

Freeze-dried

Sunshine will return today, with the high reaching the 50s. Tonight's low should dip into the upper 20s. There is no chance of rain.

The Daily Tar Heel

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Nazi National Nazi leader Harold Covington called the Klan-Nazi jury's verdict a great victory. He also outlined his party's future plans. See the story on page 3.

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Progress made, but problems remain at UNC

By KERRY DEROGHI
Staff Writer

*Third of five parts

The racially rooted problems that many of the nation's universities face today—problems such as recruiting sufficient numbers of blacks and seeing that they are given the same rights and benefits as white students—are still relatively new to college administrators.

It has been less than three decades, for instance, since the first black student was admitted to UNC. But though all is still not racially equal at the University, an examination of the history of race relations here reveals that progress has been made in 29 years.

Henry Frye Sr. arrived on campus in the fall of 1956. He was like most other graduate students, with one exception. He was black.

Frye found, however, that being a black on campus at Carolina wasn't much of a problem in 1956.

"I was the only one in my law school class and was treated very well," he said recently. "There were no real racial problems as such. Had there been 15 of me instead of one, I don't know if it would have been different."

Frye graduated from the UNC School of Law and went on to serve as a member of the N.C. House of Representatives. This year he was elected to the state Senate.

If Frye had entered the University in 1980 instead of 1956, he would have been in less of a minority. Approximately 7.9 percent of the student body is black, with 11.4 percent of the freshman class composed of black students.

But not all the progress since Frye entered school was made swiftly or smoothly. UNC enrolled its first black students in 1951, when University officials voted to allow blacks to enter graduate school programs if identical programs were not offered at traditionally black schools. Three years later, one of the most radical court actions of the century paved the way for further integration. In *Brown v. Board of Education*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled segregation was unconstitutional, overturning a Southern tradition.

As long as blacks on campus remained few in number, little conflict developed among white and black students. "At first there will be loud cries from the protagonists and the antagonists who will advance their positions," Romulus Murphy, one of the first blacks to enroll, said at the time. "But after the novelty wears off, everything will work harmoniously."

Early opposition to black students from students and administrators came, in fact, not in the form of riots or protests. After a black was admitted to the medical school, a student wrote a letter to the editor of *The Daily Tar Heel*, claiming that the admission of a black deprived a white student of a place in the school and constituted reverse discrimination. "There is no way to retaliate for such utterly

contemptible justice, but I will protest still and not forget," the student wrote.

As the number of blacks grew at Carolina from only .4 percent of the student body in 1960 to 2.3 percent a decade later, Murphy's prophecy of eventual harmony was not fulfilled. Both serious and minor racial problems appeared, grew and still exist today.

In 1968, the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. set off one of the first major demonstrations by blacks on campus. Black students boycotted classes, held vigils and staged marches. Their despair and anger was aimed not only at the injustice of the murder but also at the white population. "I speak to all whites when I say that you let this happen," Isaac Battle Jr. said in a letter to the *DTH*. "My bitterness is not unaccountable and right now it is damn hard to keep from crying. It's not only going to be a long, hot summer; it's going to be hell, and let me tell you that hell has already started."

The Black Student Movement was formed shortly after King's death and it soon began working to uphold rights of both black students and workers at the University. In 1970, the BSM supported a cafeteria workers' strike. On "Black Monday," more than 1,000 students from across the state arrived to participate in the strike. Their efforts were rewarded when the workers across the state received an increase in wages.

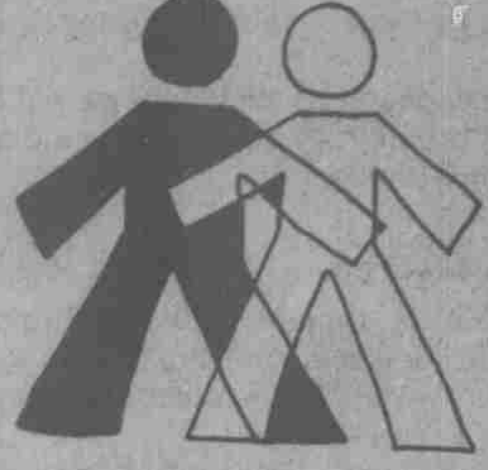
In 1969, the BSM challenged the administrative and admission policies of the University and presented a list of demands to then-Chancellor J. Carlyle Sitterson. The group demanded that Scholastic Aptitude Test scores not be used as criterion for admission, asked for separate funding from Student Government because it was not meeting the BSM's needs and petitioned for the creation of a department of African and Afro-American studies. It also demanded a dean for black students and increased recruitment of black athletes.

The BSM had no immediate success. Sitterson replied to its challenge: "It should be clear that the University cannot in policy or in practice provide unique treatment for any single race, color or creed. To do so would be a step backward, and the University should set its sights upon a better future."

Though Sitterson's response was a setback to the BSM, the tradition of the group's involvement in University affairs had been established. And eventually, some of its 1969 demands were met, along with later requests.

Harold Wallace was approved last week to hold the newly created position of vice chancellor for

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Black/White relations into the '80s

Board rejects health fee hike

By KERRY DEROGHI
Staff Writer

The proposed student health fee increase in the 1981-1982 budget was voted down Tuesday by the Student Health Service Administrative Advisory Board.

In a 6-3 decision the board moved to accept all the budget projections made by Dr. James Taylor, acting director of the SHS, except the increase in health fees. The board also approved a proposal to recommend to the chancellor that he request the UNC Board of Trustees start a study on the needs of the SHS and the options open for financing those needs.

"I'm very pleased that the board has decided to hold the line with the fee and force the issue of study of the SHS," Student Body President Bob Saunders said. "It's something that should have been done last year, and I'm ecstatic that it is being done this year."

A fee increase had been proposed by Taylor at the last board meeting to cover a projected deficit of \$70,000 in the 1981-1982 budget figures. Taylor had proposed a \$2 per semester increase which would have brought in approximately \$80,000.

Students paid \$130 in health fees this year, which was the highest in the 16-campus UNC system.

Saunders had said Student Government would not support another health fee increase because of past errors in budget projection figures. The 1979-1980 budget had a projected \$76,000 deficit, but its actual deficit was \$6,703. The 1980-1981 budget had a projected surplus of \$92,000 but the actual surplus was \$172,000. Saunders also said the \$130 paid in health fees was at a prohibitive level and should not be raised.

Taylor said, however, the fee increase was necessary because of the projected deficit the health service would have to operate under next year.

"I'm very disappointed in the action and I don't think it was a responsible thing to do. It's a slap in the face for everything I've stood for nine years," Taylor said.

The budget, with recommendations for the 1981-1982 year, will go to Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs Donald A. Boulton and to Vice Chancellor for Business and Finance John Temple. The decision will then be submitted to the chancellor, the UNC Board of Trustees and the UNC Board of Governors for approval.



Students across North Carolina reacted with surprise, anger and disappointment to the not-guilty verdict in the Klan-Nazi murder trial. Top left, UNC students Mike Tuck, junior (left), and sophomore Craig Crutchfield protest against the Nazis during a press conference at the Nazi headquarters in Raleigh. Nazi leader Harold Covington, top right, thumbs his nose at the students. Below, Duke students gather in a vigil to protest the Greensboro jury's decision.

Photos by Scott Sharpe.

Trial decision surprises local people

By WILLIAM PESCHEL and FRANK WELLS
Staff Writers

"(It's) probably the most surprising news I've heard in a long, long time," said Hayden B. Renwick, associate dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Renwick's reaction to the acquittal Monday of six Nazis and Ku Klux Klansmen was representative of campus opinion Tuesday.

An all-white jury returned a verdict of not guilty Monday after seven days of deliberation following the longest trial in North Carolina history.

A vigil protesting the outcome of the trial

drew more than 120 students to the Pit Tuesday. Gathered in front of Lenoir Hall, the crowd listened to a brief speech by law student Alex Charnes.

"The general air in the country is against blacks more and more and no one is really showing they are opposed (to it)," Charnes said.

The Klansmen and Nazis were not acting in self-defense, he said. "I've seen the videotapes, and it is not using reasonable force (for self-defense) when you have got a man on his knees and injured and you hit him in the head. That is not self-defense."

Renwick said he believed the trial's problem was in the jury selection process. "The lawyers seek jurors they know are thinking a certain

way," he said. "I don't think the majority of white people agree with the verdict or the feelings of the groups, but they are blinded by the method of selection."

"As it stands, the deck is stacked against justice," he said.

Many people at the vigil described the verdict as "disappointing" or "sad." Melanie Wilson, an industrial relations major from Newton, N.C., said (the verdict) "will promote more racism and segregation in places like Newton and Maiden. They try to hold blacks there, and take what they dish out," she said. "It also makes (blacks) look bad, like this

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Against racism

Students rally against Klan-Nazi acquittal

By MELODEE ALVES and FRANK ZANG
Staff Writers

The shock and anger over the verdict of the Klan-Nazi trial in Greensboro continued to be heard last night at the "Rock Against Racism" rally in the New Tin Can. Sponsored by the Students Against Militarism, the National Rock Against Racism and the North Carolina Yippies, the rally was held to protest what sponsors called "the increasing acceptance of racism throughout the country."

Floris Cauce, wife of slain CWP member Cesar Cauce, told an audience of approximately 150 people about her disappointment and rage at the not-guilty trial verdict.

"I'm angry and I think you know why. The verdict was like a knife in my stomach. I'll never forget the sight of my husband being shot down,

unarmed, with nothing but a stick in his hand," she said.

Cauce questioned the validity of the selection of the all-white jury and called the process a product of a "rotten, capitalist system."

She responded to the question of why CWP members did not take the witness stand by telling the audience to go back to their history books. "People told the truth before, but they were still punished," she said.

Zeke Thompson, a member of the Revolutionary Communist Party, also spoke about the verdict, saying his party would fight to further expose the system.

Many people watched a videotape of the Nov. 3 shooting incident in the back of the building and expressed shock over the violence on the film.

Nelson Johnson, a CWP member present at the shootout was scheduled to speak but could not make it, Chris Kueny, an SAM member, said.

Although they anticipated no trouble, campus police assigned extra men to the rally in addition to the two officers previously assigned to the event, said Robert Sherman, director of campus security.

There were rumors that FBI agents were present at the rally and using the law school as a command post.

Organizers of the rally were pleased with the turnout and support of the people and campus police.

"I am totally happy," said John Ganga, a Yippie. "This thing is going really great. Students are extremely conscious of what's going on. I think we've proven to the campus police that we are responsible."

Local bands, including Movement and Cashmere, provided the entertainment. Other speakers were Mark Canady, BSM chairperson, who discussed racism. Kueny, spoke on militarism and Ganga spoke on the genocide of the American Indian.

RAR is planning a major concert in Raleigh soon and an anti-racist march on the Capitol.

RAR is a national organization of rockers against racism and the conditions that created it. It had its first concert in Columbus, Ohio, in September 1978.



Jury's verdict causes concern across state

From staff and wire reports

Students across the state joined black and religious leaders Tuesday expressing concern over the acquittal of four Ku Klux Klansmen and two Nazis on murder charges in the deaths of five Communist Worker's Party supporters in Greensboro.

"This is indeed a sad day when murderers are allowed to walk the streets of Greensboro," said Aubrey Eatmon, a North Carolina A&T student who is also president of the National Organization of Black University and College Students.

Pam McCorkle, A&T student body president, telephoned the Rev. Jesse Jackson to try to get him to visit the school in reaction to Monday's verdict. Jackson was to return her call Tuesday night.

At Duke University in Durham, approximately 300 people gathered in front of Duke Chapel for a silent vigil to protest the verdict and later hear impromptu student speakers.

"The concept of justice took a whipping yesterday in Greensboro," said T.C. Adams, a senior public policy and accounting major at Duke. "Equality has taken several steps backward."

The student government of N.C. A&T held a press conference Tuesday

morning and called the verdict unjust.

"The student body of North Carolina A&T State University is horrified over the incredible decision handed down by the all-white jury in the Klan-Nazi murder trial," a student government statement read. "Again as black people we find ourselves having to fight off the evils of injustice, prejudice and racism that continue to prevail not only in the city of Greensboro but in the nation."

"They talk about democracy and then they let people shoot each other. They say keep calm, but I can't keep calm when they let people go around killing somebody," Michael Sifford, an A&T student government worker said.

"How much can we take?" Bobby Hopkins, special assistant to the student body president asked. "You can't rule out anything. It happened in a poor black neighborhood, but if it had happened in Chapel Hill, things would have been totally different. The black institutions are caught in the cross fire. We don't stand a chance of winning."

A racially mixed group braved a cold wind Tuesday to stand across the street from the Guilford County Courthouse in Greensboro. Though the vigil began

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Floris Cauce, wife of slain CWP member Cesar Cauce, spoke at Tuesday's rally.