

## NEWS

## Charlotte lawyer says UNC system is racist

By DELBRA McINTYRE  
Staff Writer

"Some of the comments that I'll make tonight will be critical of UNC," said Julius Chambers, a former member of the UNC Board of Governors.

Chambers, a Charlotte lawyer and president of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, recently spoke to about 100 people in Memorial Hall.

Desegregation, Affirmative Action, the Bakke controversy, and human rights were topics he addressed.

Chambers resigned from the Board of Governors in September. He questioned the Board's effectiveness in dealing with racial desegregation.

"The administration does not meet the needs and desires of Black citizens of the state and they are unwilling to abandon past policies and adopt means necessary to insure Black stay," Chambers contended.

The University began by purposefully excluding Black citizens from higher education, added Chambers. Fewer than 18 per cent of minority students are enrolled at

UNC, he said.

"But just looking at the number of Black students enrolled without looking at the number of Black students who are qualified to enroll, I think, misses the point," Chambers added. HEW guidelines received by the University say that the University System should increase Black enrollment by 150 per cent.

"The board argues that there are not enough intelligent Blacks to be admitted to the system and that those who are prefer to be with their own brothers and sisters at predominantly Black schools. The fact is that more than 80 percent of the Black students who try to get into the university system have run into one problem or the other. One typical problem is not receiving sufficient aid.

"Can we say all schools are racially desegregated? Can we say all schools are open to all citizens?," asked Chambers. "How many Black faculty and staff members are here at UNC? How many are tenured each year?"

Those problems are not being addressed as it should, Chambers said.

## Four Blacks fare well

By LONZA HARDY JR.  
Co-Editor

Handshaking, backslapping and hugging overcame the residences of four Black politicians November 8. Bob Drakeford, William "Bill" Thorpe, Ted Parrish and Braxton Foushee, all Blacks, were victorious in their bids for seats in local government.

Bob Drakeford made history as he became Carrboro's first Black mayor. A member of the Carrboro Community Coalition (CCC), he defeated his opponent, John Boone, by capturing 57 percent of the votes.

"We did it, folks, and it feels great," the new mayor-elect told his cheering supporters. "It took a lot of hard work, but we did it."

Out of a total of 1,807 votes reported cast in the Carrboro mayoral race, Drakeford received 1,020 to Boone's 787. In one area, the University Lake precinct, he unofficially defeated Boone by more than a 6-1 margin. That precinct is considered a primarily Black and student precinct.

Also in Carrboro, Braxton Foushee, a member of the CCC, won his bid for a seat on the Board of Aldermen. He received 1,052 votes, 36 more than second-place winner, Doug Sharer.

Foushee said transportation was the key issue in the Carrboro campaigns. "From here we are going to move on and expand the bus system because that is what the people told us to do," he said.

In Chapel Hill, Bill Thorpe, whom many said was the hardest campaigner of all, was victorious in his bid for a seat on the town's Board of Aldermen. Unofficially, he received 3,860 votes, enough to become the first-place vote-getter among seven candidates who struggled for the four empty seats.

"It feels great. I worked the hardest and I wanted to win," Thorpe said as he highlighted what he called a "sweet" victory. "I must have talked to everybody in Chapel Hill during my campaign."

Thorpe, who attended at least one BSM general body meeting, several conferences in the BSM office and one Upendo worship service, reminded everyone during his campaign that he lost the election two years ago by a mere 46 votes. "If I'm defeated this time," he had said in a Black Ink interview, "I will not try again."

Ted Parrish was able to garner one of three open seats on the Chapel Hill-Carrboro school board. He was a key figure in organizing the highly successful Pine Knolls Tutorial Program in the area.



Chambers: Administration does not meet needs of Black citizens.

## Homecoming Queen

### History repeats itself

For two consecutive years, a Black Homecoming Queen has been named at UNC—but not without struggle.

Cheryl Anita King, a fifth-year pharmacy student, succeeds Sheri Parks as the second Black Homecoming Queen in the history of the University. Elections were marred, however, by allegations that questionable procedures were used at the polling sites.

They included the failure of elections personnel to ask for student ID's, the absence of printed ballots in favor of blank slips of paper, and the posting of a campaign poster at the Undergraduate Library polling site.

Black students also questioned the posting of a photograph of the candidates at the undergraduate polling site, noting that it made white students doubly aware of the fact that King was Black.

Finally, the point which raised perhaps the greatest controversy was the fact that students voted by writing a number which corresponded to their chosen

candidate on a slip of paper. King and fellow candidate Ann Clarke were candidates six and nine, respectively. Critics felt that the numbers could easily be confused in the tallying process.

Despite these criticisms, however, Carolina Athletic Association President David Royle insisted that a new election would not be held.

"If we believed something were wrong," he said in a *Daily Tar Heel* interview, "we would wither rerun the election or call in the people concerned. There is no doubt—and I say this absolutely categorically—about who the winner is."

A Saturday morning re-vote was held.

"It was very unstructured and I was disappointed that it was carried on in such a loose manner," said King of the elections procedure. "It hurt me to know that I was campaigning for something that I really wanted to win and that it was conducted in such a manner."

## 'Black religion can redeem America'

By LONZA HARDY, JR.  
Co-Editor

"Black religion is the only religion in American history that does not condone injustice," contended Dr. Herbert Edwards, associate professor of Black Church Studies at the Duke University Divinity School.

Dr. Edwards spoke to a highly spirited Morehead Planetarium audience November 9 on the topic, "Black Religion and Human Relations." His appearance, along with several of his students, was co-

sponsored by the Black Student Movement and the Campus Y.

Calling Black religion a survival religion and a religion of the oppressed, Dr. Edwards said that the only way America can be redeemed is through the Black church. Every other religion, he said, is either too capitalistic or wrongly provides theological and theoretical justifications for inequalities that exist.

"Other religions in the country explain why poor folks have to be mistreated in a capitalistic society. Black religion says they shouldn't be. They explain why Black

folks ought to wait until everybody else is employed before they get a job. Black religion sees religion as a means of breaking down every barrier to full participation."

Dr. Edwards said that one of the peculiar things about Black religion is the tremendous power invested in the Black preacher—a kind of power and authority that no other clergy in America had ever had. This power, said Edwards, is gradually being lost with the elapse of time.

The power and authority that the Black

preacher has lost is traceable not so much to the competition of the secular professions," claimed Dr. Edwards, "but to the Black preachers' attempts to imitate white religion and to deny his heretage with hopes of gaining acceptance."

This religion that many Blacks attempt to imitate is too sophisticated, cultured and refined, Edwards claimed. "White folks start church at 11:00 and quit at 12:00. If the Spirit doesn't find a way to come between 11:00 and 12:00, then so