the validity of that letter," Perry said. "He has spent the last week going over (every check)."

When Price went back over the checks he wrote during the 39-month period reviewed by the House Ethics Committee and the General Accounting Office, he discovered seven other overdrafts, Perry said.

Price is one of 355 current and former House members who bounced checks with the now-defunct House Bank. Many House members, including Price, have charged that the bank did not notify them of overdrafts.

Russ, who had been responsible for overseeing the bank, resigned two weeks ago, just before the House voted unanimously to release the names of the check-bouncers.

Three of Price's bounced checks, including the \$104 overdraft first disclosed in October, were the result of Price's own accounting errors, Perry

said.

The other five overdrafts occurred when Price tried to transfer money from the House Bank into his Central Carolina Bank account in Chapel Hill, she said.

"The only way he used House Bank checks was ... to pay his apartment rent, to pay his Washington, D.C., phone bill, to pay his House restaurant tab and to put the balance into his CCB account," she said.

Price already has mailed a check for \$140 dollars, \$20 for each of the seven additional overdrafts, to the U.S. Treasury Department, Perry said. In October, Price sent the Treasury Department \$20, what he said CCB would have charged him for bouncing a check.

Price made it a practice to transfer the balance of his House paycheck to his



David Price

local account the day it was credited in the House Bank, Perry said.

Unbeknownst to the congressman, on some occasions, automatic deposits, such as paychecks, were not immediately credited to House members' accounts, leading to Price's overdrafts, Perry said.

Immediate bank notification could have prevented most of Price's overdrafts, Perry said.

"The bottom line is that it would've taken one call," she said. "We've all had problems with our checking accounts, but you and I receive some notification when something goes wrong. He never got that call."

"Hopefully, the facts will speak for themselves," Perry said. "That's why we're releasing the full details."

Vicky Goudie, the GOP challenger to Price's seat, said Sunday that Price should be held partly accountable for the bank scandal.

"Even though the number (of bounced checks) aren't as high (for Price) as we've seen with other congressmen, he

still bears a responsibility for allowing this to happen," Goudie said. "He did vote to put Russ in that position."

"In a sense, he's let a lot of people down."

Goudie said that although she would not attack Price personally, she did intend to use the check-bouncing scandal in her campaign.

"From the beginning of my campaign, I have said I would be hitting the perks issue hard," she said. "It's strictly issues; it's never personal with me."

Also on Friday, U.S. Rep. Martin Lancaster, D-Goldsboro, became the fifth N.C. congressman to become embroiled in the check-writing scandal.

After claiming last week that he had no bad checks, Lancaster issued a statement Friday admitting to seven overdrafts totaling \$3,563.36. Lancaster could not be reached for comment.

In addition to Price and Lancaster, N.C. congressmen Tim Valentine, D-Nashville; Stephen Neal, D-Winston-Salem; and Walter Jones, D-Farmville; have acknowledged writing bad checks.

See LIGHTS, page 7

## Torn in 2: Sunday-morning segregation addressed by clergy

Editor's note: This is the first in a five-part series dealing with black religious issues.

By Yi-Hsin Chang  
 Assistant Features Editor

It's 10 o'clock on a Sunday morning. At the University Baptist Church on South Columbia Street, 400 Baptists settle into the pews, ready to hear their minister's sermon.

There, only four of the churchgoers are black.

Farther west, down Franklin Street, 500 Baptists convene at the First Baptist Church on Roberson Street.

A few white faces dot the audience, but the church is predominantly black. In fact, it is the largest black church in Chapel Hill.

Although most blacks and whites now segregate themselves and worship in separate churches, that was not always the case.

Donald Mathews, professor of history, said before the Civil War, almost all churches in the South were biracial.

"The whites wanted blacks there so they'd know what (the blacks) were doing," he said. "The blacks would sit in the balcony. If the church didn't have a balcony, they'd sit in the back."

Anthropology professor Glenn



Hinson said members of major churches in the South were slaveholders. "In fact, Southern Baptist and Southern Methodist churches broke away from Northern Baptist and Northern Methodist churches on the issue of slavery."

After the emancipation of slaves in 1865, blacks left the white-controlled churches or were sometimes kicked out.

"Segregation sounds awful, but if blacks segregate themselves, that's different than if whites reject them," Mathews said.

"A lot of black people wouldn't be comfortable with white people in their church. Religion is an extension of the self, and churches are extensions of families."

"It's hard for Baptist churches not to segregate because every local church is the focal point of several families," Mathews said. "There are no strangers. In that kind of environment, interracial connections are almost impossible."

A majority of blacks are Baptist and Methodist because Baptist and Methodist ministers made the most effort to

convert slaves to their faith, he said.

Laurie Maffly-Kipp, professor of religion, said blacks and whites didn't feel comfortable in each other's churches because their styles of worship were so different.

"African-American services tend to be more energetic, enthusiastic and spontaneous," Maffly-Kipp said.

Hinson said in black churches, music was more integral to the act of worship. "In African-American churches, music is never presented to but participated in. In white churches, there's more of a sense of presentation than participation."

Even though styles of worship are culturally shaped, there's a lot of diversity even among black churches, Hinson said. "In speaking of African-American churches, we tend to speak of a unified church, but there's a great deal of diversity. It's not just denominational, but very different interpretations of faith and different styles of worship."

Many predominantly white churches have attracted blacks to their services. Jim Abrahamson, pastor/teacher of the Chapel Hill Bible Church, said about a dozen black families attended his church's services on a regular basis.

A few years ago, when Abrahamson invited the church's black members to a meeting to discuss ways of recruiting

more black families, he said he was surprised by their reaction.

"They were offended," Abrahamson said. "They said, 'We come to this church as people. We don't want to be singled out as blacks.' As a result, we don't want to make a point of racial breakdown at our church except to encourage ethnic diversity."

"Black people are certainly welcome here as are white people and Asian people."

Bill Wells of the Chapel of the Cross said his church has an exchange program with the St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal church, a predominantly black church, in which members of one church visit the other.

The Chapel of the Cross is also working with the Black Cultural Center to establish a cross-cultural institute.

On campus, Christian groups are, for the most part, also segregated.

David Taylor, who conducts Campus Crusade meetings as the master of ceremonies, said about two or three blacks out of 100 to 120 students attended the group's weekly meetings.

But there have been racially mixed turnouts for several programs that were well-publicized, he said.

The Campus Crusade staff is looking for ways to integrate the organization,

Taylor said. Campus Crusade already works with Athletes in Action, a fellowship group that works with all athletes, black and white.

Campus Crusade also invited the BSM gospel choir to perform at one of its meetings. "We loved it. I have great respect for the passion black people have for their beliefs," Taylor said.

"I would love to know what I could do to ease blacks' transition to what we're doing and to ease our transition to what they're doing."

Joel Collins, former ethnic ministries coordinator of InterVarsity Christian Fellowship's South chapter, said they had been working to reflect the diversity on South Campus.

"It's easier to be with people we're like, but we need to get out of our comfort zones," Collins said. "Our goal is to just love people."

Sherry Byrd, a junior from Thomasville, has been going to IVCF since her freshman year. Byrd, who is black, said she was intimidated when she first attended the meetings.

"Anytime you join any group where you're in the minority, you're going to be intimidated," Byrd said. "But the small group makes it more like home."

See CHURCH, page 7

It was those ribs last night — the second platter. — CBS broadcaster, Verne Lundquist, commenting on play of Eric Montross