

EXCERPT OF ORIGINAL TRANSCRIPT, DAVID H. SOUTER
CONFIRMATION HEARING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1990

198

1 the question, David Souter, are you a racist?

2 Judge Souter. The answer is, no.

3 Senator Simpson. A crazy question to ask, is it not?

4 Judge Souter. Well, far be it for me to say that a
5 question from you, Senator, is crazy.

6 [Laughter.]

7 Senator Simpson. No, do not. Just stop right there.

8 Senator Hatch. But we all agree.

9 Senator Simpson. Do not listen to them, just go ahead

10 Judge Souter. In a way, I think that answer might have
11 been impressive to some people if I had grown up in a place
12 with racial problems, and some people have pointed out that I
13 did not. The State of New Hampshire does not have racial
14 problems.

15 So you can ask, well, what indication is there, really,
16 as to whether you mean it or not. And you did not provoke
17 this thinking on my part by your question immediately because
18 I thought of it before I came in here. I can think of two
19 things to say.

20 The first is something very personal and very specific
21 to my family. In a way, it surprises me when I look back on
22 the years when I was growing up that never once, ever in my
23 house that I can remember did I ever hear my mother or my
24 father refer to any human being in terms of racial or ethnic
25 identity. I have heard all the slang terms and I never heard

Proprietary to the United Press International 1983

December 31, 1983, Saturday, AM cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: New Hampshire

LENGTH: 260 words

HEADLINE: Discrimination Charge Upheld

DATeline: CONCORD, N.H.

KEYWORD: NH- Discrimination

BODY:

The New Hampshire Supreme Court has upheld a state Commission on Human Rights' decision that a New Hampshire construction company discriminated against a worker because he was black.

In a three to one vote Friday the court ruled in favor of a suit filed by Leonard Briscoe. The court ordered E.D. Swett Inc. to pay Briscoe \$2,338.56 in back wages and \$750 in attorney's fees.

Briscoe had filed suit with the commission after he was passed over for work on a 1979 project in Lisbon. Briscoe said that he had worked for Swett before, and was qualified to do the work. The company instead hired three workers who they had not employed before, although the company had a policy of giving preference to former workers.

Officials of the commission said Friday they are pleased to have won one of the few discrimination cases to have come before the state's courts.

"The commission's general way of evaluating discrimination cases has been upheld here," said Merryll Gibbs, the commission's executive director.

The commission had originally awarded Briscoe \$1,000 in compensatory damages in addition to the money awarded by the court. The decision not to award the compensatory damages was the basis for the lone dissenting opinion.

Justice Charles Douglass wrote in his decision, "Pecuniary loss and mental anguish can be the effects of discrimination. The award of compensatory damages will serve to eliminate the effects of discrimination, prevent future discriminatory practices, and ensure that victims of unlawful discrimination are made whole."

Proprietary to the United Press International 1986

October 6, 1986, Monday, AM cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

LENGTH: 408 words

HEADLINE: Thomson says South Africa making progress

BYLINE: By DEIRDRE WILSON

DATELINE: CONCORD, N.H.

KEYWORD: Nh-Thomson

BODY:

- Former Gov. Meldrim Thomson, just back from a trip to South Africa, said Monday Bishop Desmond Tutu is willing to embrace communism to end the white minority rule of his racially torn nation.

The ultra-conservative Thomson, who toured South Africa for 17 days last month, said he met with the Nobel Prize winner in Cape Town and Tutu said he was more interested in full political power for blacks rather than just eliminating apartheid.

"Tutu doesn't have any trouble socializing with communists and I think he rather likes it," Thomson said in a telephone interview from his home in Orford. He said the religious leader would risk civil war and communist intervention to bring full power to the nation's black majority.

Thomson returned from South Africa and went directly to Washington last week to lobby against U.S. economic sanctions. He said South African blacks oppose the sanctions, which survived a presidential veto.

"They know they will lose their jobs," Thomson said. "We're nuts. They have been our friends and allies since World War Two."

- Thomson said the South African government had made "tremendous strides toward eliminating apartheid" since his visit in 1978, when he was serving his third term as governor.

- Thomson, 74, who once ordered state flags lowered on Good Friday, stirred controversy during his first trip to South Africa when he described the black ghetto of Soweto as a "wonderful place" and proclaimed Prime Minister John Vorster a "great world statesman."

He said his latest tour found "marked improvement" in black housing. He also said blacks' rights and working conditions had improved.

Thomson said coal-to-oil converting plants and uranium mines offered "fabulous," high-paying jobs for black South Africans.

Services of Mead Data Control, Proprietary to the United Press International, October 6, 1986

He described the poverty-stricken Cross Roads section of Cape Town as "rather terrible," but said the government was working hard to provide food and medical services for black residents.

In his weekly Monday column in The Union Leader newspaper of Manchester, Thomson said South Africa needed patience and understanding, not the "dirty game" economic sanctions approved by Congress last week.

He described South Africa as a "peaceful, hard-working little nation of less than 30 million."

Thomson said he financed his own trip to South Africa. He represented the Conservative Caucus in his 1978 tour, which was financed by a group of South African businesses.

The Associated Press

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February 19, 1978, AM cycle

LENGTH: 240 words

DATELINE: CONCORD, N.H.

KEYWORD:
Thomson-Carter

BODY:

Gov. Meldrim Thomson accused President Carter of making a "false statement" about Thomson's position on South Africa and demanded an apology Sunday.

In an open letter to the president, who visited New Hampshire on Saturday, the conservative Republican governor challenged the administration to a debate on U.S. policy concerning South Africa.

Carter, addressing high school pupils in Nashua on Saturday, had said Thomson is "the only American leader that I know who has endorsed, in effect, apartheid and condoned or approved the attitude of the South African government."

Thomson, national chairman of the Conservative Caucus, recently toured white-ruled South Africa. He praised the government of Prime Minister John Vorster and said South African blacks have more economic and political freedom than blacks in other African nations.

"I have never endorsed, condoned or approved apartheid, and no one in America can point to a word that I have ever written or said that would give that impression," Thomson said in his open letter to Carter. "In the American spirit of fair play and decency, I respectfully call on you to retract your false reference to me."

Rex Granum, deputy press secretary to Carter, said Sunday that the president "stands by what he said. I would further direct you to other comments the president made . . . when he said, 'There are very few matters upon which your governor and I agree.'"

Proprietary to the United Press International 1987

October 9, 1987, Friday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

LENGTH: 384 words

HEADLINE: Jackson seeks meeting with ultra-conservative

DATELINE: WARNER, N.H.

KEYWORD: Nh-Jackson-newhamp

BODY:

Jesse Jackson's supporters pressed Friday for a meeting between the Democratic presidential hopeful and a state senator who publicly told a racial joke about Jackson.

Sen. John H.P. Chandler, whose racial comments cost him his honorary position with the presidential campaign of Rep. Jack Kemp, R-N.Y., said he saw no need to meet Jackson Sunday night when the candidate comes to the state to formally announce his candidacy.

Chandler, who is white, described the proposed meeting as an attempt to draw news media attention to Jackson's campaign.

"We still are trying," Steve Cancian, Jackson's New Hampshire coordinator, said of efforts to have the two men meet. He said the meeting idea originated with New Hampshire supporters and was accepted by Jackson.

"I think our true intent is a reconciliation," Cancian said Friday from the campaign's Manchester headquarters.

"Jesse Jackson would not change 80 years of Jack Chandler's thoughts, but they can reach some understanding," Cancian said. "It's a sincere effort on the part of Jesse Jackson."

"Part of Jesse Jackson's message is people can always talk to each other," Cancian added.

Chandler, 76, who could not be reached Friday at his Warner home, told the Jackson joke at several public events during the summer. He later was quoted as saying that he almost "threw up" when he saw Jackson kiss a young white girl.

In an interview Thursday, Chandler said of the kissing incident, "I wasn't actually sick to my stomach."

"I have got a very strong stomach, but I didn't like seeing him (Jackson) kiss a pretty young woman with blond hair and a peaches and cream complexion," Chandler was quoted as saying by The Union Leader newspaper.

Services of Mead Data Central, Proprietary to the United Press International, October 9, 1987

Asked if he considered himself a racist, Chandler said, "I am loyal to the race I am a member of, like Indians and black men are loyal to their race."

Chandler, a Republican, has enraged his critics with his ultra-conservative views. He has led the fight in New Hampshire against a holiday for Martin Luther King Jr., calling the slain civil rights leader an "evil man."

The joke Chandler told about Jackson was: "Jesse Jackson has stopped running for president because it was found out that his grandmother had posed for the centerfold of National Geographic."

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3RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

PAGE 8

Copyright (c) 1987 The Washington Post

September 6, 1987, Sunday, Final Edition

SECTION: FIRST SECTION; PAGE A11; POLITICS

LENGTH: 197 words

HEADLINE: No Apology Offered

BYLINE: Maralee Schwartz, Paul Taylor

BODY:

The presidential campaign of Rep. Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.) last week removed New Hampshire state Sen. John Chandler Jr. as an honorary county chairman in the campaign when he refused to repudiate or apologize for what he said was a joke he told about Jesse L. Jackson.

"Not only wouldn't he apologize," said Kemp press secretary John Buckley, "he then wouldn't resign."

Chandler said he still will support Kemp, but added, "I'm not going to apologize for anything I said because this is a free country . . . I believe I have a right to express my opinion."

What Chandler said at various public events last month was that "Jesse Jackson has stopped running for president because it was found out that his grandmother had posed for the centerfold of National Geographic."

Chandler, who denies he is a racist, also has complained that "race mixing" is threatening the white race.

"We feel there's no room for that in our campaign," said Paul Young, director of Kemp's campaign in New Hampshire, although he did not disavow Chandler's support.

Young said Kemp, who earlier repudiated Chandler's remarks, demanded the apology last week after he was told Chandler had not made one.

TYPE:
NATIONAL NEWS

SUBJECT:
PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES; RACIAL DISCRIMINATION; UNITED STATES

NAMED-PERSONS:
JACK KEMP; JOHN CHANDLER; JESSE L. JACKSON

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Proprietary to the United Press International 1986

August 22, 1986, Friday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

LENGTH: 258 words

HEADLINE: Rights nominee's company cited in past

DATELINE: CONCORD, N.H.

KEYWORD: Nn-Discriminate

BODY:

The construction company of a nominee to New Hampshire's human rights commission previously has been found guilty by the same panel of discriminating against a black construction worker.

Richard H. Cole, who is president of E.D. Swett Inc., was nominated Wednesday by Gov. John Sununu to the New Hampshire Commission for Human Rights.

In January 1983, the state Supreme Court upheld a decision by the human rights commission against E.D. Swett. The court ruled 3-1 that E.D. Swett was guilty of discriminating against Leonard Briscoe, who had been passed over for a job on a 1979 project in Lisbon.

Briscoe, who was awarded \$2,3338 in back pay and \$750 in attorney's fees, said the company hired three workers with no experience. He said he had worked for E.D. Swett before and was qualified to do the work.

E.D. Swett had a policy of giving preference to former workers.

Sununu said he had been informed of the past racial discrimination complaint and was investigating it.

"Obviously, I am concerned that both the reality and perception of the fairness of the human rights commission be maintained," Sununu said in a statement. "If the record is verified, then I will withdraw the nomination."

Swett could not immediately be reached at his home in Bow or at his construction company.

The Executive Council is scheduled to consider the nomination at its next meeting in early September.

The rights commission investigates complaints of sexual or racial discrimination. It was not clear when the panel ruled on the Briscoe complaint.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1986

August 27, 1986, Wednesday, AM cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

LENGTH: 499 words

HEADLINE: Discrimination ruling forces withdrawal of rights nominee

BYLINE: By RICHARD MARCH

DATELINE: CONCORD, N.H.

KEYWORD: Nh-Sununu

BODY:

Admitting he made a mistake, Gov. John Sununu said Wednesday he will withdraw his human rights panel nominee whose construction firm was found guilty of discriminating against a black worker.

Sununu also said his nomination of state university system trustee Max Hugel is on hold pending the outcome of an attorney general's investigation into accusations that Hugel associated with a reputed organized crime figure.

Richard H. Cole, president of E.D. Swett Inc., was nominated last week by Sununu to the New Hampshire Commission for Human Rights.

The commission previously ruled that E.D. Swett was guilty of discriminating against Leonard Briscoe, who had been passed over for a job on a 1979 project in Lisbon. The state Supreme Court upheld the commission's decision in January 1983.

Sununu said his administration never "made the connection" between the discrimination ruling and his human rights nominee. He said Cole had been contacted and the nomination would be officially withdrawn Sept. 4. when Sununu meets with the Executive Council.

"We made a mistake there," Sununu told reporters. "In that particular case, we missed the lawsuit."

Sununu said Cole is a "good person" of "solid character," but "the perception of that commission is that it has to be fair."

In a letter to Sununu, former commission member Nancy Richard-Stower said Cole's nomination sent a message that "John Sununu cares not one iota about the enforcement of New Hampshire's laws against discrimination."

Sununu said Attorney General Stephen Merrill and state safety officials are conducting "an informal review" of charges that Hugel associated with George Kattar at a televised boxing match at Hugel's Rockingham Park in April 1985.

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Kattar, 67, who has homes in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, is awaiting trial on federal extortion charges. Kattar was convicted of tax evasion in 1970.

Four men, including Sen. Robert Stephen, D-Manchester, and state highway safety official Jay McDuffee, have said Hugel introduced them to Kattar. Hugel has denied that.

Sununu said one aspect of his administration's investigation will focus on whether federal authorities have a record of Kattar's whereabouts on the night the introductions allegedly occurred.

"I'm trying to get that," Sununu said.

Sununu said he had no idea when Merrill would finish his investigation into the incident and Hugel's nomination would remain "on hold" until Sununu has results. He said he would then decide whether to continue with Hugel's nomination.

"There's a man's lifetime reputation at stake there," Sununu said.

Asked whether the Hugel allegations were politically motivated, Sununu said the election year "makes people bring forward things. I don't know if that's the particular case in this instance," Sununu said.

Republican Executive Councilor and congressional candidate Louis Georgopoulos delayed Hugel's nomination vote last week because of the alleged Kattar-Hugel connection.

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Copyright (c) 1989 Gannett Company Inc.
USA TODAY

November 1, 1989, Wednesday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 9A

LENGTH: 72 words

HEADLINE: NEW HAMPSHIRE

DATELINE: CONCORD

BODY:

Gov. Gregg will meet Friday with legislative leaders on projected \$ 30 million-\$ 50 million state budget shortfall. Gregg wouldn't rule out tax, fee hikes, says state department heads should expect more layoffs, spending cuts. ... MANCHESTER - Raphael Club members voted to apologize, offer membership to David Barnes, black man who was refused drink there last September. Club accepted president Richard Creeden's resignation.

TYPE: Across the USA

SUBJECT: BUDGET; BLACKS; DISCRIMINATION

Proprietary to the United Press International 1990

August 7, 1990, Tuesday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

LENGTH: 315 words

HEADLINE: N.H. city to mark King holiday

DATELINE: PORTSMOUTH, N.H.

KEYWORD: NH-KINGDAY

BODY:

An organizer of an effort to establish a Martin Luther King holiday in New Hampshire said Tuesday that a vote for a local King holiday in Portsmouth will encourage the Legislature to take similar action.

New Hampshire and Montana are the only two states that do not observe the third Monday in January as a holiday to honor the slain civil rights leader. Half-a-dozen attempts to pass a King holiday bill in the New Hampshire Legislature have failed and supporters have turned their attention to municipalities and school districts.

Portsmouth City Council approved the King holiday Monday night on an 8-1 vote.

"I think it's very helpful," said Arnie Alpert of the Martin Luther King Day Committee. "It will serve as a reminder to the state that the issue has not gone away and will be back in the next legislative session. There will be increasing national attention on New Hampshire."

Alpert cited a planned Ku Klux Klan rally in Exeter and the sale of Nazi paraphernalia at the Cheshire County Fair last week as examples to show that racism still exists.

"That makes King Day more important for us," he said.

King Day will be a paid holiday in the Portsmouth School District next year and for all Portsmouth city employees in 1992.

This year the King holiday was celebrated in 35 New Hampshire school districts and in the cities of Dover and Nashua. Alpert said more school districts will celebrate the holiday in 1991.

Monday night's vote prompted a standing ovation among the 100 City Hall spectators.

The measure to establish King Day as a city holiday was introduced by Assistant Mayor James Splaine, who introduced the first King holiday bill in the Legislature when he was a senator.

Services of Mead Data Central, Proprietary to the United Press International, August 7, 1990

"We are commemorating Martin Luther King for his ideals and principles," Splaine said. "Civil rights is vital to all minorities in our society."

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Proprietary to the United Press International 1990

June 3, 1990, Sunday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

LENGTH: 349 words

HEADLINE: Race unity day follows Klan activity

DATELINE: EXETER, N.H.

KEYWORD: NH-RACISM

BODY:

Organizers of an upcoming "Race Unity Day" have turned down the request of a Ku Klux Klansman who wanted to recruit town residents to his white supremacist group during the annual event.

"The sole purpose of Race Unity Day is to focus on proclaiming the oneness of humankind," said Jonathan Ring, secretary of the Exeter spiritual assembly of the Baha'i Faith, which is organizing the event next Sunday. The Baha'i Faith preaches the family of Man and world peace, Ring said.

State KKK leader, or "Grand Dragon," Thomas Herman, 29, ran unsuccessfully for selectman in Exeter's March election. He came in last among five candidates with 145 votes of 2,651 ballots cast.

"In Exeter, this is a particularly attractive issue," Ring said. "The Invisible Empire of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan has forced the issue to attention in our community."

Herman has been seen trying to recruit Klan members in Exeter, a blue-collar town of about 13,000 people and home of the prestigious Phillips Exeter Academy.

About a week ago, Ring said, Herman asked to set up a display table on Race Unity Day next to presentations by groups such as the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People.

Ring turned him down. "Only tables which accentuate positive steps are permitted," Ring said.

Herman said he and other Klan members will show up anyway and distribute literature.

"They are discriminating against us," Herman said. "I am definitely going to be there."

Although Herman says he he will not start any trouble, a town official is worried about potential clashes.

Services of Mead Data Central, Proprietary to the United Press International, June 3, 1990

"If the KKK has got some ideas of coming in and disrupting (the event),... I am concerned. I am very concerned," said Paul Binette, chairman of the Board of Selectmen. "I would like to see the KKK stay out of it and let the organizations have their own day."

Binette said he is considering security measures for the event.

The festival at Swasey Park in the Seacoast community is set to include puppet shows, a picnic, music and story-telling, Ring said.

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Copyright (c) 1990 Gannett Company Inc.
USA TODAY

August 13, 1990, Monday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS

LENGTH: 72 words

HEADLINE: NEW HAMPSHIRE

DATELINE: EXETER

BODY:

KKK organizer Thomas Herman said he will appeal denial of permit for Aug. 25 rally at privately funded park. Rules of trusteeship say racist groups cannot rally in Swazey Parkway, trustees said Friday.

... BRENTWOOD - Val D'Iserre Shopping Village - 24,800-sq.-ft., 7-building shopping center designed to resemble 300-year-old French village, ski resort - is bankrupt after 1 year, will be auctioned Sept. 13, official said.

TYPE: Across the USA

SUBJECT: KU KLUX KLAN; DEMONSTRATION; COURT; RETAIL STORE; BANKRUPTCY;
SKIING

Services of Mead Data Central 13TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Proprietary to the United Press International 1984

June 28, 1984, Thursday, AM cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: New Hampshire

LENGTH: 486 words

HEADLINE: News Focus: Rights commission faces complaint crunch

BYLINE: By JACQUELINE HUARD

DATELINE: CONCORD, N.H.

KEYWORD: Nh-Rights

BODY:

The New Hampshire Human Rights Commission is handling a record number of complaints, and a serious backlog will develop without a permanent third investigator, the executive director said Thursday.

Gov. John H. Sununu and the Executive Council last week approved a nearly \$62,000 federal Housing and Urban Development grant for a two-year project to educate the public about housing discrimination.

The commission is using part of the money to hire a third investigator for one year. Director Meryll Gibbs said she will ask the Legislature to make the position permanent.

"Two investigators is simply not enough," she said. "Without a third investigator, we are going to be running into very serious backlogs."

The commission enforces all state laws prohibiting discrimination in employment, housing and public accommodation, and all federal laws prohibiting discrimination in employment and housing.

There were 197 formal complaints filed with the commission in fiscal 1981; 164 in fiscal 1982; and Ms. Gibbs expects 216 for fiscal 1983 -- a record number of discrimination complaints for the agency.

At the end of May, there were 247 complaints pending.

The high number of complaints can be attributed to an improvement in the economy, she said. The drop off in fiscal 1982 occurred when the economy was faltering.

"People were just not willing to rock the boat," Ms. Gibbs said.

A person filing a complaint with the commission will have the dispute assigned to an investigator within two days to two weeks. A fact finding conference for both parties will be scheduled within six weeks to be held at a future date.

Services of Mead Data Central, Proprietary to the United Press International, June 28, 1984

Although most complaints are settled within three to four months, a few rare and complicated cases could take two to three years, Ms. Gibbs said.

More than 50 percent of the complaints are settled through negotiation before a hearing is held. The person who filed the complaint usually will get what they consider is most important -- a job, back wages, a raise, promotion, or a policy change -- but generally not complete relief, she said.

"But, I will not agree to settlements which will allow the discriminatory practice to continue," Ms. Gibbs said.

Sex discrimination complaints alleging unequal treatment in hiring, firing, layoffs, wages, promotions, working conditions, as well as claims of sexual harassment and discrimination against pregnant women continue to make up the bulk of complaints, she said.

Persons who believe they have been discriminated against because of age or physical handicap are filing more complaints. There also is a small increase in allegations of discrimination based on race and national origin, she said.

There are dangers in delaying investigations. Witnesses may move or die. Memories fail. Documents may become lost. Damages sought by the complainant pile up.

"And the burden on the staff can become tremendous," Ms. Gibbs said.

Daniel Webster College
University Drive
Nashua, New Hampshire 03060
March 2, 1970

E. D. Tynum
15th Pineridge
Goffstown, New Hampshire 03045

Dear Sir:

We the Minority Students at Daniel Webster College in Nashua, New Hampshire are terrified and fear for our safety and lives; by the threats, verbal abuses and harassments that are made on us daily by fellow students and members of the college's administration. (principally Fred Schatz, Dean of Students).

These harassments come from students dressing as members of the Klu Klux Klan, walking around the college yelling, "We don't want your kind around here," to the breaking, entering and destruction of our rooms and personal properties. The letters K.K.K. and NIG GERS SPOCKS are frequently written on the walls of our rooms. We are calling on you as responsible authorities to investigate on behalf of us to help uphold our Constitutional Rights as citizens of the United States of America, and Foreign Students.

Thank you for your help in this matter

Sincerely Yours,

Yours truly,

James L. Lamer

Constance D. Johnson

Arthur Jackson

Timothy Logan

Chas. K. K.

John L. L.

John L. L.

John L. L.

John L. L.

John L. L.

John L. L.

Harry Ross

Edward L. L.

Edward L. L.

Harold L. L.

Harold L. L.

Harold L. L.

Harold L. L.

Harold L. L.

Harold L. L.

Harold L. L.

Harold L. L.

Harold L. L.

William D. L.

William D. L.

William D. L.

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William D. L.

William D. L.

William D. L.

William D. L.

RETYPE VERSION OF MR. BYNUM'S LETTER

Daniel Webster College
University Drive
Nashua, New Hampshire 03060
March 2, 1979

E.B. Bynum
15th Pineridge
Goffstown, New Hampshire 03945

Dear Sir:

We the Minority Students at Daniel Webster College in Nashua, New Hampshire are terrified and fear for our safety and lives; by the threats, verbal abuses and harassments that are made on us daily by fellow students and members of the college's administration. (principally Fred Schatz, Dean of Students).

These harassments range from students dressing as members of the Klu Klux Klan, walking around the college yelling, "We don't want your kind around here," to the breaking, entering and destruction of our rooms and personal properties. The slurs K.K.K. and NIGGER SUCKS are frequently written on the walls of our rooms. We are calling on you as responsible authorities to investigate on behalf of us to help uphold our Constitutional Rights as citizens of the United States of America, and Foreign Students.

Thank you for your help in this matter.

Sincerely Yours,

(25 signatures)

Lloyd I.H. Wafford
 Daniel Webster College
 Nashua, N.H. 03060

3 April 1979

To whom it may concern:

I am a student at Daniel Webster College who is concerned about the recurring incidents of racial discrimination. A number of black students have suffered verbal abuse from white students. The only two black women living on campus have suffered verbal abuse, vandalism, and burglary of their rooms. They have been humiliated in front of their fellow students. There is no reason why anyone should be subjected to such harassment.

My major concern (and I am sure many other minority students feel this way) is that if incidents such as these go untreated, then trouble makers will not think twice before causing disruptive incidents such as these in the future.

Respectfully,
 Lloyd I.H. Wafford

TYPE-WRITTEN VERSION OF MR. WALFORD'S LETTER

Lloyd I.A. Walford
Daniel Webster college
Nashau, N.H. 03060

3 April 1979

To whom it may concern:

I am a student at Daniel Webster College who is concerned about the recurring incidents of racial discrimination. A number of black students have suffered verbal abuse from white students. The only two black women living on campus have suffered verbal abuse, vandalism, and burglary of their rooms. They have been humiliated in front of their fellow students. There is no reason why anyone should be subjected to such harassment.

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Respectfully,

Lloyd I.A. Walford

Thomson Visits South Africa

U.S. Nuclear Industry Backs Apartheid

by Robin Read

"It is clear that the South African regime hopes to take advantage of its position as a major producer of uranium, and eventually of enriched uranium, to leverage the major industrialized countries over cheaply in the apartheid economy and thereby to strengthen its vested interest in support of the white quo in South Africa."

—United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid

Report of subcommittee on the Implementation of UN Resolutions and Collaboration with South Africa 1975

Melvin Thomson's January trip to South Africa and his statements while there supporting that nation's apartheid system and nuclear energy program served to further discredit the already besieged ultra-conservative New Hampshire Governor at a time when his popularity is in rapid decline.

Ever many long-time Thomson supporters felt he went too far this time. Some of his more outrageous remarks during his tour, sponsored by a South African business group, included calling Sovero, the desperately poor black urban township outside Johannesburg, "beautiful," saying that South African Prime Minister John Vorster was a "great statesman," and declaring that South Africa had a "free press" and "free elections."

Thomson's stated purpose for making the trip was his desire to observe South Africa's energy policies, particularly its nuclear program. While there, he supported South Africa's "right" to develop nuclear weapons despite the fact that the country is one of the few in the world with the technology to produce nuclear weapons that has refused to sign the 1968 Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty. The treaty, signed by over 90 nations, commits countries without nuclear weapons to forgo developing them. In return, the nuclear powers are supposed to begin reducing their nuclear weapons stockpiles.

On the trip, Thomson was, in effect, acting as an ambassador for racist elements within the United States that support the Vorster regime, and as a lobbyist for the nuclear industry and energy companies who understand that access to South Africa's huge uranium deposits is crucial to the

future of America's nuclear program.

South Africa today produces over 20 per cent of the world's uranium and has, according to disputed figures brought back by Thomson, 45 per cent of the capitalist world's uranium reserves. South Africa, combined with the United States, Australia, and Canada produces over 75 per cent of the uranium in the capitalist world. Presently there is a ban on the export of uranium to Australia, due largely to the opposition to nuclear power and nuclear weapons on the part of Australian labor unions and the Australian people. The movement against nuclear power is growing in Canada, and the United States is expected to run out of uranium within 30 years, even at the current slow rate of construction of nuclear power plants.

This leaves South Africa as an indispensable "nuclear" source of future uranium supplies for the United States. The U.S. government, therefore, if it continues to push nuclear power as an energy source, will be forced, like it or not, to keep South Africa as an ally, thus supporting a racist regime that is an outcast government in the eyes of most of the nations of the world and the source of oppression for over 18 million black people. Also, so much for the "energy independence" nuclear power was supposed to bring us.

The United States and U. S. Corporations helped South Africa start its nuclear power program in 1957 by building a test reactor there, called Safari 1, and training South African scientists inside the United States. The U.S. also agreed to supply South Africa with enriched uranium fuel under a 30 year contract. In 1973 the Nixon Administration signed new contracts with South Africa to supply enriched uranium for the two Seabrook-affiliated reactors now under construction in Koeberg, near Cape Town. The Carter administration is currently involved in a half-hearted attempt to slow South Africa's development of nuclear weapons by negotiating to withhold shipments of enriched uranium to the Pretoria Government unless it agrees to sign the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty. South Africa, though, is now building its own enrichment plant that will once again be independent of the U.S. as a source of enriched uranium.

The facility will use a new enrichment

process developed by South Africa. On April 7, 1975, Prime Minister Vorster told the South African Parliament that the first part of the pilot enrichment plant had been successfully brought into operation. The London Daily Telegraph reported at the time that "South Africa's announcement has given rise to speculation as to whether she has discovered a short cut to producing an atomic bomb."

The Carter Administration will be unable to exert much pressure on South Africa without jeopardizing a future uranium source and tumbling the wrath of the powerful nuclear industry and energy conglomerates.

Since U.S. oil companies control 70 per cent of U.S. nuclear reserves, U. S. Corporations assisted South Africa in the research and development of the technology needed to recover uranium from South African gold reserves. American companies with interests in South African uranium mines and reserves include Union Carbide, Utah Mining, and Marmont Mining. Atlas Chalmers built an early test reactor for South Africa. Westinghouse, (builder of the Seabrook reactors), Combustion Engineering (builders of the Seabrook reactor vessel), General Electric and Babcock-Wilcox were in competition with West German and French companies for the contracts to build South Africa's two new reactors. Public Service Company of New Hampshire is buying uranium from two corporations with mining interests in South Africa—Gentry Oil and Blountville Mining.

The largest uranium mine in the world is located near Swakopmund, Namibia, also known as Southwest Africa. South Africa controls Namibia in spite of a 1966 United Nations resolution declaring the Southwest Africa Peoples Organization (SWAPO), as the legitimate representatives of the people of Namibia.

Meanwhile, African uranium mine workers in Namibia and the rest of South Africa see paid slave wages, are separated from their families, work under brutal conditions, and are exposed to the same health hazards of uranium mining that have caused the death of uranium miners around the world, including Karel and Hopt. Native Americans that will once again be independent of the U.S. as a source of enriched uranium.

The facility will use a new enrichment

CLAMORELL ALLIANCE NEWS PAGE 7

noted that they will be completed only five years after they were proposed, without the delays caused by the limited organized opposition to the increasing process allowed in the United States but forbidden in South Africa. The South African press also asked Thomson about his handling of the April 30th Seabrook occupation. He replied, "We broke the back of that."

New Hampshire Clamshell members joined other groups in organizing a "greeting" for Thomson upon his return to the state. The Governor, though, avoided demonstrators at the Manchester airport by landing at Logan Airport in Boston. At Logan he dodged another group of protesters by seeking out a side exit. He then ducked a picket line in front of the Governor's Mansion in Concord and drove directly instead to his secluded farm in Orlow.



[Concord Monitor, January 1982]

Parent Claims Racial Discrimination

By STEVEN MORRISON
Associated Press Writer

PETERBOROUGH — A black parent says a Centocook Valley School Board decision not to let his 9-year-old son skip a grade is "a shock" that he will appeal to the state Board of Education.

Robert Mallory, also pledged to keep his son Nigel out of school, refute a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education Civil Rights Office, and battle the school district in court if necessary.

Mallory pulled Nigel from the fourth grade on Dec. 22, saying the boy was not being intellectually challenged in his Hancock classroom. Superintendent Robert Reidy refused to move the youngster up a grade, saying Nigel's educational needs could be served without a move.

Mallory appealed to the school board, which unanimously voted last night to uphold Reidy's decision.

"I refuse to bring my child back to the public schools until a proper placement has been achieved," Mallory told the board after the vote.

"I feel this meeting was a shock," he said later.

State education officials said they have not decided whether to bring truancy charges against Mallory, a commercial artist from Andover.

Mallory told the board that Reidy's decision was "improper and biased." He said the issue was his son's intellectual qualifications, but he also raised the question of racial discrimination, claiming his son faced "racial ostracism" that caused him to break out in a nervous rash.

Wanda Mallory, Nigel's white stepmother and a Hancock native, said after the hearing that her community is "a bigoted area."

Mallory said he dropped his original complaint to the U.S. Department of Education in November, after school officials agreed to test Nigel independently, draft a plan to stop racial slurs and start a cultural awareness program.

Reidy said the Centocook Valley School District, which includes 11 southwestern New Hampshire towns, has 3,000 students. Mallory said there are six minority children in the district, but Reidy said he could neither confirm nor deny that figure "without looking it up."

Since placing Nigel into the school system in the fall of 1979, Mallory has begged officials to get his son into either a higher

grade or an extended learning class.

In January 1981, school officials found Nigel's IQ to be about two years ahead of his age. Reidy defended the five-month delay in testing, saying it took that long for Nigel to show school officials that he had such talents.

Mallory said he thinks the delay was because Nigel is black.

In November, Reidy agreed to have Nigel tested by an independent clinical psychologist, a school psychologist and an educational consultant.

Reidy said he did not feel a grade promotion was required partly because the boy's math skills were deemed average for his age. No students have skipped a grade since Reidy became superintendent in May 1980, he said.

Oui, The People May Decide On Official Language

By BEN STOCKING
Monitor Staff Writer

As Rep. Mildred Ingram sees it, we need to make English the nation's official language because people too lazy to learn English but eager to collect welfare have come to America.

"The Pilgrims that came to this country and founded it were English to the core," Ingram said. "They spoke English and they never dreamed there'd be anything else spoken here."

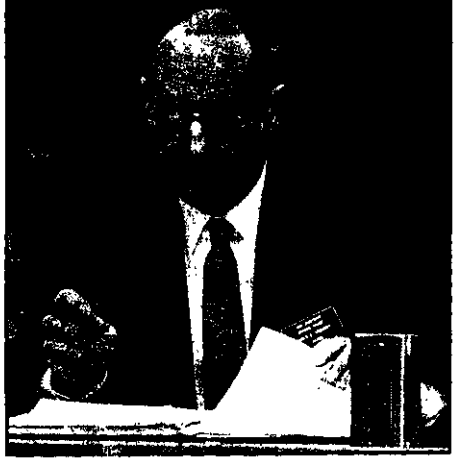
But Reel Gilbert, president of Action for Franco-Americans of the Northeast, said the English language proposal springs from intolerance. "What we're dealing with today is prejudice, the most dangerous kind of prejudice because it is wrapped in patriotism," Gilbert said.

Ingram and Gilbert spoke yesterday at a legislative hearing on a resolution that asks the New Hampshire congressional delegation to support legislation designating English as the official language of the United States.

Rep. Roger Stewart of Lincoln, the sponsor of the resolution, said the measure would help reduce unemployment and protect the national security.

It is essential that all servicemen be able to communicate in English, he said. "I can't imagine anything worse than

(See ENGLISH — Page 18)



CHRISTOPHER GANDNER/Monitor Staff

Rep. Roger Stewart of Lincoln introduces the language bill



CHRISTOPHER GARDNER/Market Street

Edna Pearl Parr, chairwoman of the State-Federal Relations Committee, speaks in favor of the bill.

ENGLISH

(Continued From Page 1)

being in a foxhole where one speaks English and another speaks another language."

Furthermore, he said, "If we are going to attack our unemployment problem by job training, people who are being retrained must be able to speak the English language."

Speaking on behalf of Stewart's proposal, Rep. Ingram suggested the framers of the Constitution must be "whispering in their graves" to know that such a resolution is necessary.

"Every immigrant that has come here for over 250 years has been glad to learn the language and help," she said. "It's a bunch of agitators lately who are too lazy to learn our language. They enjoy our economy . . . they enjoy our welfare system to the hilt. And if they're too lazy to learn our language, for that they can stay where they belong."

Opponents of the measure cautioned that it appeals to the worst in Americans and is just plain unnecessary.

"The proposed legislation is a throwback to the xenophobia and nativism of the late 19th century," said Arnold Alpert of the New Hampshire American Labor Service Committee. "It should

have no place in the nation which last year celebrated the 100th birthday of the Statue of Liberty. It likewise should have no place in New Hampshire, a state which claims to value liberty and treasure the rights of the individual."

At one point, Rep. Edna Pearl Parr, chairwoman of the State-Federal Relations Committee that is studying the bill, asked foes of the measure why they thought voters in California passed a similar measure.

Rep. Theodore Cusson Sr. of Manchester offered his opinion: the measure was anti-Hispanic.

"I don't think we in New Hampshire should be drawn into those types of battles to be anti-anyone," Cusson said. "I think that we have a lot more class here in New Hampshire."

Claire Ebel, executive director of the New Hampshire Civil Liberties Union, said the resolution is "insidious and insulting."

"I think it is an affront to every one of us whose parents or grandparents or great grandparents came to this country and spoke another language."

Opponents of the measure said it is being supported by a national lobby called U.S. English. They said the group promotes a Constitutional amendment to make English the country's official language.

Ebel said that if such an amendment passes, election ballots won't include instructions in Spanish. Miranda rights will only be given in English and courts won't be required to provide attorneys who speak any language but English.

"We are going to make ourselves a laughing stock in every civilized country in the world," she said.

Ebel said the resolution would send this message to immigrants: "You cross these borders, you speak English. And if you don't, we don't want anything to do with you."

"I think this resolution is a clear and present danger to the multi-lingual, multi-racial society that all of us are part of," Ebel said.

Paul Pare is the president of Voyagers, a Franco-American organization in the Dover-Rochester area. When Rep. Parr introduced him, she pronounced his name to rhyme with the fruit.

Pare corrected her pronunciation; the second syllable is accented and rhymes with hay.

Parr, who says she supports the resolution because she is a "super patriot," suggested the French experts like Pare would have to give her a lesson in French pronunciation.

"If you pass this resolution," Pare replied, "we may not be able to."

State/Regi

Foes attack language resolution

Call the move 'modern racism'

By NORMA LOVE
Associated Press Writer

CONCORD — Opponents of a legislative resolution supporting making English the nation's official language on Friday called it "modern racism."

"We are deeply troubled by what we perceive as a rising intolerance in the nation," said Arnold Alpert of the New Hampshire American Friends Service Committee.

The resolution urging New Hampshire's congressional delegation to support legislation to make English the official language "is the civilized side of modern American racism," Alpert told the House State-Federal Relations Committee. He compared it to attempts by the Ku Klux Klan to stifle support for racial equality.

Those who indicated opposition — either by speaking or in writing — outnumbered supporters 4-1.

Supporters argued it is essential to national security and to ensure economic growth.

Rep. Mildred Ingram, R-Acworth, who supports the measure "100 percent," said immigrants who don't learn English "are a bunch of agitators too lazy to learn the language."

"One of the strengths of our country was that we had a common language," said resolution sponsor Rep. Roger Stewart, R-Lincoln. "I'm in no way saying I don't want these people to speak foreign languages. But if they're part of this country and want its benefits, they should speak English too."

Alpert said he interpreted that to mean non-English speaking citizens shouldn't be allowed to vote.

Stewart also said English-speaking workers are necessary to economic growth and English must be a requirement for military service.

"I can't imagine anything worse than being in a foxhole where one speaks in English and the other speaks another language," he said.

But Rep. Theodore Cusson, D-Manchester, questioned why, after 200 years, the subject should arise.

"The Constitution of the United States makes no reference to language whatsoever. The Constitution and the courts have consistently ruled that language is a matter of personal choice and should not be legislated," he said.

Cusson said he rejected the implication that non-English speaking residents "can't be productive members of society."

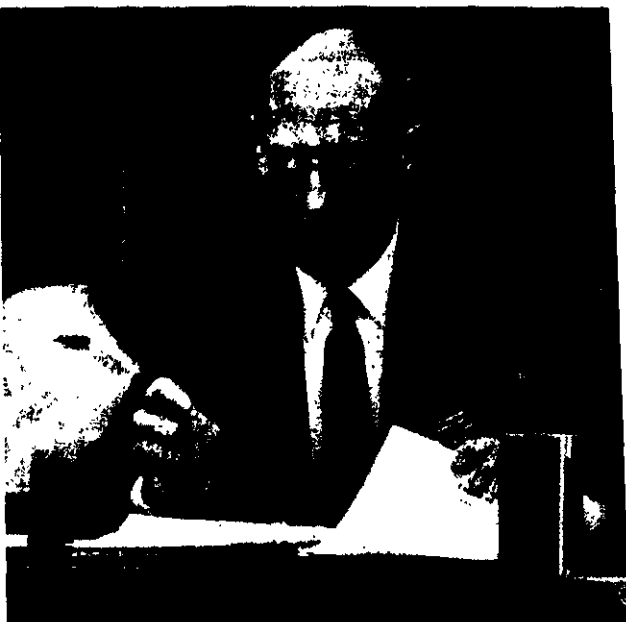
"To imply those people are not productive members of society is, I think, the peak of arrogance," Cusson said.

Cusson characterized California's adoption of English as its official language as an "anti-Hispanic movement."

"I don't think we in New Hampshire should be drawn into those types of battles to be anti-anyone," he said.

He said New Hampshire's highway welcome signs in English probably would be illegal if Congress made English the official language.

Cusson argued that "a patriotic spirit, love of country and a little sentiment" promote national unity, not language.



Rep. Roger Stewart, R-Lincoln, on Friday discusses his resolution to make English the nation's official language. Supporters said such a move would ensure economic growth, called it "modern racism." (AP)

Alpert urged the committee to distinguish between economic rights and political rights. Immigrants who want to succeed economically must learn English to survive, he said.

"The problem with literacy is a tremendous problem whose remedy is in education, not this type of legislation," he said.

Claire Ebel, executive director of the New Hampshire Civil Liberties Union, said the solution might be in requiring English competency from every high school graduate in the United States.

"This is such an insidious and insulting piece of legislation," she said. "It's an affront to everyone of us whose parents or grandparents came from another country."

Ebel and others warned the committee that the resolution gave the state's congressional delegation blind support since no federal proposal was before them.

A proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution considered by the last Congress would have been so restrictive that it would "make us the laughingstock in every civilized country in the world," Ebel said.

When Rep. George Baker, D-Boston, said the national council of the American Legion supports the movement "and who do we owe our freedoms to," committee member Rep. Richard Daschbach, D-Westmoreland, reminded him that some American revolutionaries spoke languages other than English.

"What we're dealing with today is prejudice," said Neal Gilbert, president of the Action for Franco-Americans of the Northeast. "The most dangerous kind of prejudice because it's wrapped in patriotism."

AP story also appeared in
PORTSMOUTH HERALD, page on
LACANIA CITIZEN, page on

[Portsmouth Herald, Jan. 31, 1987, Page 1]

Modern racism charged

CONCORD, N.H. (AP) — Opponents of a legislative resolution supporting making English the nation's official language on Friday called it "modern racism."

"We are deeply troubled by what we perceive as a rising intolerance in the nation," said Arnold Alpert of the New Hampshire American Friends Service Committee.

The resolution, urging New Hampshire's congressional delegation to support legislation to make English the official language "is the civilized side of modern American racism," Alpert told the House State-Federal Relations Committee. He compared it to attempts by the Ku Klux Klan to stifle support for racial equality.

Those who indicated opposition — either by speaking or in writing — outnumbered supporters 4-1.

Supporters argued it is essential to national security and to ensure economic growth.

Rep. Mildred Ingram, R-Acworth, who supports the measure "150 percent," said immigrants who don't learn English "are a bunch of agitators too lazy to learn the language."



Move to Nationalize English Labeled Intolerant

Language Foes Vexed

By WARREN HASTINGS
State House Bureau
And Wire Services

CONCORD — A New Hampshire House resolution urging Congress to adopt English as the nation's official language drew sharp criticism yesterday with opponents calling the proposal "modern racism" and "intolerant."

"When you put my language in the trash can you are putting me in the trash can," said Paul

Pare of Somersworth, president of Voyageurs, a Franco-American ethnic cultural organization.

Pare was among opponents of the measure, who outnumbered supporters 4 to 1, during yesterday's hearing by the House Federal-State Relations Committee. The measure is House Concurrent Resolution 1.

"What we are dealing with today is prejudice. The most

dangerous kind of prejudice because it is wrapped in patriotism," said Real P. Gilbert, president of Action for Franco-Americans of the Northeast.

Civil libertarians and representatives of the state's 275,000 residents of French descent criticized the proposal as insulting to the nation's diverse ethnic heritage and a sign of what they called the nation's growing intolerance.

"This is such an insidious

and insulting piece of legislation," said Claire Ebel of the New Hampshire Civil Liberties Union.

"It is an affront to every one of us who came to this country and spoke a different language," she said.

One of the measure's strong supporters yesterday was Rep. Mildred Ingram, R-Acworth. She told the committee she was for the resolution 150 percent.

ENGLISH

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ENGLISH

(Continued from Page One)

She labeled those complaining as "agitators, too lazy to learn the English language."

Ingram said she was appalled the resolution is even an issue because immigrants coming to this country for the last 250 years have been glad to learn English as part of their citizenship requirements.

"Many have been coming to this country and enjoying our welfare system to the hilt. If they are too lazy to learn English then let them stay where they are," Ingram said.

The resolution is sponsored by Rep. Roger Stewart, R-Lincoln. He said that our country was built on varied cultures, but one of our strengths has been our common language.

He said Maine established a school many years ago to teach English to French-speaking American citizens.

"In no way are we saying that we don't want these people to continue speaking the French language. It's part of

their culture and I hope they retain it," Stewart said.

But Stewart said that if such people are to enjoy the benefits of U.S. citizenship, they should also know English.

He stressed the need for a uniform language in such areas as the military and in legal documentation.

"I can't imagine anything worse than being in a foxhole with someone who speaks English and another who doesn't," he said.

Among those on the other side of the issue yesterday was Arnold Alpert of the New Hampshire American Friends Service Committee.

Alpert called the New Hampshire resolution a "civilized side of modern racism" and a "return to the xenophobia and nativism" of the turn of the century.

Alpert said the answer to language deficiency problems is to make it easier for foreigners to learn English.

"Why, after more than 200 years without any law designating English as the official language, do we need one now?" asked Gilbert of the Action for Franco-Americans of the Northeast.

He and other speakers said the U.S. Constitution is silent on language.

Gilbert said this was not an oversight by the founding fathers, but "planned political strategy that reflected the times and vision of the founding fathers."

Gilbert said a well-financed lobby called U.S. English is proposing a series of "protectionist and regressive" laws both in Congress and in state legislatures.

Rep. George Baker Sr., D-Hudson, a supporter of the resolution, said that no fundamental freedoms are threatened by

the proposal.

"If the resolution said English is the only language that can be spoken, I would be against it myself," he said.

He told the committee that the American Legion, both state and national organizations, support the resolution.

Questions over the unclear impact of the resolution were lightly addressed in an exchange between Pare and Rep. Edna Pearl Parr, R-Hampton, who chaired the hearing.

"You French-speaking people are going to have to give us a lesson in French pronunciation," Parr said after struggling with several names.

"Well, if you pass this resolution, we may not be able to," Pare responded.

The committee is expected to vote on the resolution in early February.

English-as-official-language bill called 'civilized...racism'

By CHEVE KROTHAK
United Press International

CONCORD — A N.H. resolution that would encourage Congress to make English the nation's official language was attacked Friday by the state's Franco-American community as bigoted and un-American.

"What we are dealing with today is prejudice. The most dangerous kind of prejudice because it is wrapped in patriotism," said Ron P. Gilbert, president of Action For Franco-Americans of the Northeast.

Civil libertarians and representatives of the state's 275,000 residents of French descent criticized the proposal as insulting to the na-



Legislature

tion's diverse ethnic heritage and a sign of what they called the nation's growing intolerance.

"It is such an insidious and insulting piece of legislation," said Claire Ebel of the N.H. Civil Liberties Union. "It is an affront to every one of us who came to this

country and spoke a different language."

Pointing to recent race-related incidents in Georgia and New York, activist Arnold Albert said the bill reflects a "rising tide of intolerance" across the nation. "The bill before you today... is the civilized side of American racism."

The resolution, which was heard by a House committee, urges the state's congressional delegation to support legislation to designate English as the official language of the United States. The proposal states an official language would encourage "uniformity (and) preserve national unity."

The proposal is similar to California's English language initia-

tive, approved last November, which requires that state government conduct its business in English.

Opponents far outnumbered supporters of the N.H. proposal.

Rep. Roger Stewart, R-Lincoln, sponsor of the non-binding proposal, said the resolution is not aimed at outlawing the use of foreign languages or bilingual education.

"In no way are we saying we don't want these people speaking the French language," Stewart said. "But I feel if they are going to enjoy the benefits of being a citizen, they should know English as well."

Stewart said it is in the country's national security interests to en-

courage English. "I can't imagine anything worse than being in a foxhole with someone who speaks English and another who doesn't."

Rep. Mildred Ingram, R-Acworth, said she had no quarrel with new citizens who learn the language, but complained about "a bunch of agitators who are too lazy to learn our language."

Rep. George Baker, D-Hudson, read a statement from the American Legion in support of efforts to designate English the official language. "Let's face it, it's to everyone's benefit to learn the English language."

However, Paul Pare of Rochester said recognition of English as the official language would ignore his cultural heritage. "You're tell-

ing me and my wife and my children that we are second-class citizens," he said.

Questions over the unclear impact of the resolution were lightly addressed in an exchange between Pare and Rep. Edna Pearl Parr, R-Hampton, who chaired the hearing.

"You French-speaking people are going to have to give us a lesson in French pronunciation," Parr said after struggling with several names.

"Well, if you pass this resolution, we may not be able to," Pare responded.

The committee is expected to vote on the resolution in early February.

Chandler Bill Would Ban Gays From Giving Blood

By MICHAEL MOKRZYCKI
Associated Press Writer

A bill that would make it a felony for homosexuals to donate blood has been denounced by health and civil rights representatives as irrational, ignorant, unnecessary, unconstitutional and hateful.

The American Red Cross, a homosexual-rights group, the state Civil Liberties Union and state health officials urged the Senate Judiciary Committee to reject the bill at a hearing yesterday.

But Sen. John Chandler, the bill's sponsor, told the committee he wanted to ensure that New Hampshire's blood supply is not contaminated by the deadly disease AIDS, which is known to be spread by shared intravenous needles, blood transfusions and sexual contact.

Chandler, of Warburton, acknowledged that determining whether a person is homosexual could be difficult, and said he would not oppose amending his bill so that only "avowed" homosexuals would be barred from donating blood.

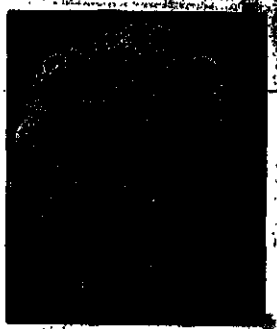
"Another amendment might be to allow a homosexual to donate blood if he donates all of it," Chandler added. "If he wanted to give all his blood, boy, I'd be willing to let him."

Marion Hurn of the New Hampshire Citizens' Alliance for Gay and Lesbian Rights said the bill is "part of a cycle of ignorance, hate and irrational legislation, followed by more ignorance, hate and irrational legislation."

"I think the hate speaks for itself, given Sen. Chandler's suggestion that we suspend the laws against suicide" for homosexuals, Hurn told the panel, whose vice chairman is Chandler.

The bill leaves out other groups at high risk of having AIDS, including hemophiliacs, intravenous drug users and heterosexuals who have had contact with prostitutes, Hurn said.

Dr. Miles McCue, associate medical director of the American Red Cross for New Hampshire and Vermont, noted that medical experts now agree that "anyone in this country who is sexually active is at risk."



Sen. John P.H. Chandler

"At least the gay man knows what's going on," Hurn said. "We have lots of people walking around who don't."

Hurn also complained that the bill would prohibit lesbians from donating blood, when "you will not find safer blood this side of the European continent" than from lesbians, and that it would bar homosexual men from donating blood.

(See BLOOD — Page B-12)

BLOOD

(Continued From Page B-1)

ing blood solely for experiments and research on AIDS.

Claire Ebel of the New Hampshire Civil Liberties Union said the proposal is "unintentional" and "banned all homosexuals simply because they are homosexuals and choose to be civil-minded and donate blood."

McCue said the bill simply is unnecessary.

The Red Cross New England office director, Robert McCue, said the blood supply is not contaminated by AIDS and the chance of someone getting the disease is extremely small. He said the bill is "a simple, direct, and effective way to protect the blood supply."

The Center for Disease Control has stated that the blood supply in the United States is safe from the virus, but McCue said:

cial form that "allows them to save face, if need be," by indicating whether their blood should be used for transfusions, McCue said.

Finally, every unit of blood is checked, using a test with at least 98 percent accuracy, for signs of the antibody to the AIDS virus, McCue said.

Richard Dipentima, assistant director of the state Office of Disease Prevention and Control, said barring homosexuals from giving blood would give a "false sense of security" and "do nothing to protect the blood supply."

Dipentima told the committee that as of Feb. 12, New Hampshire has no cases of AIDS. He said the state has received 100,000 blood donations from homosexuals, but only two heterosexuals and two homosexuals have contracted the disease from their blood.

"There are really just two types of blood," Dipentima said. "One is from a healthy person and the other is from a person who has AIDS."



Staff photos by John Sprink

While the nearly all-white Legislature meets in Concord (above), United Parcel Service employee Rodney Prim delivers packages in Manchester. There are 4,865 blacks in New Hampshire, according to the latest census.



The shadow of racism in New England

Prejudice a subtle force in New Hampshire

The racist feeling expressed during recent events in Forsyth County had a Southern voice and reflection, shaped in part by the history and culture of that county. But racism is not a Southern or even a regional phenomenon. Today is the second of three articles, reported from Forsyth County, New Hampshire and also exploring the currents of white bias in America.

By Mike Christensen
Staff Writer

MANCHESTER, N.H. — By midafternoon, the temperature was sinking toward zero as a stiff breeze swept down the valley of the Merrimack River, where the city lay beneath its masonry of snow. Inside a private club on Tremont Maple Street, a half-dozen thick-set men sat in wooden chairs and watched a televised boxing match between a black man and a white man. Both boxers were arm weary, but the white man threw a combination, and the black went down heavily. "He's out! He's out!" the men in the chairs shouted, jolting the air and pounding each other on the shoulders.

At the edge of the bar, two middle-aged men in sweaters hunched over glasses of beer. Both were born and raised in New Hampshire. The younger of the two had a



Groceries in hand, a Manchester woman walks away from the St. Marie Parish Catholic church. The land was settled by people of Scotch-Irish stock.

flat, good-natured Irish face; the other had a Polish name but said he was not Polish and he called it a lot, confidential tone. "There's nothing wrong with black people," the latter said, frowning and adding, "I like everybody except one." "The younger man remembered that sometime in the 1960s, a group of black people had settled in Manchester. They heard

there was going to be an aid program here or something, but there wasn't.

"Then it got cold," he said, and they left.

From the northern reaches of Maine through the Green Mountains of Vermont to the seacoast of New England, a smattering of all-white. Three states have fewer than 10,000 black residents.



In New Hampshire, according to the latest census estimates, there are 4,865 black people, the majority living along the brief seacoast and in the counties bordering Massachusetts. In northeastern Conn. County, a forested land the size of metro Atlanta, there are only five blacks.

New Hampshire has no black neighborhoods in its towns and there is only one black lawmaker in its 424-member state Legislature. There was one black state trooper, but he recently quit. Private clubs, long the backbone of the state's social life, remain white. Many schoolchildren have never seen a black person on the street.

"New Hampshire does not advertise itself as a place attractive to minorities," said Leonard Johnson, the 44-year-old president of Manchester's small NAACP chapter and himself an emigrant two decades ago from Louisiana.

Lying at the opposite end of the same mountain range, New Hampshire shares with North Georgia a common heritage and philosophy — a land settled by fiercely independent, frugal, conservative people of Scotch-Irish stock working on hardy, rabbit-farms or in textile mills.

See BIAS, Page 1-C

Sen. Chandler Admits Racial Joke

By TIM SANDLER

United Press International
CONCORD — A veteran Republican state legislator acknowledged yesterday that he had told a racial joke about Jesse Jackson at recent public functions but played down the remark as a mere "political joke."

Sen. John H.P. Chandler Jr., 76, said the joke about the likely 1988 Democratic Presidential candidate has drawn substantial laughter from his New Hampshire audiences. He defended his remarks, saying he was simply repeating a good

joke and denied the humor was racially motivated.

Chandler, who is white, was quick to repeat the joke:

"Jesse Jackson has stopped running for President because it was found out that his grandmother had posed for the centerfold of National Geographic."

Known as "Happy Jack," Chandler has called slain civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr. an "evil man" and has suggested homosexuals be allowed to donate blood only if they give all of it. His career in state politics spans five dec-

ades.

Chandler told the Jackson joke Tuesday night at the Merrimack County Republican Association meeting and over the weekend at traditional town celebrations in Salisbury, Webster and Henniker. He said the joke is no different from any other.

"All jokes are racist jokes because all jokes are about people and all people belong to one race or another," Chandler told United Press International in a telephone interview from his Warner home.

But in an interview published

yesterday in The Concord Monitor, Chandler said Jackson annoyed him during the 1984 New Hampshire primary by kissing a teenage white girl in public.

"I don't like race mixing," Chandler told The Monitor. "It was repulsive I almost threw up."

Chandler, in an interview with UPI, pointed to Jackson's 1984 "hymietown" comment, a derogatory term to refer to New York City's large Jewish population.

"If he can dish it out, he should be able to take it," Chandler said.

on Jackson

Chandler said he was not singling out Jackson for his race and would poke fun at the other candidates, given the opportunity.

"It's a political joke," Chandler said. "If I heard a joke about about (Vice President George) Bush or (Senate Republican leader Robert) Dole or any of them that I thought was funny, I would repeat it."

Asked if he would continue to repeat the joke, Chandler said, "I will until I hear a new one. Do you know any?"

Chandler, a six-term senator, is the honorary Merrimack

County chairman for Rep. Jack Kemp's GOP presidential campaign. Kemp's New Hampshire campaign director quickly distanced the campaign from Chandler's statement.

"Senator Chandler's endorsement means he agrees with what Jack Kemp stands for, it doesn't mean Jack Kemp agrees with Jack Chandler," Paul Young said.

Rep. Linda Long, D-Nashua, the state's only black lawmaker, and a Jackson campaign supporter, said Chandler's comments are not surprising.

Chandler was referring to the magazine's depictions of primitive cultures in different parts of the world, in which women and men appeared nearly naked.

Chandler said in an interview after the election that he heard the joke over the weekend but didn't recall who passed it on to him.

He told the joke at "Old Home Day" in Salisbury, Webster and Henniker.

He, he reported getting laughs. Among them was at the county Republican association meeting, the response was tepid, but for one he quipped in response, "You'll never see a black vote in Franklin."

Chandler is chairman of the association, a private group that broke away from the Merrimack County Republican Committee. At age 76, he has been in and out of state politics in the House, Senate and Executive Office since the 1940s.

Chandler Says He's Not Racist

By BEN STOCKING
Monitor Staff Writer

Sen. Jack Chandler says he's not a racist, even though he told a joke making fun of Jesse Jackson's race and later said he was sickened when he saw Jackson kiss a white girl.

"I'm not a racist," Chandler said after listing 10 black organizations to which he said he has donated money over the years. They included the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the United Negro College Fund and the Black Silent Majority Committee, a conservative group.

Chandler said he gave most of the groups \$10 or \$20 a year, and has been giving to some for up to 25 years.

Chandler's joke goes like this: It seems Jackson has abandoned the race for the Democratic presidential nomination. "He dropped out because they found out that his grandmother had posed for the centerfold of *National Geographic* magazine."

He was referring to the magazine's photographs of primitive cultures around the world, in which men and women have appeared nearly naked.

Chandler told the joke at the Merrimack County Republican Association meeting Tuesday night. Afterward, in explaining the joke, he mentioned the time he saw Jackson kiss a white girl when he filed for the 1984 presidential primary at the Secretary of State's Office. "It was disgusting," Chandler said. "I almost threw up."

Yesterday, the *Monitor* ran a front-page story on Chandler's remarks, and other papers ran wire

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stories about them this morning.

Chandler said today that he hasn't received any criticism since the article appeared.

He said he went to a dinner last night hosted by one of the organizations in his district, and nobody criticized his comments. (Chandler wouldn't name the group because he didn't want to "drag them into this.")

About 25 people attended the dinner, Chandler said, and about half of them made supportive comments. "They thought that the media was making a mountain out of a molehill," he said.

The people he talked with thought the joke was funny, Chandler said.

In a telephone interview this morning, Chandler explained why he doesn't consider himself a racist, despite the joke.

All jokes are racist, Chandler said. "Most jokes refer to some people," he said. "All people belong to one race or another."

There are jokes about Italians, Jews, Poles, and the Irish, he said; there are jokes about all kinds of people.

"They haven't made too much of a hullabaloo about it. . . I think it's a certain form of folklore humor, you might say."

Worldwide, Chandler said, the white race is in the minority "I just point that out because sometimes people are claiming the minority is the one who is being picked on or something."

Chandler was asked why he found it so upsetting that Jackson had kissed a white girl. "It's a kind of a gut reaction," he said.

"I don't like it," he continued. "There's things in life that I like, and things in life that I don't like. And I can't necessarily give a logical explanation for them all. It's just the way I feel."

Some people prefer Coke and others like Pepsi, he said. "You can't always explain it."

A Warner Republican, Chandler is 76. He has served off and on in state politics since the 1940s, in the House, the Senate and on the Executive Council. He has made other re-

marks that have generated much publicity. During last year's legislative session, he said he wouldn't mind letting homosexuals give blood, despite the AIDS epidemic — as long as they exhausted their entire supply.

Asked if he could understand why some people found his Jackson joke offensive, Chandler replied, "There's millions of people. Everybody's got their rights and their own ideas. And if they don't agree with mine, I respect them for what they believe in, within certain limitations."

"I don't think everybody agrees with everything God said. You just can't please all the people all the time."

Chandler said he expects to hear from some constituents who disagree with his comments. But he agrees with the people he talked to at dinner last night: His remarks have been blown out of proportion.

"I don't see why a little joke would create such a big stir," he said. "It's like all the vultures are pouncing on me, the media vultures."

Yesterday, a spokeswoman for Jackson said the candidate would probably decline to dignify Chandler's comments with a response. A spokesman for the presidential campaign of U.S. Rep. Jack Kemp, for whom Chandler serves as honorary Merrimack County chairman, repudiated the remarks, but not the man.

This morning, Lionel Johnson, chairman of the Manchester chapter of the NAACP, said Chandler's remarks were ignorant and unworthy of comment. He said Chandler can't present himself as a friend of blacks on the one hand, and crack racial jokes on the other.

Chandler said he donated money to the national NAACP organization, as well as the Rural Farmers Coop, an Alabama group that helps poor black farmers.

"In a way, we could commend him for giving the money," Johnson said. "But we haven't seen any of it. We're the local chapter."

"I would gladly accept some of his money instead of sending it all the way to Alabama," he said. "We could put it to good use."

Chandler's Constituents Are Willing To Forgive And Forget

By JAY MERWIN
and HOLLY IDELSON
Monitor Staff Writers

In New Hampshire, state Sen. Jack Chandler can make racial remarks of the sort that have cost a secretary of agriculture, a secretary of the interior and a major league baseball executive their jobs.

Even among those who believed that Earl Butz, James Watt and Al Conde were performing well in office, most recognized that joking about black caricatures, quipping about cripples and suggesting blacks were less capable of baseball management had made their positions politically unseatable.

But not Chandler's Senate seat. Based on

conversations with more than 50 people among the 15 towns he represents, it would appear that few supporters were having second thoughts about giving him an eighth term.

Chandler occupies the rightmost end of the Republican spectrum. Some constituents join him there, while others just like him or tolerate him. And those who don't never heard of him, or voted against him anyway.

In the joke that would end other political careers, Chandler told audiences at recent social and political functions that the Rev. Jesse Jackson, who is black, was dropping out of the presidential race "because they found out his grandmother had posed for the cover of National Geographic."

Later, Chandler elaborated to a reporter about his disgust at the sight of Jackson bawling the cheek of a white girl at a campaign event. "I don't like race mixing," he explained.

Many of Chandler's constituents thought the media was making too much of his loose talk, though nearly all acknowledged that he shouldn't say such things, at least not in public, not in the newspaper. But, the refrain went, "That's Jack."

They know him, and assume he didn't mean anything as bad as it looked in print. They know him as "Happy Jack," the charming and glib politician who says hello at nearly every parade, church supper, American Legion breakfast. They know him

as an old man of 76, maybe entitled to be a character.

Chandler cares enough to send a stream of cards and clippings to constituents. And he spends enough of his own money at election time -- as much as 10 times more than his opponents -- to drown out their campaigns with his media advertising and literature.

Peg Feldham, of Feldham's clothing store in Hillsboro, has chuckled about Chandler, admired his persistence in running for state offices since the 1940s, but rarely voted for him.

His racial remarks didn't outrage her only because they didn't surprise her. "I think that's him," she said. "If someone else said that, you'd be a lot more concerned than

if he says it."

Feldham disapproves of racial cracks, but she said, "I don't think [Chandler] is a racist. And those who don't tend to take him less than seriously. In the whole scheme of things, when he says it, I sort of laugh."

Esther Thromb can't take it. She crossed Main Street in Haverhill specially to condemn him on the record: "I am ashamed every time I see him because of his bigotry."

But since Chandler is loved, Thromb fears losing friends over what she just said. "I'd miss their friendship. It would be the

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loss of friendship of people who don't agree with me."

One who likes Chandler is George Guimond, who used to rent rooms from him in Warner. He thought Chandler's public service and personal giving to the poor had more than made up for the occasional indiscretion. "It don't bother me."

A joke like Chandler's wouldn't have ruled a faze years ago, he said. "This day and age you really have to be careful."

But others find that on racial matters, New Hampshire's nearly all-white culture can still be like a locker room where people talk more freely.

"In New Hampshire people think they can make ethnic slurs and get away with it because there are not very many minorities," said Patti Albano, an active Democrat in Warner, Chandler's hometown. "It's kind of a safe remark here."

And Chandler himself has assumed a certain permission for doing things his way.

In the Senate he can close his eyes for several minutes of business, rebuttal bills that have lost in session after session, seek lower state licensing standards at the request of a single constituent trying to transfer his out-of-state examining practice to New Hampshire, and when that placing foster children in homosexual homes "is like putting a pound of roast beef in a cage with a lion."

Supporters prefer to dwell on Chandler's activity in local affairs.

"I like him," said Barbara Merullo, a waitress at Norm's Place in Warner. When a flood damaged her land, Merullo wrote to Chandler and got a detailed reply about where she could find help. "I think he's concerned."

He can be so accessible that constituents need not seek him out. If you live in Antrim, Belmont, Bennington, Boacawan, Bradford, Dearing, Franklin, Hamlet, Hillsboro, Northfield, Salisbury, Warner, Weare, Webster or Windsor, chances are Chandler knows what's happening in your life.

Friend or foe, if you live in those communities — his district — you get a card for a death or birth in the family, a clipping when your name or business appears in the newspaper, a personal reply to your letter.

Even those who oppose Chandler remember these gestures.

"Definitely I appreciate it," said Abdallah Natib, who owns Natib's pizza parlor in Hillsboro. "But I don't like his views. I don't share it at all."

When he tries to define Chandler's sometimes extremist creed, the first thing that comes to Natib's mind is: "Racism. The birthday of (Martin Luther) King, you remember what he said?"

Chandler spoke against a bill to establish a state-wide holiday in memory of King, citing King's friendships with known or suspected communists. Chandler called him "an evil man, an immoral man." And Natib is still shocked. "If he believes in God, and he's a Christian, he shouldn't say anything like that about a revereed who was leading people."

Natib thought other constituents might be only dimly aware of shots

from the hip by the man who appears to have their personal interests at heart.

"People think of him as a god. I never heard anybody say anything bad about Chandler," Natib said. "It's a small community of mostly blue-collar workers. They don't have the time to judge their politicians."

And many in the streets, shops and laundromats of the district had somehow passed over Chandler's familiar presence. They had never heard of him, or vaguely knew the name.

Edward Dillon, who had seated himself behind a table at Natib's, knew of Chandler, but couldn't elaborate beyond the general approval he had heard from others. And that was enough for him.

"I don't delve into politics," Dillon said. "What happens up in the State House doesn't really bother me."

But many who follow the politics of the Senate and their senator tend to approve. "Whatever I've read about him, I favor," said Bob Munro, who owns the Awicco window and door business in Weare.

The joke was an exception. But a joke is a joke, not to be held seriously against anyone. Munro suggested, since almost any questionable joke can rouse a laugh at first. "If we all sat down and scrutinized every joke we told or listened to for its moral significance they wouldn't be funny."

Kevin Harvey, who teaches English at New England College in Henniker, had heard the joke a week ago, days before Chandler began retelling it. To him it sounded racist in public, harmless in private. "That's really the way people speak. They don't mean anything negative."

Harvey agreed in part with Chandler's subsequent defense that Jackson had uttered worse in the 1964 campaign when he spoke of Jews as "Rhinies" and New York as "Rhinietown."

"But people looked the other way clearly because a black liberal politician made the remark," Harvey said. "You hesitate to nail this down, you sound like a reactionary not to say these things, (but) we've got a double standard here. We clearly do."

Others offered up their own ethnic stock for ridicule, an amusement to the targets of Chandler's gibes.

"I'm half Polish. You got a Polish joke?" asked Ron Foster, who owns Foster's pizza parlor in Hillsboro. "I'd listen to it. We all have to laugh at ourselves a little."

David Currier, a Hamlet selectman, said sure, but in private. "It's really weird. I can't believe the man says those things in public."

Currier, who challenged Chandler in a Republican primary last year, said he would soon announce another run at him for 1988.

"More and more people are taking notice of this thing," Currier said. "This year's citizens are going to come back to haunt him."

If so, no specter is likely to hang over the American Legion post in Hillsboro, where Ralph Lucago said over late afternoon beers, "he's always welcome here as far as I'm concerned."

If Chandler's Annies offend anyone, Lucago suggested they consider: "This is New Hampshire. Take it the way you want to."

Chandler: resign

Jack Chandler's latest outrage must be answered. His blatant racism is not only a disgrace and embarrassment to the constituents he (theoretically) represents, but also to the state of New Hampshire.

His "repulsion" of a black man kissing a white girl and his disbelief in "race mixing" reeks of pre-Civil War bigotry and is in concert with the thinking of members of present-day racist organizations such as the Order and the Ku Klux Klan.

I disassociate myself from my "representative," as I'm sure all civil people do, and respectfully suggest that he excuse himself from public office. His credibility as an effective senator was dismissed years ago by his peers, and now he has exposed to the rest of us his total lack of human decency. Barring his own resignation, at best should be soundly defeated in any future attempts to hold any position that allows him to represent more than just himself.

SUSAN McKEVITT

Bradford

Mistaken belief

I think it is very sad that a man like Jack Chandler represents New Hampshire. He perpetuates the mistaken belief that people from this state are ignorant and backwards. He is a racist — nothing more, nothing less.

If Jack Kemp really opposes Chandler's statements, let's see some action — replace him as honorary chairman.

SUSAN SEIDNER

Pembroke

Letters

Open your mind

Sen. Jack Chandler is lucky he's a small fish. Otherwise he would have been cleaned and fried for his visionless and ignorant remarks regarding the Rev. Jesse Jackson.

Nobody else was willing to dignify those comments with any sort of reply. The senator should have followed suit, rather than trying to cover his obviously bigoted comments with such shallow reasoning as "I think it's a certain form of folklore humor, you might say." You might say a lot of things, senator, but you probably ought to stop before you get any more feet in your mouth.

If you were blind and a friend had described the occasion of Jesse Jackson giving a 9-year-old girl a kiss, without mentioning the skin color of either, would you have found it "repulsive"? I sincerely hope you will be able to open your eyes and your mind to the oneness of humanity.

GEOFFREY G. MARTIN

Penacook

Natural mindset

News headline: Chandler's Constituents Are Willing To Forgive and Forget. Editorial: Repugnant remarks. From your paper's script today (Aug. 21) it would seem your editorial staff is rather angry and frustrated over Sen. Jack Chandler's comments about Jesse Jackson. It would seem to me the nature of your anger and frustration is your inability to settle into the basic and natural mindset of the predominantly white public of the state of New Hampshire, and of New England in general.

If the general feeling bothers the staff of the *Concord Monitor* so much, all I can say is you better get used to it. Because unless we get a mass migration of colored stock, you're not likely to see any great change in the public attitude regarding ethnic jokes, especially involving blacks.

Now personally, I found Jack's joke interesting but I've heard and laughed at better. What I think is that there are a lot of hypocrites out there that are afraid of being called "bigots." You liberals don't

seem to me to have much to worry about.

ALLISON CALDWELL
Pembroke

The air is free

Do you have a small sailboat, such as a Sunfish, or are you a wind-surfer? If the answer is yes, you know the feeling of freedom that comes when you move with the wind.

But did you know that the wind isn't free in New Hampshire? Any sailboat, or sailboard, that is 12 feet or larger must have a New Hampshire license each year. The fine for not having the New Hampshire decal license is \$44. In a state where the slogan is "Live Free or Die," it seems ironic that one must pay for using the wind.

If you, too, feel that licensing small boats and boards, which use only the wind to propel them, is wrong, then let's start writing our state representatives today to get this law changed, and restore the meaning of "free" in New Hampshire.

JOAN LAMSON
New London

[From the Monitor, Aug. 26, 1987]

Against A Wall

At UNH, Blacks Cope With Racism

By LESLIE ROBINSON
For The Monitor

Rebecca Carroll is no stranger to all-white schools. She was one of three blacks at Kennebec High School, and the only black during her first eight years of education. Her adoptive parents and natural mother, with whom she is close, are white. So are her two siblings.

Still, Carroll cannot reconcile herself to the feeling she has as a black student at the University of New Hampshire. After three semesters there, she is leaving the school, planning to take the spring semester off and transfer next fall. One black professor, who made her feel "celebrated" about her blackness, wasn't racist enough to stay. Nor was the Black Student Union, the group she helped form last spring to confront the university's great racial imbalance.

"What saddens me most about this university is the students have no qualms about learning in this unbecoming environment," Carroll said.

Despite awareness among administrators, the number of blacks at UNH remains very low. The most recent statistics available are from the fall of 1986, but administrators say they have changed little since. That semester, UNH had 3,086 undergraduates. Of these, 37 were black.

Stephanie Thomas, a registrar who reports on affirmative action, said UNH has no black

administrators. There are less than a dozen black professors, though the proportion of black staff members is probably better. "That's what's better" than one tenth of one percent," Thomas said. "Most people who are educated will admit that it really diminishes the whole educational experience of students to live in such a homogeneous environment."

Getting and keeping black students, faculty, staff and administrators poses a problem UNH says it is trying to combat. (See sidebar).

"Because we're such a white state, it's easy to meet the letter of the law," Thomas said. "We want to be aggressive in our actions. We don't want to just meet the guidelines."

Stan Fish, dean of admission, said more blacks would enroll at UNH if more blacks were hired. "In order for minority students to come to the university and feel positive and successful," Fish said, "they need the support of a large minority population within the community, and that population needs to include faculty, administrators and staff who are minority persons."

The few black teachers at the school often find themselves besieged by minority students eager to share their ideas. One former member of his department, Fish said, felt obliged to act as a role model for black students. "They sought him out in such numbers for support that it really became very difficult for him to feel he could meet their expectations," Fish said.

□□□

Carroll felt the benefit of having even one black professor. Lester Fisher and his Afro-American literature class had a major impact on her. "The literature we read and the thoughts and feelings that were elicited from me — it was an awakening for me," she said. "That class and Les gave me a lot of inspiration. He made me feel like I did as a child, real celebratory about being black, and different."

Much of Carroll's perspective comes from growing up with white siblings and attending white schools. "I've been in the limelight. I've gotten some mileage out of being black. I've been a token," she said. Carroll believes tokenism is "completely detrimental to your growth in the long run."

She calls herself "culturally white and cosmetically black. I can speak on black culture

University Plans Policy Changes

As a state university, the University of New Hampshire is primarily obligated to admit New Hampshire residents, only 3 percent of whom belong to minorities. All minorities, however, receive preferential treatment in the sense that UNH reviews their applications as though they were in-state candidates.

This year, the admissions office in Durham received 288 minority applications. Forty of those students enrolled in September; seven were black.

UNH has always sought minority students, said Dean of Admissions Stan Fish, but such efforts have found little success. The retention rate of black students "is well below the general university retention or graduation rate," he said. Faced with the isolation of being a minority student, some drop out even when they are doing well academically. UNH offers three scholarship programs, one largely for Hispanics, one for blacks and one for in-state minorities.

The university wants to improve the representation of blacks among faculty, staff and administrators, says Stephanie Thomas, registrar and special assistant to the president. It has no full-time affirmative action officer, but plans to hire one, Thomas said. For now, several employees share the job.

The school will soon implement new guidelines for hiring minority teachers. When a department with low representation of minorities and women has an opening, advertisements to fill the vacancy will say: "Women and minorities encouraged to apply." All tenure-track search committees will have an affirmative action advocate.

Thomas also plans to instruct departments about how to actively recruit women and minorities. The University of New Hampshire has to be aggressive.

"You've got to get on the phone and call institutions," she said. "Pass the word on. That's what being aggressive is."

Racial climate may not be the only thing detracting from the school's appeal to minorities. Salaries, the number of teaching assistants and research money combine to make up a package. UNH, Thomas said, "just can't compete in that arena."

— Leslie Robinson

DM — CONCORD MONITOR, Wednesday, December 24, 1988

RACISM

Continued From Page D-1

because I've read, and because of people who've influenced me who know, but I've never been in the heart of black culture. She admits she cannot say what it's like to be culturally black at UNH, but she notes, "I do know what it's like to be black."

Last spring, in an effort to create a black presence on campus, Carroll helped found the Black Student Union, which was mainly a support group then. Members hope to work more as activists this year, but a recent meeting revealed a split in their ranks.

"My foundation for starting this was anger," Carroll said to the few members who remained after the meeting. That declaration disheartened Keith Carpenter, who responded that, to draw more people into the Union, the group needed to plan some fun activities.

To Carroll, the purpose of the Union was primarily political, not social. There are times, she said during that divisive meeting, when she would not recommend UNH to a single black person. "Are you trying to start this so you won't feel that way?" another student asked her.

"I'm trying to start this so you won't feel that way," she answered.

The opposing visions within the Union caught Carroll by surprise. By the next day, she was rethinking her role as leader. "My big error is to assume the other black students, be-

cause their skin is black, are going to be sharing any concerns, or that their concerns would be different from any other students on the campus who are here to study and defend," she said, a hard edge to her words.

She once asked a member of the Union to explain what the group meant to him. He could not. By comparison, Carroll said, "I could tell you with urgency. If that doesn't come off the top of your head or you don't think of it as something that merits urgent attention, then I don't know if our priorities are the same."

Carpenter came to UNH from New York City. He is a junior majoring in business administration, and a member of the basketball team. He admitted that if he weren't black, chances are he wouldn't be involved in an activist group. "I'd probably be happy with just basketball and school and partying. Like everyone else," he said.

He has been aware of racism on campus, but "I've been pretty much sitting back and accepting it." He said he could have accepted it for four years and still been happy.

"Now that I'm in the Union, I'm not gonna go home something," he said with a laugh. "I may not be as angry as Rebecca is. Whereas I've lived in a black culture, she hasn't. I'm not saying she's less black than me, or I'm less black than she is. . . . She should be in charge of the tough stuff, and I should be in charge of having the parties. That's me saying. I go into the meetings and jek-

around. Sort of the comic relief."

Carroll said he enjoys UNH. "Two bad bits," he said. "I like it here. I like the kids a lot."

Carroll has a different view. UNH students, she said, are "provincial, half-back, comfortable, self-involved." She sees the students as young people eager simply to feel comfortable in school and make money afterwards. They think, "They got it made in the shade," Carroll said. "Why would you want to shake that? I feel sad for them. I feel like they're selling out."

Carroll's differences with other students surface inside and outside of class. In two recent discussions, her views of works by black authors were at direct odds with those of the rest of the class. In comparing the philosophies of 19th-century black activists Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois, she was appalled at how the class embraced Washington's Uncle Tomiah vision. Some class members seemed to accept the notion that, to win over a white audience, a black speaker must "kiss up to them."

Carroll said she hesitates to put her classmates down. "I know that all they know is a white perspective," she said. "But it makes me feel like I'm in a time warp, the wrong decade. And then you wonder, 'Is it just

me?'"

She would like to see white students "not be afraid to think a little bit other than what's acceptable. I'd like them to take some risks. I'd like them to feel at ease taking risks. I'd like them to be open-minded."

As she smiles these demands, Carroll realizes she must not seem like an average 19-year-old. She has noticed that she no longer has an exaggerated concern with appearance and parties.

Often, other blacks at the university who speak about racism are older than her. Valerie Cunningham, for example, is an administrative secretary in counseling and testing, born and raised in Portsmouth. The subtle racism she encounters is of the stereotypical variety, when people assume she voted for Jesse Jackson, or that she is Baptist.

"I just have learned to not pay too much attention to that," Cunningham said. Sometimes she jokes to expose the offense gently. "I realize these remarks are made out of ignorance."

Fisher, the black professor who taught Carroll's literature class,

agreed that ignorance is the root of much racism. He refers to the "large-scale ignorance that continues to victimize many people in our culture."

Although he has encountered blatant racism from store clerks and even from repairmen in his own home, he believes "the college community is much more difficult. Guys get drunk, they yell things. It's often worse on campus because there's a high level of rudeness. (The students) have a general disrespect for other people. When you have that kind of environment, those people who are obviously different become the objects of frustration."

An ideal UNH, Fisher said, would have women in the administration's top ranks, and "people of minority experience all throughout the different functions of the university, so that in the daily encounters certain experiences would be available in the most

implicit way with respect to diversity."

Carroll said she can't stay at UNH until that ideal is realized. After 10 years, she plans to transfer — hopefully to Brown University in Providence, R.I. Money will be a factor in her choice; she was on full scholarship at UNH.

"I'm leaving because I know what New Hampshire is. I do not feel comfort that the students here nor do I aspire to it."

College, she said, should be a time to take risks and be curious. "Flowering rhododendrons and babbling brooks is not enough for me. I appreciate what this university has to offer but it's not enough."

Leslie Robinson is a graduate student at the University of New Hampshire.

"Flowering rhododendrons and babbling brooks is not enough for me. I appreciate what this university has to offer, but it's not enough."

— Rebecca Carroll



GARY LUCHE/UNH Photo Staff

Union Leader

There is nothing so powerful as truth - DANIEL WEBSTER

MANCHESTER, N.H., FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1989

King Holiday Defeated Again

By DONN TIBBETTS

State House Bureau Chief

CONCORD — Although proponents claimed growing grassroots support, a bill to have New Hampshire celebrate the birthdate of Martin Luther King with a holiday sustained one of its worst defeats in 10 years yesterday.

A move to overturn an adverse committee report and substitute ought-to-pass garnered only 89 votes in the House with 255 representatives opposed. Moments later the bill was killed via voice vote.

The nearly 3-1 majority refused to dump New Hampshire's traditional Fast Day holiday on the fourth Monday in April and replace it by observing the federal Martin Luther King holiday on the third Monday in January.

Only 65 Democrats and 24 Republicans voted for the bill yesterday following a 70-minute emotional debate.

Rep. Wayne Burton, D-Durham, hailed the slain civil rights activist as envisioning "a country free of hate, prejudice and violence in a dream we should remember."

But Rep. Maurice MacDonald, R-Derry, retorted that "many have worked and suffered to gain rights for many people."

The bill's sponsor, Rep. Linda KING

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KING

(Continued from Page One)

Long, D-Nashua, complained of receiving mail "telling me to go back to hell where I came from, but I'm staying here." MacDonald assured her "that the House has the highest esteem for you, but every member of this House has no respect for anyone who sends out mail like that."

Rep. Jacquelyn Domaingue, R-Manchester, told of servicemen giving their lives for the U.S. flag "with a sense of honor" in Vietnam at a time she said Martin Luther King "was labeling the U.S. the greatest purveyor of violence in the world" and accusing the U.S. of "testing our weapons on peasants as did the Germans."

"I can't turn around and give the same honor to a man who condemned" the U.S. military, she said.

Later Burton told reporters that as an Army captain who served in Vietnam, "I resent her remarks."

A move to have Domaingue's remarks printed in the House Journal failed 124-198.

Gov. Judd Gregg said he wanted to retain New Hampshire's unique Fast Day that originated with a day of prayer for colonial Gov. John Cuth who became ill in 1681 and died.

Gregg said he would not oppose a King birthday observance if it were held on a Sunday.

This month 1,523 of 1,706 readers responding to a poll by The Union Leader and New Hampshire Sunday News were opposed to the King holiday effort.

"We will keep trying to pass this bill as long as it takes," said Arnie Alpert who helped coordinate the King holiday effort this year.

He said the public is behind the bill "but the word just hasn't reached some of our legislators yet."

For hours on Feb. 8, the pros and cons of the controversial holiday bill were voiced at a public hearing in Representatives Hall at the State House. The overwhelming majority hailed King's contributions to the cause of civil rights, including former Sen. James Splaine of Portsmouth who first attempted such legislation 10 years ago.

A similar King holiday bill was killed in the Senate March 12, 1987. Another was killed in the House in 1985. The House and Senate both defeated separate measures in 1981 and the Senate killed another bill back in 1979.

[Monitor, May 16, 1989]

Swastika, Slur Painted On Temple

Someone spray-painted a swastika and the words "blood drinkers" on the roof of the Temple Beth Jacob on Broadway Sunday night.

Rabbi Robert Schenkerman said members of the temple were shocked and outraged.

"It's something that belongs back in the days of the Holocaust," he said. "We do not find this a prank at all. It was a malicious act of unwarranted hatred and bigotry and stupidity and ignorance."

The graffiti is the first sign of bigotry against Jews in Concord in a long time, Schenkerman said. "There are people who have lived in this community for 30 years who have never seen anything like this."

The temple was vulnerable to vandalism during the construction of its addition recently, but suffered none, Schenkerman said.

The graffiti was scrawled high on the sloping roof in white paint sometime after 11 p.m., according to a police report. A passerby saw it from the road Monday morning, Schenkerman said.

The fire department covered the graffiti with black paint yesterday, but the paint is darker than the roof, so the words and sign are still obvious, Schenkerman said.

- Linda Goetz

The Little Green

Vol. XXVI No. 1

Central High School, Manchester, NH 03104

October 18, 1989

'I have noticed an increase in tension...'

Racial problems surface; non-students plague campus

By Bob Gaumont

Racism on campus has become a concern of the administration, according to Principal William A. Burns. The presence of non-students on campus, the increased enrollment of minority students, and the lack of tolerance among racial groups all have contributed to the problem, he said.

"I have noticed an increase in tension between black and white students. I've also heard a tremendous number of racial slurs this year," Burns said.

Racism was evident September 18 when a fight occurred on campus after school hours. According to social studies teacher Robert Lord,

who witnessed the incident, three or four white adults instigated the fight with at least as many black and white students.

"One adult came on to the campus, made threatening gestures at the students and taunted them in a racially derogatory manner. I think he had been drinking," Lord said.

Manchester Police arrived on the scene with an ambulance. One participant was in need of medical assistance, but refused to enter the ambulance, Lord noted.

According to Sergeant Thomas Steinmetz of the Manchester Police Department, Juvenile Division, the police did not arrest anyone because nobody was available to file

a complaint.

It was difficult to locate the students involved in the fight because of the relative chaos at the scene, according to Burns.

"I could only get a few names of students involved in the fight. Because a crowd of kids surrounded the fighters, it was hard to distinguish who had actually fought, once the incident ended," Burns said.

Lord is unsure whether he would blame the students for fighting.

"After seeing a conflict start that way, you wonder if the students were just in fighting. It's a tough one to call," he said.

Burns is more concerned about the reasons behind the disturbance

rather than the actual fight.

"We've had fights before at Central and we'll have fights again. It's the racial overtones of this particular fight that really bother me," he said.

The Manchester Police Department is not "tremendously concerned" about their recent visits to Central, according to Steinmetz.

"These things tend to come in spurts. Next month we might be making a lot of visits to West or Memorial," he said.

Central receives fewer police visits than many junior high schools, according to Steinmetz.

"By the time most kids that cause problems hit high school age,

they've usually dropped out. In junior high, the trouble makers are still around," he said.

Racism is a concern of the Police Department as it relates to fights and law-breaking, according to Steinmetz. However, there has not been a notable increase in racial violence, he said.

"Our primary concern with racism is the racial violence that can come with it. On the juvenile level, racism has not been much of a problem," he said.

Ward 4 School Board member and National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) Secretary Vanessa Racism

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Teachers, NAACP explain reasons for racial attitudes

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Johnson contacted Burns about the incident shortly after it occurred.

"Mr. Burns and I talked for quite a while about how and why a conflict of that nature would still occur. It still puzzles me," Johnson said.

Johnson stated that one reason that bigotry is becoming more visible in school is because of the increase in the number of minority students attending Central.

"It's pretty easy to accept minority students when there are just a couple of them. When those numbers increase, many people begin to feel threatened and have a more difficult time accepting those minorities," she said.

There are about 40 black and 40 Hispanic students currently attending Central, according to Assistant Principal Roland Blanchard. This is a substantial increase from the previous years, he noted.

"State and federal agencies periodically request statistics concerning minority students. We used

to have so few that teachers could just take a head count during homeroom," Blanchard said.

Science teacher Tim Bertrand thinks that a lack of understanding may be a cause of racial attitudes.

"Many people in Manchester have lived here their entire lives and have

closed campus," he said.

NAACP President Lionel Johnson thinks that students should ignore the color barrier and unite against the non-students who enter the campus.

"Central students should not allow any person to destroy their

Burns to call the police.

Steinmetz confirmed that a juvenile was arrested September 22, but could not comment on the circumstances surrounding the arrest.

"State and federal laws mandate that most facts concerning juvenile cases are to remain confidential," he said.

Basic intolerance and ignorance between the different races may be another reason for racist attitudes, according to Lionel Johnson. He experienced black intolerance as well as white intolerance.

"For every white student with a chip on his shoulder, there is a black

Burns agreed that there are black students who are very defensive.

"There have been times that I've punished students, who were black, for breaking school rules. A lot of students think that I'm punishing them just because they are black,"

Burns said.

Lionel Johnson recommends that all students "wipe the color off" once entering school grounds.

"Education is so important in today's society that all students should work together to make sure that they receive the best one they can possibly get. Black and white students should act as one unit," he said.

All students have a right to an education, according to Burns. Students have an "equal right whether they are black, white, or green," he said.

"As principal it's my job to eliminate any force that would stop a student from learning. I will punish individuals, not entire races, who interfere with any student getting an education," he said.

*"Black and white students should act as one unit,"
Lionel Johnson, NAACP*

difficulty accepting a different culture. Likewise, many of the newcomers are expecting bigotry and have trouble accepting Manchester's culture," he said.

Another reason for the increase in negative racial attitudes is the presence of non-students on campus grounds, Burns said. Many incidents occurring on campus are caused by people who do not attend school, he noted.

"We cannot tolerate people on campus who are not enrolled at Central. If this persists, we will have a

community. They should ban together against these outside forces," he said.

One non-student was arrested by

*"As principal it's my job to eliminate any force..."
Principal William A. Burns*

police September 22 for roaming the campus, according to Burns. The individual was asked to leave by a faculty but refused, prompting

with a chip on his. Many students walk around just waiting to knock the other's chip off," Johnson said.

Manchester Club Denies Bar Service to Black Man

By JOHN DISTASO
Union Leader Staff

A black high school football official was denied bar service and a membership card at one of Manchester's best-known social clubs last month, apparently because of the color of his skin. The Sept. 16 incident at the Uphiel Social Club, 237 Granite St., has embarrassed many of its 300-plus membership, which includes a judge, politicians, writers and local sports figures. A spokesman for the New Hampshire Human Rights Commission said the incident ap-

"You might expect something like this in southern Mississippi. But I never expected it in Manchester, New Hampshire."

David Barnes

pears to meet the legal criteria that would warrant an investigation by the agency if the man were to step forward and lodge a complaint.

But David Barnes, a soft-spoken 44-year-old computer specialist from Nashua, says he has

no interest in doing so because he was treated kindly by the overwhelming majority of the club members who witnessed the incident.

Other law enforcement authorities said that although the

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• Club President May Be Ousted

By JOHN DISTASO
Union Leader Staff

Richard Creedon's refusal to allow a black man to buy a couple of beers may have cost him the presidency of the Uphiel Social Club, but some

members feel he may survive a recall election.

Club members say Creedon has been president of the Granite Street drinking establishment for a long time, although none of many members inter-

viewed could say with certainty how long, and at least one member says he has run it well.

But on a Saturday afternoon last month, Creedon allegedly ordered the club bartender not

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to serve 44-year-old David Barnes, a black man from Nashua. Barnes and members of the club said Creedon also shouted racial slurs at him.

"I don't think anyone in the club condoned that," said James St. Jean, Sr., the father of the Manchester state senator.

"We just hope it's not a black mark on the club."

According to West High School teacher Robert Kerrigan, who accompanied Barnes into the club on Sept. 16, "There are an awful lot of good people in the club. Everything is going to be handled from the inside."

Several members reported hearing that efforts were under way to organize a meeting, perhaps for this weekend, to elect a new president.

But none of the members interviewed said they were directly involved in organizing it or knew who was involved.

If there is a meeting and a recall election for Creedon, the elder St. Jean said Creedon has support and could be retained in office.

"I'm sympathetic to the guy because he's done a good job for a number of years, although I don't condone what he did," said St. Jean, who recalled that many years ago, the club had a black member.

The younger St. Jean, a Manchester Democratic senator, said, "There is no place for this kind of thing in the social club or anywhere in this country. The actions of that night were something I cannot tolerate."

CLUB

(Continued from Page One)

Another prominent member, State Superior Court Judge William O'Neil, said he was not there when the incident occurred, and added, "I don't get involved in how they run things. I don't pay attention to what's going on. I go in to have a beer, shoot the breeze for half an hour at most and leave."

But Manchester Alderman William Cashin said an apology from Creedon to Barnes — is in order.

"It never should have happened," Cashin said. "It's a very unfortunate situation, and it can't be tolerated."

Jack Amoro, a coach at Manchester's West and Central high schools, said he would withhold judgment. "I want to go to the meeting of the membership, listen to the facts and judge. I don't want to make a judgment over what you hear over a beer."

Law enforcement officials said that while state and federal laws outlaw discrimination on the basis of race, unless Barnes comes forward and lodges a complaint, their hands are tied. Barnes said he has no interest in doing so.

Associate Attorney General Richard Cheney said, "There is no criminal sanction in the state statute for an act of racial discrimination," and he said his office has no jurisdiction unless there were violence or criminal activity associated with it.

State Human Rights Commission Deputy Director Susan McKeivitt generally takes no

action unless it receives a direct complaint from the individual involved. Occasionally, she said, a member of the commission may take a special interest in a case and ask that the agency investigate unilaterally.

Told by a reporter what happened here occurred at the club on the afternoon of Sept. 16, McKeivitt said, "If you were the complaining party, I'd say you have grounds to file a charge. Whether you would prevail or not is another matter."

"But what you've told me meets the legal standard to file a charge, and that would initiate an investigation," McKeivitt said.

McKeivitt said that if, in any case, the commission finds discrimination took place, state law gives it rather dull teeth with which to act.

The commission can not, for example, fine an offender or shut down an establishment. "What we can do is contact both parties and try to conciliate the case, try to resolve the conflict."

Sometimes, she said, a simple apology satisfies the complaining party.

State Liquor Commission investigator William Frey said the commission "has no regulation which says an individual club can not discriminate."

Of course, he added, there is such a thing as the U.S. Constitution, which allows for lawsuits. (Staff sports writer Vin Sylva contributed to this report.)

RAPHAEL

(Continued from Page One)

incident appeared to be a possible violation of anti-discrimination laws, they can do nothing unless Barnes files a complaint.

In an interview this week, Barnes said he walked into the club with several white members and was twice denied service by the bartender, who acted on the order of club president Richard Creedin of Manchester Street.

"You might expect something like this in southern Mississippi," Barnes, a 12-year New Hampshire resident, told The Union Leader. "But I never expected it in Manchester, New Hampshire."

Club president Creedin recalled the incident but denied that it was racially motivated. He said the club membership list was full.

However, Barnes said Creedin shouted racial slurs at him, a charge with which other members concurred.

The club's bylaws do not discriminate on the basis of race, although they do discriminate on the basis of sex, which itself may be illegal, according to Human Rights Commission Deputy Director Susan McKevitt.

Membership is open, upon payment of a \$5 fee, to any male U.S. citizen, 21 or over.

McKevitt said that since the club as a practical matter is no different than a commercial tavern, she doubted it could legally discriminate against women, as can some clubs that follow specific charters.

Barnes is a former wide receiver at the University of Southern California and a 32nd-degree Mason. He said that while Creedin's behavior "steamed" him, the other members who were at the Raphael Club that day deserve praise because many of them told Creedin his actions were wrong. They were clearly "mortified" and proceeded to buy Barnes beverages for the hour he remained.

Barnes was reluctant to be interviewed for this story, not because he feared recrimination, but because he said he was no longer upset about it. But he eventually decided to discuss it publicly in the hope it will bring about Creedin's removal as club president and "make it so that anyone who wants to can get served there."

Barnes also said he was so pleasantly surprised by the support he received from the other members that he wanted the story told clearly. Because of that support, Barnes said, he would even return to the club if invited.

Barnes said that he and two or three Manchester men returned from Newport, where they had officiated a high school football game, to the Raphael Club, where he had parked his car in the late afternoon on Sept. 16.

"Since we officiated a good ball game," he said, "I asked them, 'How about me buying you guys a beer?'"

Barnes said he saw worried glances among the other men,

but none protested, so they entered.

About 100 patrons were inside. On the television, Notre Dame played Michigan in a top 10 gridiron battle.

Barnes walked to the bar and began to order beers for the group from the bartender, whose name he and other club members said they did not know.

Immediately, Barnes said, Creedin walked to the bartender and ordered him: "No (expletive deleted) way."

"The bartender turned to me and said, 'It's not me. It's not me,'" Barnes said, and one of the other football officials, Robert Kerrigan, a physical education teacher at West High School, intervened.

Barnes said Creedin told Kerrigan that Barnes could not be served because he was not a member. Barnes said he put his

\$5 membership fee on the bar.

He said Creedin then said the membership list was full, and with that, he said, another member tore up his card to make room for Barnes.

Barnes said he then asked a second time to be served, but with Creedin standing there watching, the bartender refused, still saying, "It's not me. It's not me."

Kerrigan then bought the beers, and according to Barnes, Creedin shouted at him that he was "out of the club" because of it.

At the same time, Barnes said, other members began shouting at Creedin, "You're wrong."

"I have to take my hat off to the patrons for that," Barnes said. "Everybody was apologizing to me," and so, he said, he decided not to press the matter further, walked away from the bar and drank a couple of beers others bought for him.

Barnes said that during that time, Creedin stood at the corner of the bar and "shouted all the slurs. Some things you can't print. And other things like, you let one in here and the next thing you know, there'll be 50 of them in here. All the good ones."

Creedin, in a separate interview, acknowledged he ordered the bartender not to serve Barnes. "He wasn't a member," he said.

Asked why Barnes was not allowed to become a member, Creedin said, "That's kind of tricky."

He said, "We've had them in here before — colored gentlemen, I mean." Asked why, then, Barnes was denied, Creedin cited "mitigating circumstances," which, he said, was club business.

"This is a private club," Creedin said to end the interview. "We don't want any publicity." (Staff Sports Reporter Vin Lyvia contributed to this report.)

Raphael Club President Tells Members He's Willing to Quit

By JOHN TOOLE
Union Leader Staff

Raphael Social Club President Richard J. Creeden has informally told members of the private Manchester men's club he's prepared to resign for the good of the club, due to the outcry over his refusal of membership to a black man.

"Mr. Creeden has agreed if he has to resign for the benefit of the club he will do so," the club's chief steward, George Paradise, said last night.

Meanwhile, after receiving a petition from club members, Creeden has scheduled a special membership meeting at 7 p.m. Oct. 30 for what members say is a discussion of club policies and election of officers, including president.

Creeden "is the one who called the meeting," Paradise said.

Creeden, a Manchester Street resident, got into trouble with the club, and the community, for refusing both a drink and membership to a 44-year-old black Nashua resident, David Barnes.

The NAACP last week demanded Creeden at least apologize for the incident.

And the state's Human

RAPHAEL

(Continued from Page One)

Rights Commission chairman, Barry J. Palmer, a copy editor at The Union Leader, said if the club didn't remove him as president, he would call for a state investigation.

Barnes said an apology wasn't enough and Creeden should quit his post. Barnes also commended club members who stood up for him in the face of Creeden's actions.

Paradise characterized the membership meeting as an effort "to resolve the whole, unfortunate mess."

Said Paradise, "We are definitely handling it."

Paradise notes club members were put in the difficult situation of promptly resolving the trouble but having to research club rules first to see what could be done.

"This is one of those things we couldn't solve overnight," Paradise said. "We had a lot of pressure on us, but we didn't want to rush into it."

Don't Blame the Club

Given the presence of good will and intelligence, a final resolution of the nasty racial controversy at Manchester's Raphael Social Club, whose membership includes judges, lawyers, businessmen, politicians and prominent local sports personalities, should be imminent. All signs are positive.

Granted, there may be some striking similarities between the now revealed September 16th racial incident at the West Side club and an early-1980s infamous controversy at the American Legion's Jutras Post, but it is the differences that distinguish the former from the latter.

To be sure, in each instance, a black man was refused bar service because of the color of his skin, refused by a bartender acting under orders of a club official.

In each instance, the black man discriminated against conducted himself in a gentlemanly manner.

In each instance, although he was quite properly angry that this sort of thing could happen in the "Deep North," he was reluctant to speak out.

In each instance, he did so only when he became convinced that silence was the worst of evils, that the intolerable simply could not be tolerated lest others be similarly victimized.

But there the similarities end.

The Jutras Post racial controversy was a total debacle from beginning to end. At a time when the public pulpits of the clergy, academicians and the news media were aflame with righteous indignation over racial discrimination — in Little Rock, Arkansas — most prominent local citizens ratified the bigoted decision not to serve the young serviceman. That is, they ratified it either openly by their words and actions or tacitly by their silence.

Subsequently, the state department of the American Legion shamefully whitewashed the whole affair. This came as no surprise at all, since its "Investigator" began his "inquiry" (in the presence of this writer) with the words, "Okay, where is this nigger troublemaker?"

But it is now nearly three decades later. In refreshing contrast to what transpired during the Jutras incident, prominent Raphael Club members

interviewed by this newspaper (the sole exception being Superior Court Judge William O'Neill, who cravenly sought refuge in professed non-involvement) expressed their chagrin at the refusal to serve one David Barnes, a soft-spoken 44-year-old computer specialist from Nashua and high school football official.

Eager to make amends, these members are understandably concerned about the effect of the incident on the club's reputation and, inferentially, on their own.

Well, we submit that, depending on what happens now, they need not be concerned — not on either count.

Barnes, a former wide receiver for the University of California, says he was treated kindly by the overwhelming majority of the club members who witnessed the disgusting affair and has no interest in prolonging the controversy by filing a complaint with the New Hampshire Human Rights Commission.

Club president Richard J. Creedon, assuming that he values the club's reputation, could, if he chooses, preserve the club's reputation unilaterally, simply by following up on his long overdue promise to apologize to Barnes with a voluntary submission of his resignation from the club presidency.

If Creedon cares about the club's reputation, he should not put the membership in the position of having to consider whether to remove him from office. Barnes, who reportedly was on the receiving end of several Creedon racial slurs, expressed his conviction that the club president "was in no way representative of the clientele of the club."

Barnes surely is entitled to more by way of redress of his entirely justified grievances than a mere apology, belatedly and begrudgingly offered.

Creedon must go, if not voluntarily then by vote of the membership. Indeed, the only way to harm the reputation of the Raphael Club would be for the membership to tread the benighted path that Jutras Post followed in the early-Sixties and allow the ill will generated by this incident to fester.

It is almost inconceivable that that could be allowed to happen.

—Jim Finnegan

Kudos For Kerrigan

Paeans, kudos and a special tip of the hat to Robert Kerrigan, a physical education teacher at Manchester West High School, who during the racial incident at the Raphael Social Club (see editorial above) tore up his membership card in order to "make room" for a prospective member who

was being denied service because of his black skin pigmentation. Kerrigan then bought the beers and reportedly endured threats from the club president that he was "out of the club."

The non-membership argument was phony; Kerrigan's gesture was not.

—Jim Finnegan



Manchester Social Club To Apologize to Black Man

Accepts President's Resignation

By JOHN TOOLE
Union Leader Staff

Members of Manchester's Raphael Social Club, meeting privately last night in an effort to put a racial incident behind them, voted unanimously to offer an apology and membership to the black man barred from the club by their former president.

The 217 members who attended the 52-minute session also formally accepted the resignation of that club president, Richard J. Creeden of Manchester Street.

"The members unanimously voted a letter of apology be sent to Mr. (David) Barnes in the name of the club and he will be offered membership in the club," spokesman Frank Harlan said in a telephone interview from the club. "Mr. Creeden's tenure . . . ended officially this evening."

Visiting the club with friends in September, Barnes, 44, a high school football official from Nahua, was refused service and denied membership by Creeden.

The apology will be made to Barnes, Harlan said, because "It

(was clear) that day and every day since that the club members deplored the actions of Mr. Creeden."

After the incident became public through reports in The Union Leader earlier this month, Creeden resigned.

Barnes, although he commended club members who defended him at the time, has since filed a complaint with the state's Human Rights Commission over the matter.

Club members also chose one of their number to co-sign checks with the treasurer and selected a five-member nominating committee to search out candidates for the annual club elections, scheduled in January.

They also reaffirmed membership rules, which state that any male, 21 years of age and a citizen in good standing of the United States, may belong.

Club members demanded the meeting, which Creeden called before resigning.

Several indicated they wanted to move quickly to put the incident behind the club and get things back to normal. But because Creeden had run the club — well, by their accounts —

for more than two decades, and was consistently reelected, so few knew what to do to replace him, they were sent scrambling to check club rules.

But then the club encountered the problem of finding people to step forward and fill leadership roles.

"The adverse publicity scared many people away," Harlan said. "Nobody wanted to face the press."

Harlan, who is used to doing so as a leader of the city's teachers' union, stepped into the breach, as did a handful of others.

The spokesman last night said he did not want to release names of the new officials because members want to keep their internal workings private for now. "Most of the people are a little run-shy" due to the bad publicity, he said.

"It's a cleaning up," Harlan said of last night's meeting.

"It was a very orderly meeting," he said. "Many members expressed they were horrified, appalled and hoped it would never happen again. Most felt that it happened once was too much."

Not one person condoned what Creeden did, Harlan said.

Even those loyal to Creeden, aware that he "did a good job" over the years, urged the former president to make amends after the incident. "Even his strongest supporters have told him he is wrong and urged him to make an apology," Harlan said.

"I understand Mr. Creeden this week sent a registered letter with his personal apology to Mr. Barnes," Harlan said. "I was told that, and I certainly hope he did."

The club is prepared to deal with a state investigation.

"Our position is if they want to come down and make an investigation, we welcome it," Harlan said. "We feel we have a very strong, pro-civil and human rights position in the club."

Witness, Harlan notes, the strong reaction by club members to Creeden's actions. "It was unanimous condemnation of Mr. Creeden and Mr. Creeden's actions," he said.

"I think we want to go forward, go in a positive direction," Harlan said of the club's active 476 members.

When Good Men Do Nothing

When we are wrong, we admit it.

And we were clearly mistaken in our editorial conclusion that, "given the presence of good will and intelligence" and the fact that the membership of the Raphael Social Club includes judges, lawyers, businessmen, politicians and other prominent citizens, all signs were positive for a prompt resolution of a nasty racial controversy that had developed at the Manchester establishment.

We wrote in our October 16th editorial, "Don't Blame the Club," that it was "inconceivable" that the Raphael Club, whose president, Richard J. Creeden, reportedly refused bar service to a black man, would "tread the benighted path that Jutras (American Legion) post followed in the early-1960s and allow the ill will generated by this incident to fester."

Although Creeden finally announced his long-overdue resignation yesterday, we still stand justly accused of naivete, albeit we are in agreement with New Hampshire Human Rights Commission Chairman Barry Palmer that "this type of bigoted demonstration was outlawed more than a quarter-century ago and ... has no place in New Hampshire, now or ever." Had our cynical faculties been in good working order when we wrote the editorial, we would have realized that the problem would be transformed into a crisis once good men decided to do nothing when confronted with evil.

As a result of the failure of the club's leadership to take the instant remedial action required, the gentleman treated so shabbily, 44-year-old David Barnes, appealed last week to the Human Rights Commission.

Which should surprise no one. The failure of the club's officials to contact him, and of Creeden to proffer his resignation — or even his belated, reluctant, all-but-promised apology — left Barnes with no other dignified alternative. The high school football official, a former wide receiver

for the University of Southern California, is soft-spoken, but he is obviously not a pushover.

"I'm the one who was humiliated in front of about 100 people and I still haven't heard a thing from anyone in the top echelon of the club," he told The Union Leader over the weekend.

Nevertheless, it is to the credit of the computer specialist from Nashua that he has somehow managed to retain perspective on what happened to him last September 16th, when he reportedly was also on the receiving end of some vicious racial slurs. Early on, he expressed his conviction that the club president "was in no way representative of the clientele of the club," many of whom rallied to Barnes' support at the time of the incident. And, explaining his reluctant decision to avail himself of the Human Rights Commission's subpoena and decision-making powers, Barnes reemphasized:

"I'm not after the patrons."

Now, on the heels of Barnes' statement that he had protested to the state Human Rights Commission, comes news of Creeden's long-overdue resignation. Yet, over the weekend, the club's chief steward, George Paradise, had announced that "we can't do it overnight."

Well, apparently it was done .. overnight.

The tragedy is that there was a time, at the very outset of this controversy, when the entire affair could have been — and should have been — resolved overnight, literally, by the simple expedient of Creeden apologizing promptly following the shameful, now five-week-old incident and perhaps, to demonstrate sincerity, offering to serve Barnes a drink personally.

Had that been done, the matter would not have been publicized and Barnes, judging by his earlier statements, would have had the satisfaction that was his due.

—Jim Finnegan

(Continued from Page One)

Raphael Club President Quits

By JOE MAPOTHER
Union Leader Staff

Richard J. Creeden, embattled president of the Raphael Social Club, resigned his position yesterday in another aftershock from a September incident when Creeden refused service to a black customer in the private club.

The long-time president orally gave his resignation yesterday morning and then signed a brief statement to that effect which was posted in the West Side club, according to George Paradise, chief steward.

The resignation came one day after the man who was refused service, David Barnes, 44, of Nashua, announced that he had contacted the state Human

"Personally speaking, it's welcome."

David Barnes

Rights Commission about the Sept. 16 incident.

According to Paradise, the resignation had been in the works for some time but only became official yesterday.

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Creeden refused service to Barnes when he entered the 237 Granite St. club with two members after they had officiated a

high school football game. According to Barnes, Creeden shouted racial epithets and refused to let other club members buy Barnes a beer, although the membership present largely was opposed to Creeden's actions.

"Personally speaking, it's welcome," said Barnes of the resignation. But he said, "I have yet to hear from anyone in management and we're talking six weeks now," since the incident.

"I am technically still in pursuit of restitution.

"I still can't drink in there even if the patrons say I can. They said it was all right the first time I walked in there," Barnes said.

Paradise has said the club has

no objections to Barnes coming in, but Barnes said he is waiting to see whether the club leadership will apologize for the incident. Barnes said he feared the same type of incident could happen if club leaders maintained the status quo.

Attempts to reach Creeden yesterday for comment were unsuccessful.

Before resigning, Creeden called a special meeting for Oct. 30 and, according to Paradise, it still will be held although the question whether membership can elect new leadership under club bylaws has not been sorted out. The bylaws state nominations will be taken in December and elections held in January, Paradise said, and the club wants to stick to the rules it was founded under.

"I'm still high on New Hampshire," said Barnes, who moved to Nashua 10 years ago. He said one of the reasons for moving was to escape racial tension.

"It's kind of a left-handed slap in the face that says, 'Hey, it's still around.'" Barnes said.



THOMAS HERMAN, a part-time Newfields police officer, handed out Halloween candy in his Ku Klux Klan robes. (AP)

Newfields Selectmen Complain KKK Hotline Lists Their Phones

NEWFIELDS (AP) — The Ku Klux Klansman who works for the Rockingham County Sheriff's Department is continuing to make waves.

Dozens of calls have come into the department in recent weeks complaining about Thomas Herman, an active member of the KKK who had been working as a radio technician for Rockingham County.

To compound matters, a controversial photo of Herman in his Klan robe handing out candy to children on Halloween appeared in a local paper and rekindled emotions in the area.

Now selectmen in Newfields say they're upset with Herman because he has included their names and phone numbers in a Klan recording

that is played on his home's answering machine.

"He is, in essence, steering the Klan on the selectmen," board chairwoman Betsy Coes told Foster's Daily Democrat of Dover.

Last month, selectmen voted to suspend Herman from his job as a police officer with the Newfields Police Department for 60 days. They cited threats against Herman and concern that another officer might be confused with him as reasons for the decision.

Herman's message urges callers to complain about the selectmen's decision.

Meanwhile, Rockingham County Sheriff Wayne Vetter says he has no intention of firing Herman from his job as long as he keeps his personal views away from his work.

THE UNION LEADER, MANCHESTER, N.H. — Monday, December 4, 1989

New Hampshire Faces Influx Of Ethnic Population

CONCORD (AP) — New Hampshire's snow-white image is being colored by an influx of ethnic groups and the state has to be prepared to deal with the potential racial problems that might ensue, some observers say.

"If the state's self-image adheres more to myth than reality, it will have great difficulty dealing with problems like the possibility of increasing racial hostility in communities," said Arnie Alpert, program coordinator for the New Hampshire chapter of the American Friends Service Committee.

The state is expected to gain more Central and South American residents, more blacks, and may see more refugees from Soviet bloc nations, according to a report in the Boston Sunday Globe.

"It's not very apparent to people, but there are 7,000 Hispanics in Manchester, and Nashua's population is even larger," said Nury Marquez, executive director of Manchester's Latin American Center.

Patricia Garvin, the state refugee coordinator, said that because New Hampshire's population has been 99 percent white until now, even a change to 92 percent white can be significant.

Garvin said the state has a number of Cambodian, Laotian and Vietnamese refugees and she expects there will be more Vietnamese coming in, as well as Romanians, Czechs and possibly Soviets.

"Romanians are the largest growing group," she said. "But it's possible we may see a real increase in the number of Soviets because half of the refugees admitted to the U.S. over the next year will be Soviets — Soviet Jews and evangelical or Pentecostal Christians with fam-

ily here. So it's likely we'll get more."

State officials acknowledge that New Hampshire's demographics are changing, but they say the real ethnic mix won't be known until results of the 1990 census come out in 1991.

State and private groups have shown concern over potential problems. The state Department of Education has created a panel to encourage multicultural education in the schools.

The New Hampshire Humanities Council will hold a conference Saturday on the state's cultural landscape.

"The purpose of this conference is to get people to start thinking New Hampshire is not this monolithic, Anglo-Saxon state," said Kathy Smith, the council's assistant director.

The conference will feature a black keynote speaker, Henry Louis Gates, an award-winning literary critic and author who attended Phillips Exeter Academy and has an honorary degree from Dartmouth College.

A new group backed by the Exeter Chamber of Commerce was formed to oppose the spread of the Ku Klux Klan in the area after the disclosure of a Klan recruiter on the Newfields police force.

Alpert said more racial diversity may threaten the state's image of itself as it looks in a new mirror.

"The New Hampshire myth is that everybody's white and Protestant, that they live in small towns with white people, white churches, white houses and white mountains," he said. "In the country, there has been an increase in racial incidents on campuses in the past few years," reflected by some at Dartmouth and the University of New Hampshire.



DEMONSTRATORS, mostly from St. Paul's School in Concord, carried placards calling for New Hampshire to honor Martin Luther King Day yesterday at the State House in Concord.

(Staff Photo by Nancy West)

NH Students Protest Lack of King Holiday

From Staff and Wire Reports

CONCORD — Four of every five school districts in New Hampshire did not officially recognize Martin Luther King Day yesterday, but students at several held demonstrations in memory of the slain civil rights leader.

Students at high schools in the Penacook section of Concord, Milford, Merrimack and Wolfeboro held demonstrations to protest the state's unwillingness to recognize King's birthday as a holiday.

And several hundred students and faculty members of St. Paul's School, which announced yesterday morning that it would observe the holiday, marched from the private school's Concord campus to the State

■ The nation paused yesterday to honor the memory of Martin Luther King Jr.

Page 3

■ Five lawmakers will move to make Dr. Martin Luther King's birth date a New Hampshire holiday.

Page 4

House.

Meanwhile, a Ku Klux Klan leader and two companions dressed in white robes and hoods handed out leaflets in downtown Portsmouth and two neighboring towns.

Steven Schultz, a reporter for Foster's Daily Democrat in Dover, said KKK recruiter Tom Herman of Exeter handed out leaflets yesterday afternoon

during a snowstorm in downtown Portsmouth.

"We had the day off, so we figured we'd do something useful," Herman said.

Schultz said the Klansmen were pelted with snowballs by young people and left.

Police in Newmarket and Exeter also reported brief sightings of men in white sheets and hoods.

"Nobody seemed interested so they got into their car and left," Sgt. Kevin Cyr of the Newmarket police said.

Herman, a Rockingham County Sheriff's Department employee, was fired recently from his job as a part-time police officer in Newfields. He also is challenging Exeter's refusal to let him sell guns from his home.

PROTESTS

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PROTESTS

(Continued from Page One)

Though New Hampshire is one of four states that does not recognize the national Martin Luther King Day holiday, 35 of the state's 171 school districts do.

The other states that do not recognize King Day are Montana, Idaho and Arizona. Arizona had been set to take the day off but did not, pending another vote to ratify the holiday.

At Merrimack Valley High School in Penacook, about 150 students — organized by an impromptu series of telephone calls Sunday night and word of mouth in the halls yesterday morning — walked out of their second period classes to remember King.

"I think they're just trying to show that Martin Luther King Day is important," said Thom Tucker, a senior who helped organize the rally.

"A lot of people don't know who he is or what he was all about," senior Mike Krumonacker said. "This was our own personal way of remembering him. To quote him, 'If we're wrong in what we're doing, then justice is a lie.'"

More than 200 students at Milford AREA High School used the school library for a sit-in demonstration.

Nathaniel McBee, one of a small number of black students at the school, said his parents gave him permission to stay home in honor of King but he chose instead to organize the sit-in.

"I decided to come and make my reasons known because I believe he deserves a holiday," McBee said. "I'm just planning

on educating the group about Martin Luther King."

As students crowded the library to share thoughts and impressions of Dr. King, some refused to attend the protest, laughing and exchanging skeptical remarks in the hallways.

"There are a lot of people here (just to get the day off from classes)," said student Betsy Nolan.

Nolan said she agreed with the idea of taking a stand for civil rights, but suggested a request to the school board or other administrators might be more effective.

McBee said he plans to petition the school board for a King holiday.

Some students who participated stood at a microphone and expressed opinions of King, his ideas, and how they affect their own lives today.

"This isn't just white-black racism, it's everywhere. Every race of people has been oppressed at some point in history and Martin Luther King stood up for every race of people. That's why we're here," said student Alan White.

Junior Amy Potlacha told a cheering audience, "I'm Jewish and I'm here for the blacks (and everyone). We need to get together. We need to believe in each other as well as Martin."

Some at the sit-in said the speeches were their only source of information about King at school.

"We're learning what our teachers should be teaching us," said junior Mim Malin.

She reported one of her classmates this year did not even

know King was black. "That's disgusting," she said. "That just proves how we're not being taught."

But assistant principal Brian Erwin said students are taught about King at the school.

Students in other districts that celebrate King day probably are skiing, working or sleeping, according to Erwin. "At least these kids have some sense of what we're doing here," he said.

Students who cut classes to attend the sit-in will be penalized depending on their discipline record, which could mean "a detention situation all the way through to a suspension," according to Erwin.

At Kingswood Regional High in Wolfeboro, about 125 students took part in a demonstration that kept them out of classes for about two hours after lunch.

Students from St. Paul's carried signs and chanted, "Ain't gonna let nobody turn me around."

At the State House, House Speaker Douglas Scamman told them a bill calling for an official King holiday could not be introduced again until next year. Such legislation has been voted down in the past.

In Manchester, the Martin Luther King Day Coalition sponsored a breakfast at the Chateau Restaurant in Manchester.

Special awards were presented to Lionel Johnson, president of the Manchester chapter of the NAACP, and the guest speaker, State Rep. Wayne M. Burton, assistant dean of the Whittemore School at the University of New Hampshire.

Union Leader Correspondent Robin Morgasen contributed to this report.

[From the Portsmouth Herald, Jan. 16, 1990]

Klan holds King Day area recruitment effort

By **MAGGIE REED**

Herald Staff Writer

Five Seacoast communities visited

EXETER — Ku Klux Klan members, dressed in full Klan garb, showed up in various Seacoast towns in a recruiting effort on the occasion of Martin Luther King Jr. Day Monday afternoon.

Klan members, including Exeter's Thomas Herman, showed up in Newfields, Exeter, Newmarket, Portsmouth and Dover Monday as part of an area-wide recruiting sweep, according to Mr. Herman.

Peter Lewis, a Newmarket resident, said there were three men and one woman recruiting in his town. "I saw them going up and down the street, and thought this was a piece of American history so I went out and took a couple shots ... pictures, not guns," the Main Street resident said.

The Klan members were handing out leaflets up and down Main Street, Mr. Lewis said. One carried a sign that read "Save our land, join the Klan" and gave a

telephone number. Mr. Lewis said he did not talk to the Klan members, except to wish them a happy Martin Luther King Day.

Mr. Lewis said some youths came out of the Newmarket House of Pizza and started yelling at the Klansmen, "giving them grief.

eter, is the Grand Secretary of the Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Realm of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Although the Klan's presence has been known, Monday was the first occasion that Klan members recruited in public in Klan outfits.

"I saw them going up and down the street, and thought this was a piece of American history, so I went out and took a couple of shots ... pictures, not guns."

**—Peter Lewis
Newmarket resident**

Even I was tempted to throw snowballs at them, but that wouldn't have done any good."

The existence of the Ku Klux Klan in the Seacoast area first came to light in a Portsmouth Herald story in late September. Mr. Herman, of 9 Salem St., Ex-

Several towns, including Exeter, have received reports of Klan literature being left on motor vehicles, but no Klan members have been seen.

Exeter Police Chief Frank Caracciolo said his department

received calls of Klan members walking up and down Water Street around 3 p.m. Monday, but by the time police officers arrived, they were gone.

Newmarket Police Chief Paul Gahan related a similar story. "They stayed a few minutes, no one showed any interest, and they left. We received a couple of calls but by the time we got there, they were gone," Chief Gahan said this morning.

Mr. Herman is currently a radio technician with the Rockingham County Sheriff's Department. Prior to the revelation of his involvement with the Ku Klux Klan, he was also a part-time Newfields police officer.

He was relieved of his duties as a police officer by the Newfields Board of Selectmen in early December. Board members cited a lack of confidence in Mr. Herman, insubordination and intimidation as reasons for the dismissal.

Mr. Herman has said he will file a civil rights violation suit with the American Civil Liberties Union concerning the firing.

In the Legislature

Plan Would Stiffen Sentences For Criminals Motivated by Hate

CONCORD (AP) — Criminals driven by racism or bigotry will face stiffer penalties under a bill that would add hate crimes to a list of offenses that qualify for longer jail terms.

The House Judiciary Committee will vote next week on the bill sponsored by Rick Trombly, D-Boscawen.

At a committee hearing, Trombly said crimes committed out of religious, racial, sexual or ethnic hatred should be punished more severely than other offenses.

"We must put people on notice now that we're not going to

tolerate these types of actions," Trombly said.

Trombly said vandalism last year at a Concord synagogue was one of the incidents that inspired him to propose the new legislation. Another such event, he said, was the 1988 Nashua murder of two women said to be lesbians.

New Hampshire law currently allows judges to give stiffer sentences under six circumstances, including cases involving elderly or handicapped victims, extreme cruelty in a murder and sex crimes on a victim under the age of 13.

A crime which normally

would carry a maximum sentence of a year could bring a sentence of two to five years. Felonies which usually bring a maximum of 15 years could put the offender away for life.

Claire Ebel, executive director of the New Hampshire Civil Liberties Union, was the only person who spoke against the bill at Thursday's hearing. Ebel said she would prefer to see New Hampshire develop comprehensive civil rights legislation, so that defendants in such cases would face separate charges to which they would have an opportunity to respond.

Marcus Hurn, a board member of the Citizens Alliance for Gay and Lesbian Rights, praised Trombly's legislation. He said people who act out of prejudice and bigotry pose more of a threat to society than other criminals.

When swastikas are painted on a synagogue or violent language against homosexuals is painted on a gay man's door, that affects all Jews and all homosexuals, he said.

"It spreads fear in a way ordinary crime doesn't," he said. "The ripple effects of these individual hate crimes are severe."

Nashua Police Agree to \$140,000 Settlement in Brutality Suit

By KRIS FRIESWICK
Union Leader Correspondent
NASHUA — A \$140,000 out-of-court settlement has been reached between the police department and a local man who alleged three officers beat him with a billyclub during a routine visit in 1987, according to the man's lawyer.

The settlement between Fred Gomez, 22, of 18 Conant Road, and the Nashua Police Department was reached during the last week of February, according to Ralph Holmes, Gomez's lawyer.

A \$2 million civil case, which sought damages from the department for alleged false arrest, assault and battery, malicious prosecution and deprivation of constitutional rights, was scheduled to go to trial March 5.

George Lindh, the Manchester attorney representing the police department in the case, would confirm only that the case had been resolved, but he refused to confirm the settlement amount.

"The Nashua Police Department has made no admission of liability or wrongdoing whatsoever," said Lindh. "This is still a disputed claim."

Gomez was arrested at 1:30 p.m. on April 12, 1987, after his girlfriend called police following an argument with him.

Three police officers, Harold Even, Nelson Gerow and Kenneth Parker, responded to the scene, according to police reports.

As a group of people looked on, Gomez alleged, one officer handcuffed him, and when the two other officers arrived, he was beaten on the back, arms and legs with a billyclub by Even while Parker and Gerow held him against the roof of the police cruiser.

Gomez, who was 18 at the time, was charged with disorderly conduct, two counts of resisting arrest and assault, a charge which was added later. Gomez was found innocent of all charges in July 1987.

Officer Even has since left the Nashua Police Department and is working in Hartford, Conn. Parker and Gerow are still working as police officers in Nashua.

The Gomez family, while happy with the settlement, hoped that they would get their day in court.

"All we wanted was the truth

to come out," said Rose Gomez, Fred's mother. "I want it to be known that there is something wrong with the Nashua Police Department. I want to see that this doesn't happen to anyone else."

Gomez said that his life has changed much since the incident in 1987. He is on medication. He has had trouble sleeping and eating, and he doesn't like to go anywhere by himself.

"I feel like I always have to have a witness with me," said Gomez.

Witnesses, eight to 10 of whom came forward after the 1987 incident, were the only reason Gomez received an out-of-court settlement, said Mrs. Gomez.

"The only way we beat this thing was because we had the witnesses that came forward," said Mrs. Gomez, "and thank God for them. It never would have gone as far as it has if it weren't for the witnesses."

Another key factor in the out-of-court settlement, said Mrs. Gomez, was the tape recording of a phone conversation

between Even and Gerow shortly after the incident, a conversation in which Even tells Gerow to add an assault charge to the arrest report so that "we can better justify what happened." Gerow responded, "It ain't gonna look good" to charge him after the fact.

The tape, which came from the routine recordings made of all phone calls in the police station, was played at Gomez's criminal trial in 1987, according to Holmes.

Gomez said he still faces charges of speeding, resisting detention and possession of marijuana stemming from his arrest earlier this year.

Gomez alleged that this recent arrest is just one more in a series of harassment stops made by Nashua police against him and his family since the incident.

"The settlement is a lot of money," said Gomez, "but for what they have done, it's not enough."

Lawyers will take a large percentage of the settlement amount, said Gomez, and the



FRED GOMEZ

remainder will be used to pay medical bills and reimburse his mother and father for other expenses he incurred over the past three years.

[From the Union Leader, Mar. 20, 1990]

Attorney: Accent Offer 'Disgusting'

By JOHN HART
Union Leader Correspondent

EXETER—An Exeter Hospital program designed to tame the foreign accents of people who speak English as a second language has drawn a strong protest from the president of the Rockingham County Bar Association.

"This is disgusting," said Larry Gillis, a criminal defense attorney.

"I think the mindset behind this program is dangerous," he said. "It invites criminal lawyers to participate in cultural imperialism and cultural genocide."

"My clients are not performing bears in a circus," said Gillis. "You don't have speak 'Yankee' to get a fair jury trial here."

Exeter Hospital officials say they can't comprehend Gillis' criticism of the Foreign Accent Reduction Program.

Karen Michel, speech-language pathology supervisor, said of Gillis, "I don't know where he's coming from. This (program) is specifically developed just to enhance someone's speaking skills, intelligibility . . ."

The program was developed under the guidance of the hospi-

tal's Speech-Language Pathology Department. The hospital sent out more than 100 letters to attorneys, managers, professors and others. The letters said, in part, "... you may have clientele who would benefit from a program which reduces foreign accent and improves overall speaking skills."

The letter was signed by Michel and her associate, Michele Poynton-Marsh.

Michel said the program is not widely known in this area but is popular in other parts of the country.

Michel and Poynton-Marsh asked the recipients of the letter — which came with an attached program outline — to "disseminate copies to your clients as appropriate."

Michel said, "We're targeting professionals in the business of communicating with a variety of people who may be of a foreign background and have English as a second language."

The program was developed by Arthur J. Compton of the Institute of Language and Phonology in San Francisco.

The program outline said, in part, that it is intended for "English-speaking foreign individuals whose accents are interfering with the ability to communicate effectively within the confines of their work or social environments."

Michel said the program is taught by certified instructors in small groups or privately.

THE UNION LEADER, Manchester, N.H. — Thursday, April 5, 1990

3 More States OK King Day; NH Opponents Are Unmoved

CONCORD (AP) — Spreading national acceptance of a holiday honoring the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. has left New Hampshire opponents of the observance unmoved.

Twenty-two years after King's death, only three states — New Hampshire, Arizona and Montana — have not adopted a holiday in honor of the civil rights leader who was assassinated April 4, 1968, in Memphis, Tenn.

Kentucky, Wyoming and Idaho recently bowed to pressure to name days that indirectly honor King, seven years after Congress created a holiday to honor him on the third Monday in January, near his Jan. 15 birthday.

New Hampshire won't be quick to follow suit, Senate Majority Leader Edward Dupont, R-Rochester, said Tuesday.

"We always have the distinction of being the last or the first," he said. "In the minds of most legislators, it (the national practice) isn't a significant fact we use to support Martin Luther King day."

In fact, the Legislature just rejected a plan to change its Memorial Day observance from May 30 to the federally mandated last Monday in May.

New Hampshire legislators have consistently voted down King holiday proposals since 1979. After losing in 1989, backers said they would try again in 1991, the next time legislative rules allow it.

Rep. Deborah Arnesen, D-Orford, said her first speech as a lawmaker seven years ago was in support of the King holiday, and she expects to make more next year.

"There are times when New Hampshire can feel pride in its unique posture," she said. "However, I feel that our unique status vis-a-vis this holiday does



MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

**"We always have
the distinction of
being the last or
the first."**

Edward Dupont, R-Rochester,
Senate Majority Leader

not suggest a badge of courage but rather a badge of intolerance and prejudice."

Dupont suggested honoring King "as one of many civil rights contributors," including Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, but holiday backer Sen. Susan McLane, R-Concord, said that won't wash.

"We want to do what the rest of the nation has done," she said. "Having it on a Sunday or changing the focus doesn't do the trick."

"Having Martin Luther King day has become a national symbol and it's time New Hampshire joined the throng."

National Digest

Arizona Lawmakers OK King Day

PHOENIX (AP) — The Arizona House Tuesday joined the Senate in voting to create a paid state holiday honoring the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. and Gov. Rose Mofford said she would sign the bill before the day's end.

The House measure, passed 35-24, designates the third Monday in January as Martin Luther King-Civil Rights Day for state employees.

It also would repeal a September bill that created a King holiday but eliminated the state's paid Columbus Day holiday.

THE UNION LEADER, Manchester, N.H. — Thursday, May 17, 1990

ACLU To Support Klansman Who Lost Police Job

By MICHAEL COUSINEAU
Union Leader Staff

The state chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union has agreed to represent an Exeter man who says his membership in the Ku Klux Klan cost him his job as a Newfields police officer.

The New Hampshire Civil Liberties Union agreed late Monday to provide legal representation to Thomas Herman, who was terminated from his part-time job last December by the Newfields selectmen.

"If you start permitting the government to make a list of groups non-compatible with public employment, you give them the right to say what groups you can belong to," said Claire Ebel, NHCLU executive director.

"It's the speech that is unpopular, that we judge, that needs the protection the most," Ebel said.

Herman said he was fired last December because of his KKK membership, a white supremacist group in which he is a regional recruiter. The Newfields Board of Selectmen maintains Herman was terminated because



THOMAS HERMAN

members lost confidence in his ability to perform his duties as a part-time police officer.

Herman, who is also a radio technician with the Rockingham County Sheriff's Department, said yesterday he is "ecstatic" that the NHCLU will represent him.

"The town of Newfields has to realize they can't get away with it — can't violate people's and get away with it,"

CLAIRE EBEL

constitutional rights and Herman said.

"I'd like fat punitive damages lodged against the town of Newfields," he said. Herman said he also will request back pay from the time he was

KLANSMAN, Page 12

KLANSMAN

(Continued From Page One)

suspended last October and reinstatement to the department.

The reasons cited for Herman's firing included the public's reluctance to rely on emergency help because Herman might respond to calls. Herman's stated employment was

listing Selectmen's home phone numbers on his KKK telephone hotline, and Herman's insubordination for calling the selectmen hars.

"His political affiliation with the KKK is not the reason we took the action we did," Selectman Fran Lane said last night.

"I feel we were weighing questions of fundamental constitutional rights vs. serious issues concerning our community and we felt we had no other choice," Lane said.

"I'm confident (the decision) will be upheld," Lane said.

Herman, who has been seen in Exeter wearing the Klan's traditional white-hooded robes, called the reasons for his dismissal "a smokescreen."

Herman ran unsuccessfully last March for a seat on the Exeter Board of Selectmen.

Ebel said the 21-member board of directors has and spirited discussion several hours over whether to represent Herman.

A majority of the board members chose to alleged rights violations.

Members of groups targeted (by the KKK).

Concord attorney John Berg, who is on vacation, said the case.

The group's legal pay last month to recruit the board of directors.

Rockingham County.

Wayne Vetter said he was surprised that the civil

group will represent Herman. "It was really a hoot would have thought they had jumped on it a long ago," Vetter said.

Vetter said Herman

sheriff's department

disciplinary problems

has not attempted to

recruiting efforts to work would violate a court

Cheshire Officials: Racist Paraphernalia Has No Place at Fair

NORTH SWANZEY (AP) — Cheshire County fair officials say racist and anti-Semitic paraphernalia has no place at the fair and can no longer be displayed or sold there.

"We will tell (the vendors), 'Don't display it and don't sell it. It's not for sale here,' " said Robert F. Silk, one of the Cheshire Fair Association's 18 directors. "We try to keep all that stuff out of here. We try to run a clean, family fair here."

Silk referred Wednesday to at least two vendors who were selling bumper stickers and pins with swastikas and racist slogans.

One vendor's wares included a round bronze tag that said, "Member KKK in Good Standing."

Displayed among stacks of assorted bumper stickers for sale also were small stickers saying "White Power" and others with derogatory slogans against homosexuals, Japanese, and people with AIDS.

"There's 300 vendors down

there," said fair general manager Wesley Cobb. "Hard as you may try with a limited number of people running the organization, it's extremely difficult to weed out people who are selling items that aren't up to the type of standards that we try to project."

Cobb said he was confident that the vendors would remove the items "because they'll want to come back next year."

One of the vendors, who would not give his name, told The Keene Sentinel that he's been "selling this stuff for years and never got a complaint."

Most of his goods were motorcycle T-shirts, stickers and other trinkets.

He said the swastikas and racist slogans have sold well this year, as they have in past years he has attended the fair.

But pewter peace-symbol pins, which he also displayed, sold equally well, he said.

"I've got a right to sell these things and people have a right to buy them," he said.

Exeter's deputy in N.H. described as Klan recruiter

By Bob Hoitler
Globe Staff

MANCHESTER, N.H. — A police officer who describes himself as the grand secretary of the Ku Klux Klan in New Hampshire and Maine has asked for a license to run a mail-order gun business out of his Exeter home, according to an Exeter selectman.

Tom Herman, 27, a Rockingham County sheriff's deputy and part-time police officer in Newfields, wrote in a recent recruiting letter obtained by the Globe that the KKK is "already making inroads in the Seacoast area" in its campaign to save the white race from "the ash heap of history."

Herman, who sources said owns a large cache of weapons, including machine guns, last week requested a license to sell handguns out of his home, arousing concern in the area.

"We have to assume that he really does intend to create a disturbance," said Alayne Bailey Sr., president of the NAACP chapter in Portsmouth. "We could have a real disaster if people like him start burning crosses and trying to intimidate people here."

Herman, whose KKK involvement has shocked officials in Newfields and Rockingham County, is vacationing in Germany and could not be reached for comment yesterday. But a recording on a telephone hot line operating from Herman's home until two days ago said: "The media wants you to think we are evil. The truth is they're terrified of us because we dare to stand up for decency."

The recorded male voice on the hot line called for keeping the white race pure and returning blacks "to the land of their ancestors."

Selectman Paul Binette of Exeter said yesterday that the Board of Selectmen would not issue Herman a license to sell guns out of his home in a residential neighborhood. The board denied a similar request by another resident last year.

"We can't deny him his right to belong to the KKK," Binette said. "But I'm very disturbed that he has chosen to do it in our own back yard. We have a picturesque, peaceful little town here, and we want to keep it that way."

Newfields Police Chief Michael Daley said he was shocked to learn of Herman's role in the white supremacy group.

"The way he has treated people in my town, I would never suspect him of getting into something like

this," Daley said. "Everybody seems to like him."

Herman joined the Newfields department two years ago and has faced no disciplinary action since, according to Daley.

"I'm hoping it's not true," Daley said of Herman's KKK involvement. "But I'll confront him with it as soon as he gets back."

In Exeter, Police Chief Frank Caraccolo said he first learned of Klan activity in the area last summer when a resident reported finding a recruitment brochure on his windshield. An investigation led police to the hot line, he said.

Though Caraccolo declined to elaborate on the investigation, Binette said the police investigation conducted in connection with Herman's firearms application detailed his involvement with the KKK.

Literature mailed by Herman included a KKK newspaper that referred to Jews as "international loan sharks" and carried several stories denigrating blacks, including an article that suggested blacks were more susceptible to venereal disease.

In addition, there was a tribute to the American flag, a discourse on the KKK's white supremacist principles and a membership application that requires applicants to "swear that I am a white person of non-Jewish ancestry." The application also requires prospective members to "swear an unqualified allegiance first to the white race throughout the world, second to my country."

Included in the literature was a tribute and direct recruiting appeal to police officers.

"We thank God for all the little boys who said they would be policemen and kept their promise," the tribute said.

Commissioner Ernest Barke of Rockingham County said he will consult with the county attorney on whether authorities should take any action involving Herman's position as deputy sheriff.

"I sure as hell don't approve of the KKK at all," Barke said. "But I'm not sure how we can get rid of him and not get hit with a \$3 million lawsuit."

Although police reported that KKK recruitment letters were distributed in Concord in 1981, the last major public event involving the Klan in New Hampshire occurred in 1978 when Imperial Wizard Bill Wilkinson held a recruitment rally outside the nuclear power plant in Seabrook, N.H.