

**MOVEMENT**

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urban landscape.

"The very basic idea of it was to go from Point A to Point B, letting nothing stand in your way," Germain says. "And this philosophy applies to the physical sport itself but also onwards to life."

Germain says that Parkour follows a rigid philosophy, but when one strips away some of its restrictions, it becomes "free running."

"And then it's just a way of expressing yourself through motion," he says.

An avid martial arts student and instructor in Burlington, Germain first heard about Parkour a year ago while searching the Internet for a martial arts video.

Instead, he found a video featuring "crazy British guys flipping off buildings and swinging from skyscraper to skyscraper."

Soon after his discovery of the new sport, Germain says he began practicing Parkour, utilizing his martial arts abilities and flipping skills.

"UNC is really great because it has particular obstacles," he says. "It's hard to just run, but if you want to practice, there are places all over."

Some of those places include the Pit, where he does tree flips, the front of Greenlaw Hall, where he runs sideways, Matrix-style, along the walls, and dorms to practice railing vaults.

Germain often practices by himself on campus, although he says he's "always hoping that someone will approach that knows what I'm talking about."

But he isn't always alone — some of his friends at different universities have taken up the sport as well.

"Occasionally we'll just tour around," he says. "We'll all come to Carolina for a day and see all the obstacles here and then we'll all go to (UNC-Greensboro)."

Though Germain says that

Parkour is not about rebellion or anarchy, he and his friends have been approached by police officers more than once.

"If you're asked to leave, you just leave," he says.

"Once I was here with my friends and one of them was climbing on a window sill in Murphey Hall. They were pretty nice about it. They just said — you know, 'Don't do that.'"

As he demonstrates his infamous tree flip, in which he runs up the trunk of a tree and back flips off of it, several passers-by watch with interest.

"I hope he doesn't fall," says Sarah Currans, of Charlotte, who was in the Pit for the feat. "We're moms so we're concerned with safety."

Her friend, Lanie Althoff, of Winston-Salem, agrees and says, "If he lands on his feet and falls, he's going to be in a world of hurt."

Germain cautions beginning free runners to take it slow.

"If you want to learn how to jump off the top of a building, you don't do that in your first day or even your first year," he says. "You stay in your comfort level and then you push that back slowly."

Though Germain has never seriously hurt himself, he has fallen while practicing flips in the past.

But for now, he seems at ease with his acrobatics and is accustomed to drawing a crowd.

A few people pause to take pictures and watch while he flips off trees in Polk Place.

Michael Alspaugh, of Raleigh, who witnessed the acrobatics after a recent football game, says Germain's tree flips are "unbelievable."

"My little boy loved it," he adds.

Germain says he enjoys performing for children.

"Parkour is almost like remaining a kid," he says. "Just go look around. Pretend the world is a playground."

Contact the Features Editor at features@unc.edu.

**IMMIGRANT**

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easily was dissuaded from enforcing the laws by a customary bribe, and Hernandez was able to continue.

"It is something everybody does," Hernandez said of the bribe.

Twenty-nine days after he left home, he reached the Mexican border with Texas. At this point, the bus services ceased, and he crossed the desert on foot until he ran into a pack of immigrant smugglers called "coyotes."

With the "coyotes" there would be no bus. There would be no sitting. There would be no standing. There would be no windows.

The "coyotes" crammed him into the trunk of a sedan. For the better part of an hour, he lay in the fetal position in the darkness struggling for air. After about 50 minutes, immigration officers stopped and searched the car.

They opened the trunk and discovered Hernandez.

But to his surprise, the immigration officers were friendly.

"Probably because they were terrified by the sight of a skinny 14-year-old near asphyxiation," Hernandez said.

They provided him with temporary documents that allowed him to stay in the town and sent him to Casa Romero en el Sur, a house that helps undocumented immigrants, especially Salvadorians.

Through the house, he contacted his aunt in New York City, who booked him an airplane ticket to the city. Some \$2,500 later he was in New York.

But due to his age and immigration status, finding work was harder than he originally had hoped.

Eventually he found work in the fast food business, cleaning kitchen floors. His perseverance got him promoted to kitchen assistant and eventually assistant manager.

Hernandez continued working to improve his situation and gradu-

ated from a training program as a certified cook.

His immigrant status also had been improving. In 1989, he filed for a residency card, which he got five years later. In 1995, he married a local Hispanic nurse with whom he has two children.

But living expenses were too great to support a family of four in the city. So four months ago, he left for North Carolina — which according

to U.S. Census estimates has seen the fastest growing flow of immigrants between 1990 and 2000.

His experience as a cook in New York allowed him to find a job quickly in Chapel Hill. He took out a loan and purchased a house.

He says he is content with his job and steady pay. Nonetheless, he has yet to satisfy his own ambitions and hopes to find something better.

As with many immigrants, this

seems to be the recurring theme of Hernandez's life — the quest for improvement through hard work and perseverance.

"My stay (in America) has been a great achievement of my life," he said. "I love the U.S. I love my country. My greatest desire is to become a citizen of this country."

Contact the City Editor at citydesk@unc.edu.

**MURDER**

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voluntary separation.

"It wasn't a sort of in-your-face separation, it was just an 'I want to be separate' view," Witt said.

Tension between the races was just one factor that made the late 1960s and early 1970s such a turbulent time. The nation's university campuses were the sites of hundreds of protests during these years.

Four students at Kent State University were killed, and nine were wounded in May 1970 when the Ohio National Guard was called in to put a stop to student protests against the U.S. involvement in Cambodia.

"We were still at the height of that sensitivity as we went into the fall of that year," said Joe Stallings, student body president from 1971 to 1972.

He was surprised to see a headline that ran in the DTH on Nov. 22, 1970 that read "Black Killed in Brawl."

"Interestingly, I don't recall any discussion about any racial overtones about this," Stallings said.

grew up on North Graham Street in Chapel Hill and graduated from Chapel Hill High School in 1967, was stabbed twice — once in the groin and once in the abdomen.

Battle said Cates was not involved in the original altercation that took place off campus.

A former army medic who was at the dance administered first aid to Cates while waiting on an ambulance. Witnesses said the ambulance took as long as 20 minutes to arrive, according to the DTH.

"He had been laying there for a long period of time, and the people that were there were hollering, 'Let's get him to the hospital, let's get him to the hospital, you know? He's bleeding,'" Battle said.

Cates eventually was taken to N.C. Memorial Hospital, now UNC Hospitals, in the back of a patrol car when it looked like the ambulance might not arrive in time.

Cates was brought into the hospital with three coats wrapped around his body. A medical examiner detected a faint heart beat, almost no signs of respiration and low blood pressure.

Shortly before 3 a.m., Cates died from the hemorrhaging of a stab wound to his right femoral artery.

A memorial service was held at St. Joseph's CME Church on Nov. 25, 1970, and he was buried in the Chapel Hill Memorial Cemetery.

It was reported at the time that the three were members of the Storm Troopers. Johnson was president of the group, Maxwell said.

"It was an organized club," Maxwell said. "These were folks who were known in the community."

**Black community responds**

A judge ruled that Broadwell, Johnson and Nelson be moved to the more secure N. C. Department of Correction "in order to avoid a breach of the peace in Orange County," according to court records.

Maxwell said the men were transported because the N.C. Department of Correction in Raleigh was a larger facility and because they needed to be moved out of the county.

"It was an emotional time at the time," he said. "That's the way things were in the '70s."

Immediately after the murder, people began questioning the way the situation was handled. The University was criticized for hosting an all-night dance without adequate security.

A group of more than 200 blacks gathered at the Hargraves Center the week after the murder. They began to solicit funds to hire a private prosecutor to assist then-District Solicitor Herbert Pierce.

Adam Stein was hired by Cates' father and paternal grandmother to assist the prosecution.

People also began to question why the ambulance, which was on another trip when it was called, took so long to arrive. According to ambulance spokesmen at the time, the car took 14 minutes to arrive.

"As you can tell from the stories, it was a pretty confused and messed up situation that night, and in the aftermath of that event, there was a lot of finger pointing," Witt said.

A memorial march from Franklin Street to the Union was held three days after Cates' death.

Lee attended the march.

"I think my presence really calmed down a lot of people because I showed them that we really would enforce the law," he said, adding that he didn't want Chapel Hill to be torn apart by racial tensions like many other towns had been at the time.

**Trial begins**

Before the trial began, defense attorneys asked for a change of venire, more jurors to be called in from outside Chapel Hill and for the defendants to be tried separately.

All three motions were denied, according to court records.

Each of the three men was released from jail on a \$10,000 bond in December, and the trial on charges of second-degree murder began March 22, 1971.

The testimonies were not consistent. Some witnesses said Cates had a straight razor during the fight and others said he did not use any weapons.

Maxwell said the hardest point for the prosecution to prove was identification. Witness accounts all had different members of the group involved in different parts of the fight, he said.

"My perception of the situation was that every time they called another witness, it got worse."

Stein, who worked with the prosecution for the probable cause hearing, said the prosecution would have to have been superb to get a conviction because the facts of the night in question were so unclear.

The state called several witnesses, including the campus police officer on duty the night of the stabbing and a medical examiner.

The defense did not present a case.

not guilty, many members of the community felt that justice had not been done and that the prosecution had not presented a strong case.

"A local young man was obviously killed by somebody, and everybody was quite sure of who it was in the generic sense," Stein said. "And there was a strong feeling that the state should be able to identify the right person and convict the right person, and that didn't happen."

Barry Winston, who defended Broadwell, said that although many people were unsatisfied with the verdict, the defendants had maintained their innocence from the beginning and had been found not guilty. "My view of it is that we have a jury system that operates in a fashion that we have been more or less satisfied with for 200 years."

Today, the case is classified as inactive, which means that it can be reinvestigated if new evidence is found, said Jane Cousins, Chapel Hill police spokeswoman.

"Clearly the young man got stabbed, and somebody did it," Maxwell said. "I will be one of those who will never know who did it."

**The Cates legacy**

Battle said the black community held memorials on the date of Cates' death for about 10 years after he was killed, but since then, it almost has been forgotten.

"Sometimes people forget and sometimes people have allowed themselves to be put to sleep, and they don't want to think about it," he said. "I think if you go around and ask a lot of black people what happened, they probably have forgotten about the Cates situation."

Witt, who graduated in 1973, said the murder didn't have a long-term effect on the campus.

"It was sort of part of campus and not part of campus in a sense," he said. "It didn't quite fit into your life as a student because the people

**Escalating tensions**

On Nov. 21, 1970, the Union hosted an all-night dance sponsored by the Afro-American Affairs Committee and the Carolina Union from midnight until 7 a.m.

The dance brought many people from outside the University onto campus — including several members of a Durham motorcycle group, known at the time as the Storm Troopers, and some young men from Northside, a predominantly black section of Chapel Hill.

There was a series of fights that night which began off campus.

"I've never been able to fully or accurately pinpoint what happened," said Matt Robinson, who has been researching the murder for a couple of years and wrote his masters' thesis at Duke University on the subject.

"Apparently what started between the Storm Troopers and the kids from Northside was some little minor fisticuffs down the street where Henderson Street is," he said. "There's no real solid evidence about what started the whole thing off."

After the initial altercation occurred off campus, several of the black men went to the Hargraves Community Center to talk about what happened, said Fred Battle, who was director of the center in 1970 and now serves as president of Chapel Hill-Carrboro's chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Several of the men then headed to campus, where the Storm Troopers also had gone.

Witness testimonies during the trial for the three men who would be charged with the murder do not match up, and what happened during the fight still is unclear.

"There were fights that broke out in several locations around the Pit and in front of the Union, and when the dust settled, unfortunately Mr. (James Lewis) Cates, Jr. had been stabbed as I recall two times," said Jim Maxwell, the attorney who represented one of the three men charged with the murder.

At some point during the fight, Cates, a 22-year-old black man who

**Three men charged**

Arrest warrants were issued the same day as the murder for Ronnie Dale Broadwell, William Douglas Johnson and Rufus Paul Nelson, according to court records. The men were in their late 20s or early 30s and lived in Durham at the time.

Broadwell was arrested at Watts Hospital in Durham where he had been given 70 stitches for facial lacerations received the night before, The Chapel Hill Weekly reported.

"He's so tall. I was always curious who could have gotten to the top of his head," said Maxwell, who represented Johnson.

The men were taken to the Orange County Jail in Hillsborough and charged with first-degree murder in the death of Cates.

**Not guilty**

After four days of witness testimony, an all-white jury of 11 men and one woman found the men not guilty of second-degree murder, the DTH reported March 26, 1971.

"I doubt that many people were surprised with the result that the jury came back with after the evidence that was presented," Maxwell said.

Although a jury found the men

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