

UMC RACISM

The Silence Ends



It's been there all along, lurking silently.

A young black student seeks a law degree in 1939 — and vanishes.

White students spit on and deface a poster of Jesse Jackson in a dormitory four years ago. A black freshman is welcomed to campus last fall with notes saying, "Go home, nigger."

In April the silence shatters. About 250 students gather at Jesse Hall and fill the air with shouts of "equality now." Task forces are appointed. Open forums are held. Promises are made.

Black University students often are alone, sometimes unwelcome. Outsiders.

Now, they are fed up.

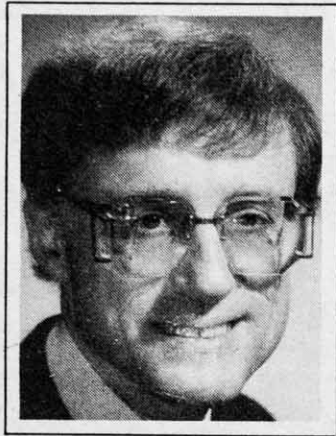
Fed up with sagging minority recruitment and racist remarks. Fed up with hollow administrative promises. Fed up — and demanding change.

Chanting, singing, marching. They are pushing the University to take action. The federal government is pushing, too.

Administrators say they are trying. Students say it's about time.

For one month, eight Columbia Missourian staff writers investigated and researched accounts of the University's racist past and present. The result is this special report.

ADMINISTRATION



'Rumors can be true or false. The best way to dispel them is to improve our performance. If we attract more minority students and do a better job of keeping them here, the rumors will be dispelled.'

C. Peter Magrath
President
University of Missouri



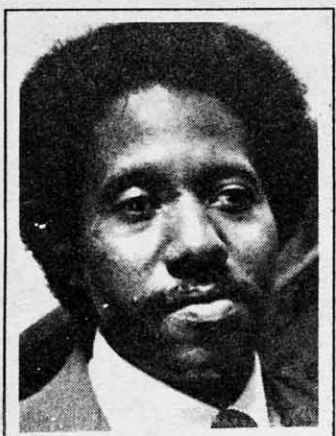
'The University has a particular social responsibility to the community to say that we will not tolerate these prejudicial attitudes.'

Lois B. Defleur
Provost
University of Missouri-Columbia



'We need to establish a close liaison with the school systems to stimulate black students to come here starting from junior high on up. Retention problems happen very early.'

Duane Stucky
Interim Vice Chancellor
University of Missouri-Columbia



'No matter where you are in the country today, there's something. I call it a chilling wind emanating from the lack of enforcement of civil rights ...'

Alton W. Zanders
Director of Equal Opportunity
University of Missouri-Columbia

DESEGREGATION

Racism lingers at UMC despite federal mandate

By Penny J. Brown
Missourian staff writer

University officials told Amos Smith they wanted him to attend the College of Education.

They enticed the black youth with brochures, recruiters and visits to campus. They offered him financial aid.

But last fall when Smith moved into Stafford Hall, he was placed in a dormitory room with the only other non-white male on the floor. His neighbors welcomed him with threatening notes.

More than 30 years after the historic Brown v. Board of Education decision, the University is still trying to desegregate.

Numbers from a recent civil rights report indicate it is failing.

Five years ago, UMC officials implemented a plan designed to eliminate racism on campus. It wasn't by choice — in 1981, the federal Office of Civil Rights ordered the University to desegregate or lose all federal funding.

But, despite government pressure, the number of black undergraduates has decreased from 715 in the first year of the plan to 606 this year. Recruitment efforts for black faculty have fallen 19 short of the goal.

Once again, the University is on the defensive.

School officials say they are making a "good-faith effort." Critics call their attempts bogus and superficial. In the end, OCR will decide.

Tension mounted recently when a journalism instructor made a racial slur within earshot of several black students who complained to administrators. They cited not just the one incident but a pattern of "insensitivity and ignorance."

"We're confident there's enough there to take action," said James Atwater, dean of the journalism school. Open forums, mandatory sensitivity sessions for faculty and a task force are part of the agenda to "raise the consciousness of everyone in the school," Atwater said.

Six years ago, the University set its own agenda. Among the main goals set at that time:

✓ The University said it would boost black undergraduate enrollment to 5.4 percent by 1986. It has achieved 3.5 percent.

✓ The University said it would hire 32 new black faculty. It reported hiring 25 — including research assistants and associates

as well as post-doctoral fellows. But the OCR counted only professors and instructors, for a total of only 13 new hires.

Of 1,287 professors and instructors employed at UMC, 22 are black.

✓ The University said it would boost black graduate student enrollment to 6.4 percent from 4.4 percent. It has raised that percentage one-tenth of a percentage point — to 4.5 percent — in five years.

Numbers game

Desegregation at the University has become a numbers game.

Black faculty and students say these numerical failings and recent racial incidents on campus demonstrate a lack of commitment by the University. NAACP officials say they are disgusted with the failure to desegregate.

"The school not only missed its goal — it's not even making the effort by carrying through with its promises," said Elliot Lichtman, attorney for the NAACP Legal Defense Fund in Washington, D.C.

"There is no possible way they can find the school in compliance ... And if they do, I don't know how they can do it with a straight face," he said.

But numbers don't tell the whole story.

They don't tell about Amos Smith.

They don't tell about a fight in Greektown last week between two black fraternity members and the whites who told them, "We don't allow niggers at this party."

They don't tell about Homecoming 1985 when Mizzou alumni and students welcomed the first black king and queen in the school's history with booing. Said one alumnus as they were presented: "I can't believe we picked these niggers."

Michael Middleton, a University law professor, cites this incident as an example of the school's failed commitment.

"Things like that send back a message to others who are reluctant to attend this school," Middleton said. "We haven't even admitted that we're a racist institution. Instead, we're still playing games."

School officials maintain that the University is not racist. They say the commitment is there.

"I can't think of anything more healthy than for the University to recruit minorities," said University President C. Peter Magrath. "It's a matter of attitude and commitment. This will be a

very high priority."

Alton Zanders, director of the University's Office of Equal Opportunity, said "good-faith attempts" have been made. "We fulfilled our commitments and were diligent and contentious in achieving desegregation."

Changing trends

The University's final report to the OCR blamed "changing trends" in the number of black high school graduates for the low numbers. Zanders also blamed a lack of financial support.

But if raw numbers were all that counted, more blacks than ever would be going to college. Between 1977 and 1984 the number of black students who finished high school jumped by 26 percent.

At the same time, the rate at which they move on to higher education has declined, from 50 percent in 1977 to 42 percent in 1985. The rate of white students entering higher education climbed to almost 60 percent in 1985.

Thomas Mortenson, a research associate with the American College Testing programs, calls it the "access gap" — which he says is wider than at any time in the 26 years the government has collected data.

Clearly, many blacks no longer see college as an option; after years of increases, fewer blacks took the SAT in 1985 than the year before.

Nationally, the most visible roadblock for higher education is money. According to a study by the American College Testing Board, federal aid to postsecondary students has dropped from \$22 billion to \$20 billion since 1980. The 1988 budget calls for cutting \$2 billion more.

Mary Levy, an attorney with the Legal Defense Fund in Washington, D.C., said states have not made up the difference.

At the Board of Curators meeting in May, the University committed \$500,000 to recruiting minority faculty and students on the four University of Missouri campuses. UMC Interim Chancellor Duane Stucky said the Columbia campus will award 50 full scholarships to minority students.

Final report

In a final report to the OCR in August, University officials presented six pages of progress made toward desegregation.

They listed recruitment efforts, including the Minority Vis-

itation Program, which put University officials in touch with 12,000 prospective undergraduate minority students over five years.

They also listed cultural events such as the B.B. King concert and the Harlem Dancers.

But many like Middleton, a former director of the national OCR in Washington, D.C., remain critical.

He points out deficiencies in the University's report to the OCR. In several cases, he said, minority figures were unavailable. "If the commitment was there, we would have complete data; this is a direct violation of the OCR guidelines."

Prodded by a court order, the Department of Education in early 1981 cited evidence of continued segregation at the University's Columbia and Rolla campuses and Southeast Missouri State University.

While the Rolla campus also failed to meet its goals, Southeast Missouri exceeded its overall black undergraduate and graduate enrollment goals — undergrads increased to 7.1 percent under the plan, while graduates rose to 14.8 percent.

In 1984 the OCR said the Columbia campus had fallen behind in the recruitment and retention of black students.

"As a result, progress has been halted and in some instances reversed. Corrective action must be taken immediately," the report stated.

The plans of 10 states, including Missouri, expired during the last school year. OCR has reviewed the actions taken by each state to determine if the schools are in compliance with federal guidelines.

If the schools fail to desegregate, the OCR can revoke all federal funding.

"If federal funding is taken away, nobody wins," Middleton says. "The Department of Education is extremely reluctant to shoot itself in the foot."

Middleton contends that the OCR is too lenient and may be too willing to find schools in compliance on the basis of "good-faith efforts."

Civil rights advocates say good-faith attempts aren't enough.

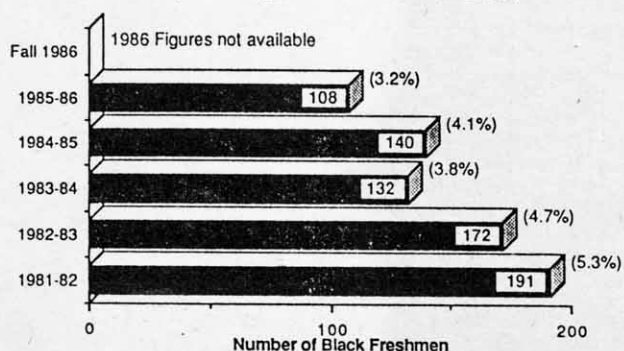
"People can be full of good faith and still follow a racist policy," said Arvarh Strickland, a University history professor. "Good will or not, the results are the same. They are racist."

All sides are awaiting the final decision of the OCR, due in June.

Black Enrollment at UMC

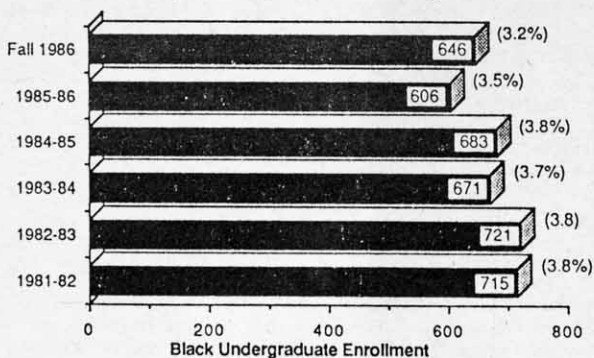
Black Entering Freshmen

*Number represents black students enrolled in freshmen class.
*Percent denotes percentage of total freshmen class.



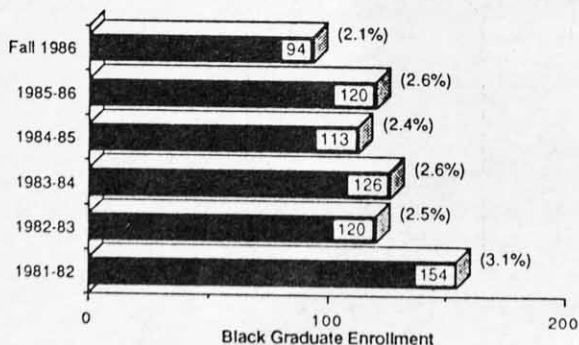
Black Undergraduate Enrollment

*Number represents total black undergraduate students enrolled.
*Percent denotes percentage of total undergraduate students.



Black Graduate Enrollment

*Number represents total black graduate students enrolled.
*Percent denotes percentage of total graduate students.



SOURCE: U.S. Dept. of Education

Missourian graphic by Suzanne Gaylord

SEMO

SEMO meets goals while UMC fails

While UMC officials were blaming the numbers for their failure to meet desegregation goals, a small university in the Bootheel was beating them.

Southeast Missouri State University, a regional school in Cape Girardeau, exceeded its goals for attracting minorities under a five-year desegregation plan, according to a report from the Office of Civil Rights.

In 1981, SEMO, with a student population of 9,000, was found in non-compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. The school — as well as the University of Missouri's Columbia and Rolla campuses — was ordered to desegregate or lose all federal funding.

When the plan expired last August, both UMC and UMR had failed to meet most desegregation goals. University officials blamed a decline in the number of black students seeking higher education nationwide.

But since the plan was put into action, SEMO has exceeded its goals for undergraduate black enrollment. According to the OCR report, SEMO set a goal of boosting its black undergraduate enrollment during the five-year plan to 4.3 percent. It achieved 7.1 percent.

The school planned to boost graduate enrollment to 13.9 percent; it achieved 14.7 percent.

Debrah Mitchell-Braxton, assistant dean of students at SEMO, attributes the numbers to an open door the University extends to minorities. A "buddy" program matches freshmen and transfer students with a successful SEMO student.

Recruiters also visit schools across the state.

Retention for all students has risen from 42 percent, up from 32 percent in 1983. All entering students are tested to identify weaknesses in basic skills. By spring 1986, a quarter of the students in developmental courses were black.

The school hired 12 black faculty members during the five-year period by advertising job vacancies in publications with large black readership and maintaining a pool of qualified black applicants.

"It all goes back to the open door. If students are made to feel welcome, perceptions will change from the inside," said Mitchell-Braxton. "It's just too bad that we had to make a law to ensure equality that should already be there."

Blacks separate equals on M.U. football team

By Pat Forde
Missourian staff writer

Blacks on the Missouri football team say they are treated as equals on the playing field.

Off the playing field, they are separate equals.

In the locker room, the athletic dining hall or on campus, blacks associate with blacks and whites with whites.

"That's just because they feel more comfortable with their own race," said quarterback Ronnie Cameron, who is black. "It's nothing negative toward each other."

But former Missouri line-backer Tracey Mack, also black, said the separation goes deeper than that.

Mack finished his playing career at Missouri in 1984. He served as a graduate assistant in 1985 and received a degree in marketing education that same year. He plays for Saskatchewan of the Canadian Football League.

Mack said the dining hall racial barrier is not easy to crack.

"Have you been to the dining hall?" Mack asked. "Have you noticed the seating? All the blacks sit in the back and the whites sit up front."

"If any of the blacks sat in between they got talked about by the blacks. If a white sat in the back he got talked about by the white guys."

Mack recalled what he described as "blatant incident" during his senior year.

"I had a brief run-in with the Sigma Nu house ... There were some punches thrown and the police were called. As we were running out of the house, some guys were saying, 'Come back niggers ...'"

Most football players interviewed used the athletic dining hall as their point of reference for discussing segregation on the team. They differed, however, on whether it caused a problem.

"I don't think it's a problem," black tight end Damon Frenchers said. "You tend to hang around those you can relate to. It's like that in the dining hall. Most of the black people sit in the back, laugh and joke. If a white person sat back there I don't believe anyone would say anything harsh to him."

Chris Jensen, a white fullback, says the segregation concerns him.

"I really don't know what the reason is. I know I would have no problem sitting with the blacks. I can see it as being a problem. A

team needs to have cohesiveness. There's nothing actually said but it's just kind of in the air," he said.

Jensen believes that an athletic dorm, where whites and blacks lived together, might help the two groups better understand each other.

Parris Watts, director of the Total Person Program, an academic support program sponsored by the athletic department, deals daily with athletes. Watts said he has seen no evidence of segregation or racial strife.

"I go over to the dining hall and sit down half the time with groups of black athletes and half the time with whites," said Watts, who is white. "The black and white athletes get along very well. I have not encountered a racial issue on this team."

Athletic Director Jack Lengyel also discounted any segregation problems.

"People just gradually tend to end up associating with their friends," Lengyel said. "It's not an issue of whether they're black or white."

"If you go out to the West Coast, Orientals sit together, Hispanics sit together. They have more common experiences to talk about. Sometimes there's a misunderstanding that those are instances of racial discrimination."

Segregation in the locker room is promoted by the physical locations of the players' lockers, which are assigned by jersey numbers. The jersey numbers usually are assigned by field position.

Despite the segregation and the dividing of whites and blacks by position, many Missouri football players believe the team is unified when it's time to put on the pads.

"If there's any deep-rooted prejudice," Frenchers said, "it goes by the wayside by the time you hit the practice field."

But at least one former player said a segregated team could contribute to Missouri's disastrous football records of recent years.

Former player and graduate student Joe Gresham blamed "Missouri attitudes" and ignorance for the segregation problem.

"They're only segregated because they're not educated," Gresham said. "It's all coming from the parents' perspective. Missourians take their time. They don't like to change. That goes for attitudes about blacks as well."

BIG EIGHT

Other Big Eight schools have similar problems

By Lane Beauchamp
Missourian staff writer

The Big Eight leaders were about to get off their bus at the University of Oklahoma. A successful convention was under way.

Then came the egg. But it didn't stop with the one white egg thrown at the busload of black students. Before the dozen members of the Big Eight Black Student Government headed toward the student union, the crowd hurled another raw egg. And another.

Add to that shouts of "niggers, go home" and the convention didn't seem quite as successful as before.

It was time again on the Oklahoma State University campus for Sigma Alpha Epsilon's Plantation Ball. And, as they had done every year before, the fraternity brothers serenaded the sorority houses.

And, as usual, some members painted their faces black and put on slave-like garb.

This time the revelers were met by black students — appalled with the white fraternity's tradition.

The confrontation late last month led to a peaceful demonstration on the OSU campus. And last week the OSU president pledged to hold informational meetings with black student leaders throughout the summer.

Fiji Island-time was at hand on the Madison campus of the University of Wisconsin. The Phi Gamma Delta brothers wanted something a little different to mark their annual party.

So they opted for a large model of a dark-skinned "Fiji Islander" — complete with thick lips and a bone through its nose.

Black students tore down the figure. The fraternity put it back up the next day. The outraged students tore it down again. Amid chants of "nigger go home," the incident exploded

'I hope no one is going to model their program after us. We need to realize recruitment should be one of our priorities and stop giving just lip service.'

Les Ritcherson
Affirmative Action officer
University of Wisconsin

into a shouting match. The dean of students stepped in to ease tensions.

During an open forum last week, more than 500 students vowed support in the fight against racism at the Wisconsin campus.

During the past three weeks, the Missourian surveyed the Big Eight schools and two Midwestern Big Ten schools — Iowa and Wisconsin — about recruiting methods for blacks and other minorities.

The results: Only the University of Oklahoma had a higher percentage of black students than Missouri. But Mizzou ranked last in the percentage of other minority students attending college.

Oklahoma

Backed by state funds for recruitment, the University of Oklahoma at Norman attracted a total of 907 black students last fall — or about 4.4 percent of Oklahoma's 20,582 students.

Oklahoma did fall short, though, of federally set goals. The Office of Civil Rights called for the university to bring in 269 new students in 1984. Only 224 were recruited.

Offering \$1,000 to selected minorities who recruit high schoolers from their hometowns, the university spends about \$18,000 a year on the Minority Intern Program.

And Oklahoma's minority faculty recruitment should get a boost from a program adopted by the State Board of Regents that funnels money to OU when it recruits minority teachers.

"In our faculty there are certainly areas that need to be improved," said Oklahoma's Affirmative Action officer, Gwen Wilburn. "There is always room for improvement."

Kansas

Drawing much of its minority population from nearby Kansas City, blacks on the University of Kansas at Lawrence campus make up about 3.1 percent of enrollment.

An outreach program in the urban area opens communication between the KU campus and Kansas City high schools. Minority affairs director Vernell Spearman said this cooperation entices students to the university.

But on the campus of almost 26,000 students, Kansas' black enrollment dropped to 788 students last semester, according to

'Student recruiters are respected by the student body and they can tell them what it is like to be a minority on a predominantly white campus.'

Hazel Scott
Assistant vice president
Oklahoma State University

figures from the Affirmative Action office. That was down from 833 in 1985.

Oklahoma State

Though the outreach program appears to be a key to the Kansas program, it failed at Oklahoma State University at Stillwater.

Assistant Vice President Hazel Scott said the school has all but abandoned the program. "It has been very, very slow and very, very difficult," Scott said.

Last school year, OSU did start a recruitment effort similar to Oklahoma's minority internship efforts.

"The students have a lot of credibility when they go back to their own schools," Scott said. "They are respected by the student body and they can tell them what it's like to be a minority on a predominantly white campus."

About 2.7 percent of the 21,176 OSU students are black.

Kansas State

Though recruitment of student minorities at Kansas State University in Manhattan kept up with that of other schools, KSU had only two black faculty members.

With total faculty topping the 1,100 mark, Kansas State had only 48 minority instructors, including the two blacks.

Student enrollment hit 17,452 in the fall of 1986. Of that 429 were black and other minorities accounted for 422 students.

The university's assistant director of admissions, Hakim Salahu-Din, said campus visits for students is crucial for recruitment to be successful.

"We can't keep them here if they don't want to stay, so we look for a good institutional fit," Salahu-Din said.

Kansas State will spend about \$25,000 next year offering 50 minority student scholarships.

Iowa State

Attracting top minority schol-

ars through an "extensive marketing program" brought almost 1,700 minorities to the Ames campus in fall 1986.

The campus of 26,431 students attracted 586 blacks last semester. And to improve the numbers, the university will be expanding its recruitment team.

George Jackson, director of minority student affairs, said four people will be responsible next fall for recruiting minority students to the campus. This year ISU had only one person recruiting.

Iowa

Officials at the Iowa City campus of the University of Iowa said their biggest problem in recruitment is the small number of minorities in the state.

Iowa minorities account for only 2.2 percent of the state's population but make up 5.2 percent of the students at the university. To attract the minorities, the university offers Minority Achievement Scholarships to 40 students. And Mary New of the university's public information office said there are plans to begin adding about 10 students a year to that program.

Of the 29,504 students on the campus, 604 are black.

Nebraska

The University of Nebraska at Lincoln relies on the state's largest city, Omaha, for up to 90 percent of its black students.

That pool makes up only 1.6 percent of Nebraska's 23,899 students.

Nebraska's director of minority affairs said the university offers scholarships for students, but "nothing unique — just the traditional type of funding."

Jimmi Smith said his office relies on the help of statewide minority organizations to bring students to the campus.

Wisconsin

Les Ritcherson is not too proud of the job his school is doing.

"I hope no one is going to model their program after us," Wisconsin's Affirmative Action officer said. "We need to realize recruitment should be one of our priorities and stop giving just lip service."

Wisconsin's overall minority enrollment has increased during the past 10 years primarily due to a huge jump in Asian students attending. The problem, Ritcherson said, lies in recruitment of blacks.

In 1980 the University of Wis-

consin at Madison attracted 869 blacks. Last fall, 694 enrolled.

"The priority and commitment has to be there from the top," he said. "No money, no commitment."

Colorado

The University of Colorado at Boulder placed last in the recruitment of black students.

With an enrollment of more than 23,000, the Boulder campus attracted only 289 blacks — 1.3 percent of the total student population.

Pete Storey, Colorado's director of admissions, called the university's pre-collegiate recruitment programs "quite small."

"We have proposed, though, to dramatically increase the programs to about 500 or more students," Storey said. Current programs have attracted no more than 110.

Colorado offers about 40 "outstanding" minority students \$1,000 a year for four years. Storey said money for minorities — other than financial aid — "tends to be small."

Programs for faculty recruitment echo each other across the Big Eight. Most university officials said hiring is handled by individual campus departments.

Each university's Affirmative Action office makes sure search committees attempt to reach minorities. But little else is done.

"Our position really is to leave it up to the department — the people who recruit are the ones in the departments," Iowa State's Affirmative Action officer Charles Samuels said.

Minorities account for less than 4.5 percent of Iowa State's faculty.

Many of the schools also have a mentor program for minority faculty. When a black instructor is hired, for example, a senior faculty member is assigned to help the new hire become associated with the campus.

Wisconsin's Affirmative Action officer summed it up: "Recruitment is just not one of the top priorities."

Judging from information gleaned in interviews, it didn't seem to be a top priority anywhere. Though it is more important at some schools than others, none of the Big Eight universities or the two from the Big Ten have invested heavily in minority recruitment.

But that may be changing as students and faculty voice their opinions and demand im-

provements.

Last week the presidents from the University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State University met behind closed doors to discuss

the problems on their campuses.

The Wisconsin legislature is considering a proposal to add \$10,000 into a university department when a minority or woman

is recruited.

The changes will not be easy. And they will not be quick. But as students across the Midwest say, they will be.

Comparisons of Big Eight Universities

Students:

Total enrollment includes undergraduate and graduate students. Minorities figure does NOT include black students. Figures are from Fall 1986 semester.

	Total Enrollment	Minorities	%	Blacks	%	% Blacks in State
Univ. of Colorado	23,104	1,641	7.1	289	1.3	3.6
Univ. of Iowa +	29,504	904	3.1	604	2.0	1.5
Iowa State	26,431	1,166	4.4	586	2.2	1.5
Univ. of Kansas	25,822	844	3.3	788	3.1	5.5
Kansas State	17,452	422	2.4	429	2.5	5.5
Univ. of Missouri	22,532	469	2.1	740	3.2	10.2
Univ. of Nebraska	23,899	1,544	6.5	385	1.6	3.1
Univ. of Oklahoma	20,582	1,209	5.9	907	4.4	6.7
Oklahoma State	21,176	817	3.9	587	2.7	6.7
Univ. of Wisconsin +	44,584	1,611	3.6	694	1.6	3.8

Faculty:

Figures are the latest available from each university.

*Information provided by the University of Iowa did not separate black faculty from other minorities.

	Total Faculty	Minorities	%	Blacks	%	% Blacks in State
Univ. of Colorado	1,493	95	6.4	11	0.7	3.6
Univ. of Iowa +	1,612	133 *	8.3	N/A		1.5
Iowa State	1,933	67	3.5	10	0.5	1.5
Univ. of Kansas	1,256	65	5.2	26	2.1	5.5
Kansas State	1,103	48	4.4	2	0.2	5.5
Univ. of Missouri	1,287	143	11.1	22	1.7	10.2
Univ. of Nebraska	1,444	73	5.1	4	0.3	3.1
Univ. of Oklahoma	882	80	9.1	22	2.5	6.7
Oklahoma State	1,019	50	4.9	18	1.8	6.7
Univ. of Wisconsin +	2,388	109	4.6	27	1.1	3.8

+ Two Big Ten universities were added for comparison.

Racism still common on other campuses

Across the country, racism has sprung to the forefront. From The Citadel in Charleston, S.C., to Northern Illinois University in Dekalb, crosses are being burned and insults hurled.

Among the incidents making the headlines:

✓ On Feb. 21, white students cruised the Northern Illinois campus shouting racial slurs as Jesse Jackson prepared to appear. There were leaflets bearing swastikas and threats of "niggers get out."

The students were found guilty of harassment and placed on university disciplinary probation for the rest of their time at NIU.

✓ In April, fliers were distributed at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor announcing the opening of "hunting season on porch monkeys." It spurred an all-night sit-in of 400 students protesting that incident and racial slurs made on the student radio station.

✓ At The Citadel, a military college in South Carolina, a black student dropped out after students dressed in white sheets resembling the Ku Klux Klan burned a paper cross in his room.

✓ At the University of Massachusetts, a brawl between black and white students nearly became a full-scale riot.

John Slaughter, chancellor of the University of Maryland at College Park, told Newsweek magazine earlier this year: "Racism is alive and well in our society. It exists on every college campus and it exists here."



Lloyd L. Gaines disappeared in March 1939.

QUIET HEROES

Racism nothing new for UMC

By Jeff Matteson
Missourian staff writer

Racism at the University is as old as anyone can remember and as fresh as yesterday.

It is the story of quiet heroes like Lloyd Gaines, who mysteriously disappeared during his struggle to enroll in 1939.

And of Mable Grimes, dancing with a white partner amid stares of disbelief in the early 1960s. It is the chorus of boos that greeted Missouri's first black Homecoming queen and king in 1985.

At a protest rally on April 27, black and white students gathered on the steps of Jesse Hall sending shouts of "equality now" to the leaders inside.

There was no such support back in 1936 when a young black scholar from St. Louis attempted to enroll in the University's School of Law. Lloyd Gaines waged the first public fight for academic equality at M.U.

In July of that year Gaines sought a court order in Boone County forcing the University to admit him. The request was denied without comment.

He carried the battle to the Missouri Supreme Court, where he suffered another defeat in early 1938.

In compromise, state officials offered to found a law school at Lincoln University in Jefferson City and pay Gaines' expenses at an out-of-state law school until the program was ready.

In the meantime, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled out-of-state tuition scholarships unconstitutional. Gaines had no choice but to wait for the Lincoln law school to be built.

His three-year legal struggle was an education the would-be lawyer hadn't bargained for.

In Depression-ravaged St. Louis, Gaines lost his filling station job. He moved to Chicago in hopes of finding work.

In a letter to Callie Gaines, sent from Chicago on March 3, 1939, Gaines wrote: *Dear Mother,*

I have come to Chicago hoping to find it possible to make my own way. So far I haven't been able to dig up a single job prospect... Paid my room rent until March 7. If nothing turns up by then I'll have to make other arrangements.

Off and out of the confines of the publicity columns I am just a man — not one who has fought and sacrificed to make the case possible; one who is still fighting and sacrificing... to see that it is a complete and lasting success

for 13 million Negroes.

Sometimes I wish I were still just a plain, ordinary man whose name no one recognized.

Should I forget to write for a time, don't worry about it. I can look after myself OK.

As ever, Lloyd.

Sixteen days later, Gaines left the south side room he had been loaned by a fraternity brother and went out to buy stamps. He stepped into the rainy night with only the clothes on his back. He was never heard from again.

The Gaines case was quietly dismissed in December 1939, when, in spite of inquiries placed in black newspapers across the country, the plaintiff failed to appear in court.

Missouri, a border state with strong southern leanings, established "separate but equal" schools for white and black students at the close of the Civil War.

Black students were sent to Lincoln University in Jefferson City, a proud institution with an excellent reputation and limited course offerings.

In 1935, four Lincoln graduates applied to UMC to study law, journalism, engineering and medicine. They exceeded scholastic eligibility. Still, they were turned away.

For black students seeking coursework not offered on the Lincoln campus, the state paid tuition, fees and roundtrip rail fare to a school in a bordering state where the courses were offered.

Breakthroughs

The 1940s saw pressure build against University segregation.

When Kansas Citian Lucile Bluford applied for admission to the University's School of Journalism graduate program in January 1939, the registrar sent her the official policy statement of the Board of Curators:

"... The people of Missouri have established in the state a separate educational system for the Negro race, and any Negro desiring University work should apply to Lincoln University, which has been established for that purpose."

Bluford and NAACP legal advisers fought the system until April 1942.

To keep Bluford out, a journalism program was created at Lincoln University. Armisted Pride, a Northwestern University scholar and historian, was appointed dean. Ironically, Bluford was honored for distinguished service to journalism in 1984 by



Assistant Professor Mable Jones Grimes works for the Extension Division.

Eric Welch

the school that 45 years earlier had refused to admit her.

University President Frederick Middlebush directed Pulitzer Prize-winning Professor Frank Luther Mott to lead select faculty to set up the Lincoln program.

Mott chose Eugene Sharp and Thomas C. Morelock. The trio traveled to Jefferson City twice a week to teach courses. The students received Lincoln University credit, but the three teachers' salaries and travel expenses were paid by the University.

By 1947 the Big Six conference, which included Missouri, was drawing fire for barring blacks from teams. The Missouri curators earlier approved an action barring racially integrated competition. The students of the University of Kansas are credited with forcing the break in the college sports color ban in the Big Six.

In February 1949 the Missouri Student Association polled the student body to see how many favored admission of minorities. Of 6,300 voters, 4,156 said yes.

On Valentine's Day that year, the Columbia Missourian gave front-page coverage to the following resolution:

"We the undersigned residents of Columbia, hearing of opposition to Negro entrance to the University of Missouri be-

cause of purported residence and meal difficulties, do hereby promise to provide room and board for such Negro students as are admitted to the University."

Fifteen names and addresses followed.

Lawsuits filed

In February 1950 three black students filed suits in Boone County Circuit Court seeking admission to the University.

The following June, a decision by Judge Sam C. Blair produced what Lloyd Gaines had sought 14 years earlier: In the school's 111th September, eight black graduate students and one undergraduate began classes.

One of those students was a 58-year-old teacher from Jefferson City.

Some years later, Melbourne C. Langford told a Missourian interviewer: "The students did the work. They were the ones who really won it for the Negroes. They would get in their jalopies or go by bus to Jefferson City to work for us. I remember some catching pneumonia."

Another member of that first class, Gus T. Ridgel of Poplar Bluff, became the first black graduate of the University, awarded a master's degree in 1951.

Today, he is a business educator and consultant at Southern

University in Baton Rouge, La. Ridgel was out of the country and could not be reached for comment.

In July 1954, Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka changed the American educational system forever. The policy of separate but equal was struck down.

Nora Petty Sway entered the University the fall after the Brown decision.

"My time at the University was not unhappy, but I was always independent and I really didn't



Armisted Pride
First Lincoln journalism dean

QUIET HEROES



Scott Norvell

Vivian King was the UMC's first black homecoming queen. A black man was named king the same year. Both were booed.

expect anything from the white students," said Sway from her St. Louis home.

White-hot images of the civil rights movement during the 1960s: Freedom Riders, police dogs, Birmingham, George Wallace and the legendary rhetoric of martyrs.

Blacks from Berkeley to Harlem united to collect on a 100-year-old debt — equal American citizenship.

The winning was less violent here.

Ninth Street's Boone Theater for black moviegoers became history. The peaceful protests for service in Columbia businesses are newspaper clippings, cracked and yellow.

In 1961 Mabel Jones Grimes came to the University as an undergraduate well-acquainted with the southern attitudes of her Bootheel upbringing. She

shared a room with the two other black women in Johnston Hall.

She recalled a briefly popular dance, the Highlife, and the stir when a white student from California led her onto the ballroom floor to learn it with her.

"The guy — I've forgotten his name — said, 'What's wrong; don't you like being stared at?'" she recalled.

"I thought the housemothers were going to drop over. That was one long dance."

Grimes is an assistant professor in the Extension Division at the University.

The 1960s was an era of firsts on the Columbia campus: the first black Missouri Students Association senator, cheerleader and pompon girl; the first black pledge in an otherwise white fraternity system. And in 1969, the first black faculty member, Arvarh E. Strickland, professor of history.

In the 1970s civil rights protests often were tied to Vietnam demonstrations.

The black student agenda at the University — too few minority professors, meager black studies programs, investments in racist South Africa — was temporarily eclipsed. It was not forgotten.

Anita Estell, a journalism major who had been her high school's student body president, rocked the Greek system in 1977 as the first black woman in sorority rush week.

"I never really realized I was black until I came to UMC," she told Time magazine. "Nobody wanted to be the first sorority to pledge a black woman."

Nobody did.

Black curator

That year another black woman, educated in Michigan 25 years earlier because of the University's ban against minorities, was appointed to the Missouri Board of Curators.

"It was not difficult to accept that I couldn't apply to the state's major university," Marian



Gus Ridgel
First black UMC graduate

Oldham, educator, social activist and Democratic Party official, told an interviewer back then.

"All my life I knew there were places I couldn't go."

Oldham was an outspoken critic of racial injustice during her eight-year tenure. In 1982 she was passed over as the board's president despite a long-standing policy of awarding the position to the curator with the most seniority.

William Q. Singleton came to the University in 1977 from an affluent private St. Louis high school. He calls his freshman year "culture shock."

"I don't know what I expected, but everywhere I looked it seemed to be just white," said the jazz musician from his New York home. "You knew practically every black student on campus, but at the same time you felt isolated. The black movement had sort of lost momentum then."

Singleton remembers pressure from both sides when he joined a white fraternity and was eventually the only black member of the campus Interfraternity Council.

"I just kept telling myself, 'They will get over it,'" he says now.

Singleton feels "a real sense

of sadness at the thoughtlessness, the lack of humanity" in the slights of 10 years ago being repeated today.

"I would have to do some hard thinking about offering financial support to a system that fosters the same bad feelings year after year," he said.

In a 1979 Time magazine article, Walter Daniel, the University's first and last black vice chancellor, described the campus as "inhospitable to black students."

In the 1980s two black women broke the color line in white sororities, a first in their 106-year Missouri history. The 1985 election of a black couple as homecoming king and queen was a bittersweet moment.

"The first time we were introduced was at a banquet preceding the homecoming game," Vivian King told the St. Louis Post-Dispatch in a recent interview.

"When we were introduced I heard alumni say, 'I can't believe two niggers won.'"

The 1980s

The 1980s have seen black-advocate campus groups such as the Legion of Black Collegians come to the forefront of the struggle for equality. At the same time, Alton W. Zanders' Office of Equal Opportunity continues to confront declining minority student and faculty populations.

A \$500,000 grant from the Knight Foundation to recruit minority journalism students was announced the same week this year that University students embittered by insensitivity and racism joined hands on the steps of Jesse Hall.

A speaker that day mentioned the man who sought to crack the color line a half century ago. Lloyd Gaines still lives in the memory of his aging sister. But that is a private place.

"I'm sorry. I can't talk to you about him. It still hurts," said Martha M. Gaines from the home she once shared with her brother in St. Louis.

Columbia Missourian staff writers Marcia Austin, Lane Beauchamp, Penny J. Brown, Sheila Carnett, Pat Forde, Jeff Matteson, Arthur McCune and Scott Norvell spent the past month preparing this

Special Report. Suzy Gaylord and Jennifer Michalak provided information graphics. Design is by Regina Setser. Missourian city editor Sherry Ricchiardi coordinated their efforts.

BLACK COLLEGIANS

Legion of Black Collegians political voice for blacks

By Marcia Austin
Missourian staff writer

Stacey Fowler, the new president of the Legion of Black Collegians, is in demand.

She often has been quoted by the press even though she has been in office just one month. She has participated in rallies protesting what minorities call racial "insensitivity and ignorance" on the University campus.

She speaks out in behalf of minority faculty and student recruitment, retention and equal rights.

The Legion of Black Collegians was founded in the late 1960s and for the past six years has functioned mainly as a support group for the other nine black campus organizations. Fowler says the role of LBC has taken on a new dimension: It has become a political voice for black students.

Fowler, a St. Louis native, plans to complete a bachelor's degree in economics and journalism in December 1987 and a degree in women's studies in May 1988. She first became involved in LBC after singing in its gospel choir for two years.

Today she has taken on the challenge of leading the black student body.

"The true reason I ran for president was because I saw the potential that LBC had for using the power and force in the student body... dealing with issues that pertain to us in making this campus a better environment both socially and academically," she said.

Arvarh Strickland, the University's first black professor, said University officials are not doing enough for minority students.

"It's obvious with the Office of Civil Rights Report because the

'It's obvious with the Office of Civil Rights Report because the figures speak for themselves. Now we have the testimony of the racist environment and how pervasive it is.'

—Arvarh Strickland
History professor

figures speak for themselves," he said. "Now we have the testimony of the racist environment and how pervasive it is."

Fowler is "outraged" that the University has not met the five-year goal to increase black faculty, staff and students.

She says talk is cheap and charges that University officials have not taken action to bring about significant change.

Among LBC's demands:

- ✓ The establishment of a policy against harassment of blacks.
- ✓ A program to annually evaluate deans and departments on affirmative action goals.
- ✓ Revised policies for personnel search committees.
- ✓ More financial aid.
- ✓ Programs designed to sensitize administration, faculty, staff and students to the concerns and needs of minority students.

"I applaud those students who are finally speaking up. It's long overdue," said William Robertson, professor of community development.

Robertson, one of only five black full professors at the University, said that while students should speak up when discrimination arises, they shouldn't have the responsibility of changing the University. That respon-

sibility belongs to the curators, legislators and administrators.

"We as black people should not get carried away with the University's token administrative gestures that don't remedy the problem," Robertson said.

"We need to be looking at faculty and administrators to see if their behavior toward racism, retention and discrimination have changed to any discernible degree."

Erma Ballenger, a professor in the School of Social Work, said the University has not demonstrated a clear commitment to equal opportunity and affirmative action.

Ballenger said that administrators do not make use of the Minority Affairs Committee, the Minority and Student Development office, the black faculty and the Legion of Black Collegians until there is a crisis.

"If they clearly make use of the talent within these bodies, they won't always have to respond reactively to a crisis," Ballenger said.

Vivian King, former LBC president, said the organization has always met with administrators to discuss issues regarding minorities. However, the media are "suddenly paying attention to the organization's actions since black students in the School of Journalism brought the issue of racism to the surface," she said.

Fowler sees LBC becoming a more powerful factor in the struggle for equality on the campus.

"I think people are going to start realizing the power and force that LBC has behind it... one of our main purposes is to see that black students get a fair shake," Fowler said. "We're not asking for anything extra, just what belongs to us in the first place."



Christopher Flinchbaugh

Preston Cole on Saturday will become the first black to graduate from the School of Forestry, Fisheries and Wildlife.

First black graduates from forestry school

By Marcia Austin
Missourian staff writer

Tomorrow, Preston Cole will become the first black student to receive a degree from the School of Forestry, Fisheries and Wildlife since its reorganization in 1973.

He did it even though an adviser warned him not to. Cole was an agriculture major when he decided to switch.

"My agriculture adviser told me that I didn't want to get into forestry because there were no blacks in the department," Cole recalled. The adviser was black.

Today, there still are no black faculty members in the forestry department. There is only one full-time black professor among 55 faculty members in the School of Journalism. Only two of 105 faculty members in the College of Education are black.

Some areas, such as math and economics, have no black faculty.

Cole is only the third black graduate since the forestry school was organized in 1947. Ralph Logan was the first to graduate in 1966.

Cole of Benton Harbor, Mich., came to the University five years ago to major in agriculture. After a year, he transferred to forestry despite his adviser's concerns.

Cole said there are fewer than 10 black foresters in the entire United States. Eric Morse, a friend of Cole's who worked for the U.S. Forest Service for 27 years, said he never saw a black forester during his years on the job.

Many blacks aren't aware of the job possibilities in the field, and Cole blames that on the forestry school and the industry.

"The University refuses to entice blacks into the School of Agriculture or the department of forestry," he said.

Being the only black in the department has made it a rocky road for Cole, but he says he's glad it is over and proud to be a

graduate of the University of Missouri.

In the beginning, he didn't feel he could talk to other students about assignments that he didn't understand. Consequently, his grades suffered.

Cole says he has never experienced overt racism within the department even though many of the students never before interacted with a black person.

"If I hadn't been so outgoing I probably would have experienced tremendous amounts of racism," he said. Cole believes that if he was an introvert he would have had a much more difficult time because the students wouldn't reach out to him.

It might have helped, too, that Cole was a student assistant for Missouri basketball coach Norm Stewart for four years. That, Cole said, gained him a lot of attention.

"Basketball gave the forestry students something to identify with," Cole said.

Cole is responsible for helping to recruit a few of the black basketball players on the team, and star Derrick Chievous was his first prospect.

"Derrick would say to me, 'You got me in here; can't you get me out?'" Cole said.

Cole says the forestry market is flooded with white males, and many of his classmates are concerned about not finding a job.

He will apply his major in timber management to an urban forestry position with the Missouri Department of Conservation in St. Louis.

Cole says he doesn't want to be a token. "They don't know I can do the job yet, but I know I can," he said.

His job covers a three-county area. Part of his job will be working on an education project, disseminating information to grade-school children.

"They can relate to me in the inner-city schools, and I want to pave the way for other blacks," Cole says. "I want to get kids interested. If even one kid goes into forestry, that's progress," he said.

Attack on girl led to lynching in 1923

Academic equality often took a back seat to survival for young blacks in this part of the country.

In April 1923 a black University employee was lynched for assaulting a German professor's 14-year-old daughter.

James T. Scott, a small man with a Charlie Chaplin moustache, married and himself a father, was paid to burn the carcasses of cats and dogs used in medical experiments at what is now McAlester Hall. The attack occurred at the edge of campus.

In a hasty police lineup the hysterical girl identified Scott as her attacker.

After midnight on April 28, a crowd of about 1,000 dragged him from the jail. They chased him through the dark streets until he fell, exhausted and bleeding. Scott swore his innocence. The girl's father begged the mob for reason since he had not yet been convicted of the crime.

In the end, someone tied a rope around Scott's neck and pushed him from a bridge over what is now the intersection of Stewart and Providence roads.

A voice broke the Sunday-morning silence. "That will teach 'em."

A journalism student told what he had seen, but the court refused to convict a prominent Columbia contractor and former City Council member, George Barkwell, as Scott's executioner.

No other witnesses would come forward.

RECRUITMENT

Racism makes it tough to recruit black students

By Sheila Carnett and Arthur McCune
Missourian staff writers

As a ninth grader at Waynesville Senior High, Dawn Richberg heard rumors about racism at the University.

She came anyway. Friends who were already enrolled warned her: "Oh, don't go there. It's such a racist campus."

Now a senior studying sociology, Richberg has seen for herself. She said she wouldn't discourage students from coming to the University, but she would warn them.

"I was kind of surprised," she said. "When you're thinking about where to go to school, you just don't think about race."

For many, it's a serious consideration.

Inner-city high school counselors in St. Louis and Kansas City said word of the University's racist reputation reaches students before they step foot on campus. These reports scare some away.

A group of white University students in the late 1970s hurled bottles and obscenities at a young black student, said Janice Contejean, a counselor at Vashon High School in St. Louis. The victim, one of Contejean's former students, was hospitalized, but none of his assailants was punished.

"I don't discourage students from going to UMC, but I tell them this might happen," Contejean said. "When we start looking at the overall picture of the University, I can't leave that out."

Counselor Ruby Brown of St. Louis' Beaumont High School calls it "an institutional problem."

"You know there's a problem when kids start going to K.U. for things like journalism," she said.

Revolving door

Some say it's waning commitment and dwindling funds. Others say it's a small pool of minority candidates.

Whatever the reason, numbers show minority recruitment at the state's primary university simply is not good enough.

Willie Robinson, student service coordinator for the campus Black Culture Center, said that despite the University's good-faith recruitment programs, the campus has an image problem.

"What we've got here in terms of minority students is a revolving door," he said. "They get here and then they turn right

around."

Ruby Brown, a counselor at Kansas City's Southwest High School, agrees. "Where you lose your population is when students who do attend UMC come back with bad reports," she said. More than 70 percent of the 1,200 students at Southwest are black.

Gail Baker-Wilkes, minority recruiter for the University's School of Journalism, said the first step in better recruitment is to decrease the feeling of isolation on campus.

"You want to have enough students to have a camaraderie," she said. Bolstering the population sets up a support system for minority students.

The University Board of Curators recently allocated \$500,000 for minority recruitment. The money will be divided among the four campuses, with UMC receiving \$200,000. Baker-Wilkes called this an effective beginning.

The University took a first step in 1981 when, as part of its plan for desegregation, it set up a minority visitation program. It was designed to "dispel false impressions of high school counselors, students and parents," according to the stated objectives.

Most high school counselors interviewed by the Missourian said they have worked well with campus recruiters and that little is lacking in the University's efforts to recruit black students.

Recruiters visit high schools in Kansas City, St. Louis and in the Columbia area. They make contacts through high school supervisors, alumni recommendations and summer programs.

Attempts by the University admissions office, fueled by a \$37,500 budget, include brochures and a campus visitation program that brings students from predominantly black high schools to visit the campus.

Admissions Director Gary Smith said the visitation program, started about six years ago, attracted some 1,000 stu-

'You know there's a problem when kids start going to K.U. for things like journalism.' It's an 'institutional problem.'

Counselor Ruby Brown
Beaumont High School
St. Louis

dents last year.

Through the Inroads program, high school students are given internships at Kansas City and St. Louis corporations such as Monsanto and McDonnell Douglas Corp. They come to campus for a tour and to meet college deans.

HEMP, which stands for Higher Education Motivation Program, covers the four Missouri campuses and works with junior high students and school counselors to help students prepare for college.

Individual schools and colleges concentrate on making the rounds of high school lecture halls and contacting students through alumni and counselors.

Some go an extra mile:

✓ The School of Medicine sponsors an eight-week apprentice program, where 10 minority students are taught basic study and research skills.

✓ The College of Agriculture's George Washington Carver fellowship supports a minority student for two years.

✓ The College of Business and Public Administration offers \$20,000 in minority undergraduate scholarships. The College of Arts and Science offers \$5,000 to \$10,000 for undergraduate minority scholarships.

✓ The School of Journalism in 1985 received a \$65,000 grant from the Aluminum Company of America to set up a minority graduate recruitment program and recently received \$541,100 from the Knight Foundation to set up an undergraduate complement.

✓ The School of Journalism also has programs that bring 25 to 30 minority high school students to campus during the summer to work on a special reporting project. The program, which started in the early 1970s, costs about \$1,200 per student.

✓ The College of Veterinary Medicine is at the end of a 10-year program sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation that brings two or three students to campus in the summer to work on a small research project or in the clinic.

Scholarships

But the numbers show that minority recruitment still isn't good enough. Campus administrators point fingers at lacking finances.

Faculty members interviewed agree that without weighty scholarships to add muscle to their programs, they cannot compete for a limited pool of minority students and faculty.

RETENTION

Blacks feel isolated, unwelcome at UMC

By Marcia Austin and Scott Norvell
Missourian staff writers

Alienated. Isolated. Unwelcome.

Some black students describe their experiences at the University with these words. They come with high hopes, but a third of them will leave without degrees.

They come to confront the real world, but find themselves shut out.

All students face roadblocks — academic difficulties, personal problems, financial barriers. Black students, however, face even more.

"In my 18 years here, never have I known the environment on campus to be as racist as it is now," said Arvarh Strickland, a history professor who in 1969 was the first black faculty member at the University.

The number of black students leaving that environment affirms his harsh words.

Jim Irvin, director of the University's counseling services, recently plotted the success rate of students at UMC.

Of the 201 black students entering the University in 1980, he found that only 29 percent were still enrolled or had graduated five years later. For the 3,922 whites that entered that year, the rate was 55 percent.

Karen Jones, a 1986 agricultural engineering graduate was the first black woman to get a degree from that department.

"I remember walking down the street and being booed by the white fraternities," she recalled.

Aerin Robinson, a black resident assistant in Wolpers Hall, was called "nigger" after writing up students on his floor for drinking beer in their rooms.

Stacey Overman was walking out of Jesse Hall her freshman year. A man held the door for her, but called her a "dumb nigger bitch" as she slipped through.

The hostility stings.

Wiley Miller, a counseling psychologist at the University, said loneliness is one of the most common problems black students face on campus.

"They do not feel sufficiently welcome or fulfilled. . . they feel quite isolated," he said.

Miller, a 10-year veteran of counseling services and the only black on the staff, said the problem seems more pronounced at UMC than at the other schools he's familiar with.

His office has not had a barrage of complaints lately, he said. But over the last several

years, students have repeatedly recounted incidents of racism and perceived discrimination.

"The range is broad," he said. "From intangible words or phrases by professors, to comments by other students, . . . to things that are much more definitive."

Irvin agreed.

"The blacks are leaving because they feel like the campus is not receptive to their presence," he said. Faculty and staff need to show they "care about them being here and want them to be successful — not just give lip service to that."

Both agreed that progress, resulting from funds and services offered to minorities by the University, had been made. But "it seems quite remote," Miller said.

An incomplete list of funding for minority student programs compiled by Dick Otto of the Vice Chancellor's office provides some examples:

- ✓ \$72,000 each for the Academic Assistance Program and the Graduate School Affirmative Action.

- ✓ \$135,200 for scholarships from the Office of Equal Opportunity.

- ✓ \$130,000 for Graduate Minority Fellowships.

Other scholarships and financial aid for minority students are offered by the individual schools and colleges. Even new offices have been formed.

John R. Jones, an assistant professor in the College of Education, runs the University's four-year-old Academic Assistance Program.

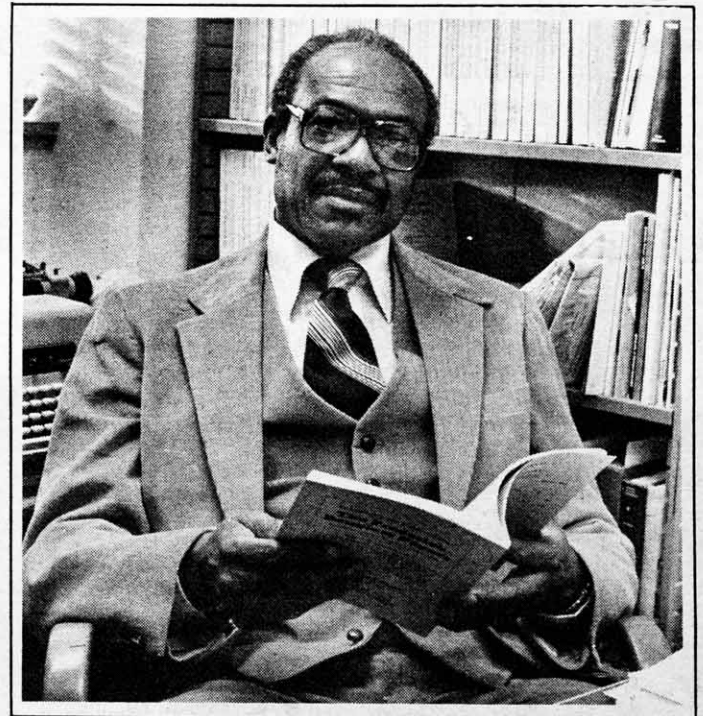
"We try to deal with the administrative structures and obstacles that might impede minority students," Jones said.

Jones' pet program is called Inroads. He combs the state in search of talented minority high school students interested in business, engineering or journalism.

Inroads provides internships at local corporations for the students while they're still in high school and later in college. Year-round training and counseling, should students desire them, are part of the bargain.

Aerin Robinson, a senior economics major, is in both Jones' Inroads Program and another called the Educational Enhancement Program. EEP finds work-study jobs on campus that provide practical experience in minority students' field of interest.

Robinson said the programs offer guidance and help in adjusting to college life, but even



File Photo

Arvarh Strickland was the first black to become a professor at UMC. He is now a full professor in the history department.

the best efforts are not always successful.

He said some students have a hard time adjusting to the "new, all-white environment."

Research at The Ohio State University shows that today, four out of five minority students attend traditionally white schools. Research also shows that one-third to one-half of black students at "white" schools leave without degrees.

At predominantly black universities — such as Lincoln University in Jefferson City — 70 percent of the black students graduate.

ZeEster Clyatt, a University sophomore, said she came to the University because of the School of Journalism's reputation. Now she's planning to leave.

"I was optimistic when I first came to the University, but now I feel hindered as a black student," she said. "My morale has been let down so many times."

She said the racism that she's encountered at UMC has her thinking about her home state of Georgia and a traditionally black university there.

"I want to do well, but transferring to a black school will eliminate the added pressures and tensions I am under here," she said.

Professor Strickland said he usually encourages students to stay at the University. But sometimes — depending on the circumstances — he tells them to consider black institutions.

"Many students are leaving not because they're flunking out, but because they're frustrated and lacking in purpose. They will find much more stimulation in a black institution."

Adequate advising and guidance is precisely what UMC lacks in trying to compete with these black universities, Wiley Miller said.

He called advising on this campus a "piecemeal approach."

Its decentralized nature makes it difficult for students, black and white, to get support and guidance, Miller said.

Stacey Overman, a junior majoring in broadcast journalism, said the few black faculty members on campus are forced to spread themselves thin, acting as social, academic and emotional advisers.

"They become amateur psychiatrists as well as instructing their classes," Overman said.

"The black faculty could have a stronger voice if they didn't have to run around being advisers and counselors and being on every type of committee that deals with minorities.

"There are only 22 of them and they can't do everything," she said.

Aretha Jones, coordinator for the Office for Student Development said, "We should be able to do our jobs better. We should be concerned with upward mobility without having to deal with racial barriers and tension. Just as students feel the effects of racism, we as black educators feel it also."

Other factors contribute to the exodus, too.

In his studies, Jim Irvin discovered that academic problems are not as common among drop-outs as might be assumed. The counseling director said more students leave with above a C average than those with lower grades.

Irvin noted that some students may have the ability to make it through college, but their chances are dimmed when race-related pressures intervene.

Carolyn Dorsey, an associate professor in Adult and Higher Education, said she encourages blacks to come to "the best state university in Missouri."

"Why should we come here and not feel comfortable?" she asked. "We pay taxes. We have a right."

No minority pool

What drawing power the University does have comes from its state school status, which means substantially lower tuition and fees, said Sandy McCurdy, School of Medicine admissions director.

But lucrative job offers from corporate America limit the drawing power of graduate programs and shrink the supply of potential minority faculty candidates.

"Why would you go to grad school when you can go out and get a good job," said Martha Martin, assistant dean of the College of Home Economics. Because of affirmative action programs, minority students are more in demand.

"One of the problems that we have in our field is there aren't many blacks with Ph.D.'s," Martin said. "When you start looking for them, you find they don't exist."

"You can't split them up, cut them up and send them to different places. You can only make your best case," she said.

To recruit minority faculty, the University advertises in minority magazines and contacts traditionally black schools and colleges.

Most agree that the University must recruit more minorities and learn how to keep them. Recruitment and retention are inseparably tangled.

"I don't think we can just say we'll bring in more black students," said Richberg, a black senior studying sociology. "We need to change attitudes or the problem will still be there."

"It's not just a black issue," she said.

DATELINE

SHANTYTOWN

SHANTYTOWN

With strips of plastic and plywood, a small group of student activists pieced together a ramshackle shantytown - and a statement. But it didn't start there.

Protests against University holdings in South Africa stretch back two years. The unrest surfaced at the inauguration of C. Peter Magrath in April 1985. A group of sign-waving students encircled a reception on Francis Quadrangle and demanded change.

One shanty is left standing before Jesse Hall - the remnant of rallies, violence and arrests. Still, the University has \$148 million invested in companies that do business in South Africa.

OCTOBER

10 Students calling for divestment stage a rally in front of Jesse Hall and build shanties.

11 Police tell protesters they can leave shanties up until Oct. 12.

12 UMC police remove shanties and arrest 17 for trespassing and littering. They are released on their own recognizance.

16 Protesters rebuild shanties without permit from University.

18 UMC gives two-month permit to NAACP for shanties.

28 City prosecutor drops littering charges against protesters.

30 Two students are arrested for tearing down the shanties in front of Jesse Hall.

DECEMBER

13 Protesters sit in at Jesse Hall. No arrests are made by police.

16 Trial for Shantytown protesters postponed until March 1987.

19 Permit for shanties expires. University takes no action.

24 UMC extends permit for shanties until Jan. 15.

JANUARY

15 Permit expires again. Shanties remain in front of Jesse Hall.

FEBRUARY

2 City prosecutor drops all charges. UMC issues new guidelines prohibiting non-UMC activity from quadrangle.

3 At 8 a.m. UMC police remove shanties. No arrests are made.

6 Thirty-eight protesters arrested for building more shanties and charged with trespassing.

7 Three more protesters arrested. Most leave Boone County Jail on their own recognizance, after agreeing to violate no more UMC regulations.

10 Protesters rally at Lowry Mall, then move to the quadrangle and build more shanties. UMC won't arrest more until campus discusses divestment and free speech issues.

MARCH

4 A group calling itself Students Against Shantytown removes remnants of a shanty from the quadrangle and sprinkles the site with grass seed.

APRIL

28 Boone County prosecutor drops the charges against 40 of the 41 students arrested in February. Kathryn Benson will stand trial - possibly in May - as a representative of the group.



Robert C. Milfield

University Police carry away University student Elise Crohn, one of 38 protesters arrested Feb. 6 for setting up shanties on Francis Quadrangle. The anti-apartheid protesters were arrested for first-degree trespassing. The question of divestment of University investments in companies doing business in South Africa remains a controversial one at the University.

GREEKS

Greek systems separate

By Marcia Austin
Missourian staff writer

White fraternities and sororities at the University have stately houses on campus lining their own separate neighborhoods.

The black fraternities and sororities have none.

The two groups do not participate in philanthropy projects together on a regular basis. They have separate panhellenic councils that act as governing bodies. They have separate Greek Weeks.

Of the 43 Greek organizations at the university, eight are made up of black members. There are no white men in any of the four black fraternities, and only one white woman in the remaining four black sororities.

Todd Johnson, the president of the Interfraternity Council that

oversees white fraternities, said he knows of only three or four black men in white fraternities. Panhellenic Council President Julie Sparks said she knows for certain of only one black woman in a white sorority.

The reason for the separation of the two groups, according to Johnson, is that it's been built into the system for so long.

"There's a distinct difference in the way the organizations are run," he said. "We don't want to be a part of the Black Greeks and vice versa."

Johnson said that although people talk about bringing the organizations together, he can guarantee they want to stay separate.

Sparks agreed. "When prospective students fill out an application there is a box that should be checked if they are interested in Greek life," she said. "Black students haven't shown an interest."

Krischael Duncan, a senior

majoring in radio, TV and film, said black Greek-letter organizations originated because blacks were denied membership in white sororities and fraternities.

"On this campus it seems like the Greek system doesn't consider us to be a part of them and nobody is encouraged to find out about the other," she said.

Maurice King, president of the black Panhellenic Council of UMC, which governs the black Greek groups, said there are only about 130 members in the black fraternities and sororities. One of their purposes is to work for the progress of minorities.

But, Robert Terrell, a professor in the School of Journalism, believes the system does just the opposite. "It's sad that the black Greeks permit themselves to be used as collaborators with the system that does such great damage to black people on this campus and throughout the state," Terrell said.