

# Black Ink

The essence of freedom is understanding

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## Philadelphia mayor pushes human rights

By Shirley Hunter  
Managing Editor

Americans must look to the words of the U.S. constitution in order to achieve their goals of equality, according to W. Wilson Goode. "All of us have a role to play. Only then will the words in the Preamble 'we the people', include all of the people," he said.

Goode, Mayor of Philadelphia, delivered the annual Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Lecture in front of about 100 people on February 6.

He stressed that all the basic rights guaranteed in the U.S. Constitution were not reaching some Americans—especially the rights to education, jobs and freedom. He said blacks have an especially hard time compared to whites.

"Twenty percent of white

Americans do not have a high school education, while 45 percent of black Americans do not have a high school education," he said. "Nearly 16 percent of black Americans are unemployed, compared to 7 percent of white Americans."

Goode said America must guarantee equal opportunity for all its people in order for these type of statistics to balance themselves.

"All of us have a special obligation to make sure the promises of liberty and justice for all aren't empty," he said. Martin Luther King Jr. met these obligations, he said.

Goode attributed his mayorship to the efforts of Dr. King.

"King led the most fierce, yet nonviolent struggle for civil rights this country has ever seen," Goode said. "He was the most practical and

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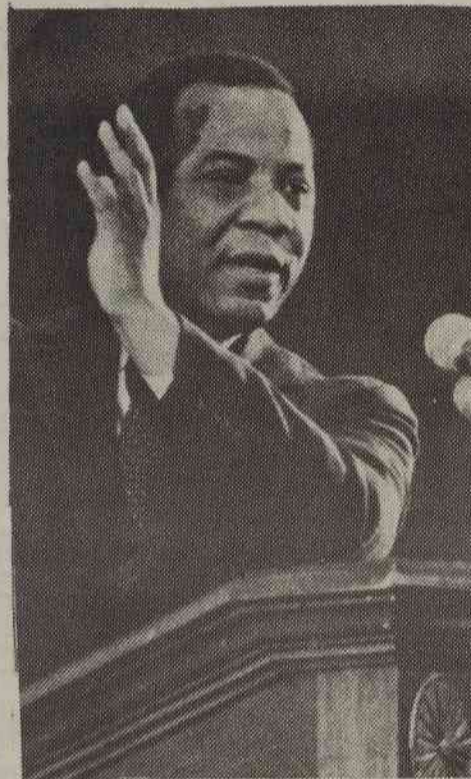


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Philadelphia Mayor W. Wilson Goode lectures in Hill Hall auditorium.

## BSM began in struggle for equality

by Richard White  
Staff Writer

Riding on the heels of the Civil Rights Movement and the assassinations of Malcolm X and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. came the development of the Black Student Movement on the UNC campus. Its creation and evolution has mirrored the attitude changes in black America.

The 1960s was an era in which black Americans attempted to move themselves as far away as possible from all reminders of the past 200 years. "Negroes" began referring to themselves as blacks. "Black Power" was born and UNC shared in the birth. Black students wanted their demands met immediately.

In 1969, the BSM presented a list of 23 demands to then Chancellor Carlisle Sitterson. These demands included, according to the *Observer Carolina News Service*, "more active recruitment of black freshmen, establishment of an Afro-American Studies department, and the firing of two university officials."

After its organization, the BSM gave its support to the cafeteria strikes of 1969 and 1970. In 1971 cultural programs including a gospel choir, the Opeyo Dancers, and the Ebony Readers were added. These BSM subgroups still perform to enhance cultural enlightenment and to recruit black students.

Cultural committee chairperson Eric Walker said that the aim of that committee is to "coordinate the subgroup activities and to bring speakers and programs to campus with money appropriated by the Campus Governing Council.

One of the main goals of the BSM is to promote unity among university blacks, but as with any organization, the BSM has seen conflict. One conflict occurred when a BSM Constitution stipulation was implemented.

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## Media industry offers few minority opportunities

by Darlene Campbell  
Staff Writer

Minorities have a difficult time getting into the media industry because it is the most powerful industry and those minorities already in the industry indicate that they are leaving because they feel there is no opportunity for them in the business, said the President of the National Association of Black Journalists.

"Something is radically wrong," Albert E. Fitzpatrick told a group of about 100 college students, newspaper editors and recruiters at a Minority Job Opportunity Conference Jan. 25.

Fitzpatrick's speech was part of a conference sponsored by Newsday Jan. 24 and 25 at Hofstra University in Long Island, N.Y.

Eight journalism students from the University of North Carolina at

Chapel Hill attended the conference. They are Laurie Willis, Denise Moultrie, Shirley Hunter, Helene Cooper, Joy Thompson, Kenneth Harris, Phyllis Fair and Darlene Campbell.

"Those who are in charge don't want to share the power," he said. Minorities and editors have to continue to make sure that diversity will come to the newsroom, Fitzpatrick said. The talent and the potential is there, he added.

Minorities have to make sure that they get their fair share of the power, he said.

For the blacks in the industry, most are leaving because they feel they have no power, Fitzpatrick said. While 60 percent of newspapers across the country employ no minorities, according to Fitzpatrick, opportunity is not abundant for the

5.2 percent of minorities in the industry. When blacks get in the industry, they get stuck in entry level positions because of poor management, he said.

"Editors are not convinced that minorities are capable of becoming publishers," he said. "It is time for the industry to wake up. We can have 1000 minority reporters, but if they aren't making the decisions, there is no use in having them."

Fitzpatrick said that editors should make sure staffs are comprised of qualified people including minorities. "Many editors ask what difference does it really make," he said. "Why be concerned about diversity in the newsroom?"

Diversity, he said, means bringing other perspectives into view, "We

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