

DTH/SEFTON IPOCK

Freshman Aletha Green joins in the chanting in front of Saunders Hall (above). Protesters line up in the Pit (below).



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A bystander reads David Horowitz's editorial as about 80 protesters begin their demonstration in the Pit on Monday morning (above). The participants' march ended at South Building, where they gave a list of demands to Provost Robert Shelton and requested a meeting with him during the next 10 days to address their concerns (below).

PROTEST
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this campus," said sophomore Fred Hashagen, a spokesman for OWEC. "The DTH's decision to run the (Horowitz) editorial is just one of them."

But DTH Editor Matt Dees said the presentation of the Horowitz editorial, rather than printing the ad itself, is not racist, but rather a freedom of expression. "We shouldn't just sweep somebody under the rug because some people think he is racist," Dees said. "Calling us racist for running someone's views is ludicrous."

Singing and clapping, protesters marched to Saunders Hall and lined up in front of the building named after the former grand-wizard of North Carolina's chapter of the Ku Klux Klan.

They held signs with sarcastic quips such as "We Give Thanks," referring to Horowitz's assertion that blacks should be grateful for all the things whites have done for them since the time of slavery.

Protest leaders listed off injustices that deserved "thanks," namely the dispersion of black families and the theft of black culture during the period of slavery.

The protesters entered South Building

and dropped off thank-you cards, along with a list of their demands for change, at the entrance of Chancellor James Moeser's office. Then they waited.

Then Provost Robert Shelton came out and addressed the crowd. He said he was pleased with the approach of the OWEC protesters and said he would look at the list of demands and plan a time to meet with the protesters.

Members of the OWEC said they used the protest both to promote awareness around campus and to show the administration that they are serious about pushing for important changes to such matters as the treatment of minority students. "The issue here is safety," Hall said. "Students of color want the University to make safety a priority."

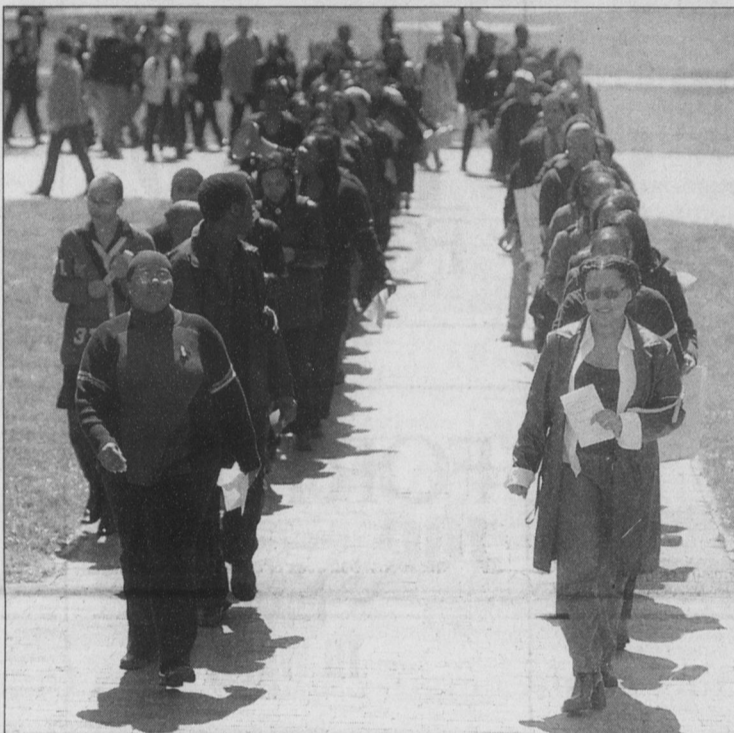
OWEC members said they generally felt the protest was a success. But Hashagen was wary of the protest's immediate success in terms of administrative action. "Only time will tell whether or not anything will be done."

DTH Editor Matt Dees did not edit this story because he was quoted in it.

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Junior Erica Smiley (top) and Student Body President-elect Justin Young (above) take part in the protest.

UC-Berkeley Struggles With Race, Admissions Policy

By APRIL BETHEA
Staff Writer

As fierce debate continues about the use of affirmative action policies in university admissions, several minority organizations at one California university have responded by refusing to participate in campuswide recruitment.

But the protest move, which is being taken by the University of California-Berkeley students who hope to incite the administration to reconsider its admissions policy, is just one piece of a larger puzzle surrounding race-based admissions policies across the country.

While the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in 1978 that colleges cannot use race as a deciding factor in admitting students, federal judges ruled last December in cases

against the University of Michigan and the University of Washington law school that university officials can legally consider an applicant's race in determining admission.

But last week a district court judge ruled that admissions policies at the University of Michigan law school were unconstitutional because they relied too heavily on race.

Officials at many universities, including UNC, said they do not focus solely on an applicant's race.

Herb Davis, UNC associate director of undergraduate admissions, said UNC officials consider many factors besides race including socioeconomic status. "We like to think our whole process is affirmative action because we're looking at all types of people."

But students nationwide say more is

needed to ensure campus diversity.

Monique Limon, recruitment director for the RAZA Recruitment and Retention Center at the UC-Berkeley, said university officials could further promote diversity on campuses by repealing SP-1 — a policy passed in 1995 that prevents schools from using racial, gender and economic factors in admitting students.

Limon, a Berkeley senior and member of the last class to be admitted under the old affirmative action policy, said she has noticed a significant difference in the racial makeup of the student population since she arrived at Berkeley.

She said while Latino students represented 14 percent of the student body when she first enrolled, that figure now represents the total percentage of minority students on the Berkeley campus.

Limon said she believes the decline in diversity has lessened the open exchange of differing opinions. "I think (the current policy) brings one thought, one type of student," Limon said. "A more diversified campus opens up that dialogue."

She said RAZA will continue to recruit students to Berkeley but has withdrawn from campuswide recruitment efforts until the admission policies are revised.

Limon said she believes the lack of diversity on the campus has hurt the reputation of the school. "Berkeley has been renowned for its diversity and its open-mindedness, and unfortunately at this time that is not true."

But Richard Black, Berkeley assistant vice chancellor for admissions and enrollment, said he believes the school's student population is diverse, citing stu-

dents representing every ethnic community in California.

Black said Berkeley admissions officials consider a variety of factors when deciding a student's admittance. "Our process is not one that relies heavily on academics but one that relies on how those grades were earned and other factors that might have affected student (performance)."

Black said he does not repealing SP-1 will affect university admissions because the officials would still be required to follow Proposition 209.

Proposition 209 is a measure passed by California voters in 1997 preventing discrimination and preferential treatment in public employment and education practices based on race, gender and national origin.

Diane Hampton, legislative analyst at

the American Council on Education, a higher education think tank, said the use of affirmative action in college admissions continues to spark debate among Americans though race is one of many factors officials consider in admissions.

Hampton said several states — Texas, California and Florida — have implemented new methods, such as automatically admitting students from the top percentile of all their schools, to ensure diversity in their public universities.

But Hampton said she believes the battle over affirmative action and its use in college admissions will continue in the near future. "I don't think we've won the battle by any means."

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Dinner Talk Focuses on Racism

By JENNIFER COUGHLAN
Staff Writer

Students and activists dined on sub sandwiches in a discussion-style setting Monday evening to define and to share thoughts on institutional racism.

About 50 people, representing a wide array of campus and local organizations, attended the dinner discussion, which was led by African-American studies Professor Valerie Kaalund.

Kaalund instigated conversation on institutional racism in areas like scientific research, education and politics.

She opened discussion by making reference to the recently completed Human Genome Project. She said the sample from which the project was based consisted of several white families from Great Britain.

Kaalund explained that the choice to include only white families was an example of institutional racism because the oldest human lineages are actually from Africa.

Accompanied by her toddler daughter Kamaria, whom she boasted to be

the youngest activist in the room, Kaalund then opened the table to observations of other forms of institutional racism.

With regards to education, the audience discussed several disparities in the treatment of high school students, such as disproportionate publicity of white students' violent acts.

"You hear a lot about school shootings in towns that are predominantly white but not in schools that are predominantly black because that seems like the norm," said Yonni Chapman, a graduate student in history and head of the Freedom Legacy Project.

The Freedom Legacy Project and Campus Y's Students for the Advancement of Race Relations sponsored the discussion.

Several students in attendance noted other institutional racism issues in education, such as economic disadvantages that predominantly black communities frequently face.

Bridgette Enloe, Campus Y co-president, noted that schools are funded through local taxes, so the quality of

schools in the area is reflected through economic conditions. But she said the schools in areas largely populated by blacks are held to the same testing standards as schools in wealthier areas.

Kaalund also sparked discussion on an imbalance in the distribution of political and administrative power on several levels and the resulting problems minorities face.

"You need to look at how class and wealth is implicated in who has power," Kaalund said.

Chapman furthered this concern by pointing out a problem faced by a student protest earlier in the day that spoke out against the treatment of minorities on campus.

During the demonstration, Chapman said three white construction workers overpowered the demonstrators' voices by running a crane with a loud generator while laughing. Chapman explained that the protesters and leaders of the demonstration had to ask the workers to stop the generator, instead of the several University administrators in attendance doing so.



DTH/CHRISTINE NGUYEN

Junior Tomeka Suber takes part in the dinner discussion about institutional racism, an issue she said "people are afraid to discuss on campus." The discussion was sponsored in part by the UNC Freedom Legacy Project.