

Where Blacks live

Linda Florence
Staff Writer

Of the more than 750 Black Americans enrolled at Carolina this year, including graduate and undergraduate students, more than 50 per cent are living on South Campus.

One Black coed said that she is living on South Campus because "most of the Black people live there. And that gives me a feeling of unity and belonging. When there is nothing going on around campus, you can always get together with the brothers and sisters to have fun."

Of all the reasons given for living on South Campus, this was the most common. Seventy-five per cent of all students interviewed gave "being with more Blacks" as their major reason for living on South Campus. "If the Black students moved to North Campus and the dorms were coed, I'd be happy to move to North Campus," explained sophomore Barry Wynn.

New dorms which are equipped with kitchens on the floors, was given as the second most common reason as to why South Campus is more popular.

One-third of the males interviewed felt that new dorms were important, whereas only one-fifth of the females listed new dorms as an important factor. This might suggest that the female dorms on North Campus are in better condition than the North Campus male dorms.

"The guys dorms on North Campus are just too ragged," was a common response. One male explained the condition of a dorm that he had lived in before moving to South Campus. "There was no fire escape and I had to go to the next floor to take a shower."

Most Blacks choose the South

Emma Pullen
Associate Editor

Over 50 per cent of Carolina's Black population lives on south campus, with an estimated 35 per cent living in Hinton James alone. Another 16 per cent lives on north campus. The remaining 30 per cent, mostly graduate students, live off campus.

What is the reason for this heavy concentration of Blacks in one area?

Robert Kepner, director of Residence Life, insists that room assignments are done mainly on the basis of choice. Race is not specified on the cards that students return to his office, so he does not know whether they are Black or white.

According to Kepner, the only dorm assignment policy concerns freshmen. All undergraduate dorms have to reserve about 43 per cent of their space for the new class. He added that the only reason a student may not get the dorm of

The third important factor making South Campus dorms more preferable is the coed living environment "as an isolated community in itself. You can feel more at ease and closer to the people around you. Since things are more natural this way, the study-environment is better."

Fewer roommates and more privacy ties for fourth place in order of importance. Some of the students interviewed said that they had moved to South Campus so that they would have only one roommate instead of two. Others thing that suite situation gives more privacy than the dorms with halls.

Location is fifth in the list of reasons cited. Students in nursing, pharmacy or related fields said that South Campus was located closer to their particular class buildings.

Whereas the benefits of location were listed in fifth place by the residents on South Campus, one hundred per cent of all students interviewed on North Campus gave "location" as the first reason for their place of residency.

Junior Sylvia Currie explained why she moved from South Campus. "We are closer to our classes. We are closer to town, and on the weekends, the food places on South Campus are closed." Other coeds were pleased that they didn't have to look for escorts to go to the library.

Both males and females said that location is a benefit because it alleviates the necessity of riding the bus as often. One senior explained that many people are still at the library after the bus has stopped running. Students on North Campus can more easily return to their dorms during the day in order to exchange books or to change clothes after getting

his choice is if his application is received late. Then he is given his second and third choice.

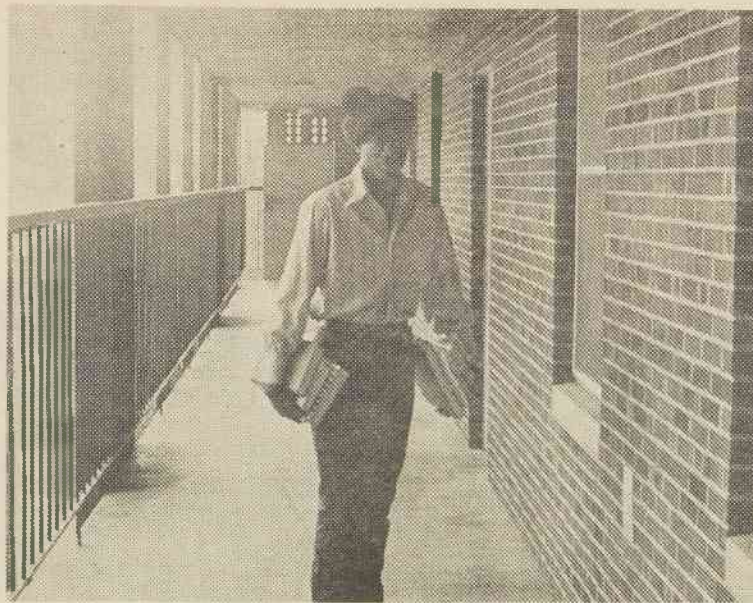
John Meeker, assistant director of Residence life, did admit to the fact that the atmosphere in some of the dorms may not be suitable for Black life. Among the dorms having no Black students are: Parker, Spencer, Aycock, and Old East.

Before 1970, most Black students lived either on north or off campus. Two things happened that seemingly caused the shift.

In 1969, the BSM sponsored a National Achievement week-end. The 200 students who participated were housed in James on the eighth floor, which was vacant and served as a guest floor.

Also, prior to 1970, incoming freshmen had to take the placement tests during the summer before their admittance. They stayed in Morrison.

The majority of the Black



caught in the rain.

Forty per cent of the North Campus students said they felt that they had more privacy by living on North Campus. Males and females said that they thought that socialization was "too easy" on South Campus.

Twenty per cent of the students thought that the easy socialization wasn't conducive to good study.

Though, 75 per cent of the students residing on South Campus listed "being with more Blacks" as their major reason for their place of residency, only one-third of the students said that they would like to live in an all Black dorm. One-third of the students said that they would not want to stay in a Black dorm, and the other third said that it did not matter whether the dorm was Black or not.

Of the North Campus students 40 per cent said that they would like to stay in an all Black dorm "especially if the location was good." Thirty per cent said that they would not want to live in an all Black dorm, and thirty per cent insisted that it did not matter whether the dorm was Black or not.

The students who desired the all Black dorm felt that there would be more group unity. Other reasons included: "not liking white music and having a desire to be with those of a common background." One coed said that after being in a

classroom full of whites all day, "I'd be happy to return home to a dorm of Blacks."

Many thought that an all Black dorm wouldn't be feasible and would cause unnecessary tension without any real benefit. Reasons given for not wanting a Black dorm included: "Society is not integrated; and when we are together we can learn from each other."

A male senior explained why he would not want to live in a Black dorm. "It's safer for us as long as we are mixed in with them."

Across the nation, Black dorms and Black floors do exist on predominantly white campuses. In an article in the November 27, 1972 issue of *Time* students explained their idea of socialization.

One student, "Adele Allen, Brooklyn-born Black president of the student government at Wellesley, explains. 'When I socialize, I prefer to hear James Brown, not Joan Baez, and when I'm at a party, I prefer to have black men around. This is not segregation, it's a matter of personal taste.'"

Though segregated attitudes do still exist across the nation, the desire for segregated housing is declining. How will the trend go from here? The restless sixties are behind us. But the seventies are still young.

I am a Negro. I am clean, Black and smile a lot. Whenever I want something—to get a job in motion pictures, for instance, or on television or to get a play produced on Broadway, whenever I need a political favor—I go to white folks. White folks have money. I do not. White folks have power. I do not. All my needs—financial, artistic, social, mu need for freedom—I must depend on white folks to supply. That is what is meant by being a Negro.

Malcolm X used to be a Negro, but he stopped. He no longer depended upon white folks to supply his needs—psychologically or sociologically—to give him money or lead his fight for freedom or to protect him from his enemies or to tell him what to do. Malcolm X did not hate white folks, nor did he love them. Most of all, he did not need them to tell him who he was. Above all, he was determined to make it on his own. That was why Malcolm was no longer a Negro. Malcolm was a man, a Black Man! A Black man means not to accept the system as the Negroes do, but to fight the hell out of the system as Malcolm did. It can be dangerous. Malcolm was killed for it. Nevertheless, I like Malcolm much better than I like myself.

—Ossie Davis

Beware of new cult

by Willie Wilson
Staff Writer

Carolina, long known for its "intellectual flair," Silent Sam, the Bell Tower and Charlie Scott, has something new to add to its enormous list of claims to fame, the "Black Super Cool." As a result, a new cult and craze has stormed the bastions of Hinton James, Ehringhaus, and even Kenan Stadium.

Dope is the cult, "getting high" is the craze, and the "super cools" are real "cool." They are hipped with their "materials," afro picks, and blue jean outfits with red, black and green power patches.

They are known primarily by their activities — looking tough, hustling (any way of making money outside the legitimate world of work), "jamming" (partying), "getting high" — and by their apparent nonactivity, bullshitting. One's ability at being cool is evaluated concretely by his success or failure in those activities.

The more or less organized center for those "cool people" is the set — meaning both their peer group and the places where it hangs out. These sets are the stage and central marketplaces for activities — where to cop dope, where to "get high," where to lay and to be laid, and where to find out what's happening. These sets are often apartments away from campus but are sometimes dorm rooms of people with good sounds and close security. These sets are hosted by the "super" of the "super cools," the "cool dudes," not necessarily meaning a fancy city slicker. At any rate, they usually supply the "stuff" whether it be dope or a case of Schlitz or Budweiser.

These are the big guys who throw the after-parties and lure gullible freshmen into the net. The scene is real "cool" with black lights, posters and sweet-smelling fragrances. These guys are real "Superflies," lively "running it down," jiving, trying to blow someone's mind or forcing someone to "lose his cool," give in or give up something.

More importantly, they are robbing this campus of some of the best Black potential in the state. These "super cools" are the masterminds of robbing other Blacks financially — whether selling dope to a group of Black females in distress over their fruitless attempts to find suitable partners, or to other dudes who cannot find any women to score. It is these "Blaxploitors" who can afford apartments while their "fools" or "noncools" can barely afford to pay their room rents in James or Morrison. But still, they remain the idols on this campus.

To the aspiring freshman who desires to become a part of the "super cool" set: The life seems glamorous and exciting until the reality of mid-term grades hits one in the face and one finds that the dope could not pull up that "F" in Chemistry. Even then, the "super cool" is never blamed, never exposed for being a vital reason for the lack of success of a unified Black movement on this campus. Until we come to realize that this man is our enemy and that dope is running us crazy, we will never move anywhere but sideways.



freshmen chose to live in James that year. Many upper classmen moved there from north campus. The new concentration of Blacks in that area caused the social activities to be shifted there.

After participating in the special programs which designed to increase the Black population at UNC, such as Talent Search, most students choose to stay on south campus. They are housed mainly in the high-rise dorms and most of the activities are presented there, thus they are never really exposed to life on north campus.