

Better People?

Often, when a Black youth leaves home to pursue a college education, he or she finds it hard to relate to old high school friends upon returning to the community in which he or she was raised. The student finds himself or herself in a precarious position — not wanting to break home ties completely, but proud of the college status and wanting it appreciated.

We as Black students must realize this dilemma and work toward eliminating it. We must first examine ourselves: does going to college (and particularly one like UNC) make us feel that we are in some way "better" than our "less fortunate" home friends? Do we talk down to them, insinuating that we are into something which they cannot understand?

If we honestly do not feel that college makes one "better," and we sincerely want to relate to other young, Black folk who are not in college, then there are several things we can do:

- 1) relate our experiences at college, accenting that it is not all good or bad — that it is another way to prepare to make a living.
- 2) invite them to visit.
- 3) find out what they are into — be sincere in expressing an interest.
- 4) talk often of how all Black people are in the same boat — of how each of us has to work for the "cause" in whatever way he or she can.
- 5) speak proudly of every friend or acquaintance — then when two people meet from different roles (college and non-college), the atmosphere will be one of mutual respect and appreciation.

It is time that we as Black people stop feeling separation, isolation, or toleration of other Blacks in roles different from ours. WE are all oppressed, whether we realize it or not, and the sooner we all understand this, the sooner Black liberation will come about.

Let us, Black students, be a catalyst in bringing about unity among our people. We can each start in the Black community here in Chapel Hill and in our communities at home. Though we might think this is a small matter, the results may prove to be remarkable. Can it do any harm to try? UNITY IS POWER.

Brianism:

Abolish Oppression

The fundamental premise of Brianism is that the abolition of oppression manifests itself only through the act of revolution. In the United States, all forms of oppression result from elitist control of state power. This means that in the United States the political, economic, and cultural spheres, that make up the concept of state power, are controlled by a white elite.

This white elite consists of the controlling stockholders of the five hundred largest corporations, including their board of directors; the executive branch of the federal government; the chairman of the various congressional committees; the military decision-makers; and the men who make decisions concerning mass media expression.

Consequently, any group in society which has limited or no access to these spheres of power is therefore a victim of oppression. Economic deprivation, inability to make political decisions affecting their lives and cultural exploitation are existing examples of oppression resulting from white elitist control of the economy, the executive branch of the federal government, the armed forces, and the mass media.

Thus, revolutionary action in America is defined as any act which challenges nonresidential ownership or control of the economic, political, or cultural institutions of the Black community. The seizure or control of community

institutions by revolutionary majorities which reside in a particular community constitutes the severance of the pyramid of centralized power from the national to the local level in respect to corporate and federal control of the totality of the American social structure.

The revolutionary seizure of power will result when the masses of Americans seize control of all local institutions while the revolutionary political party seizes by force control of the federal governmental apparatus.

Today Black people must nationally challenge present racist licensing practices between the FCC and the major mass communication networks. Democratic representation into the mass media by Black people presents the means for expressing the revolutionary ideas necessary for uniting the American people in opposition to existing forms of society.

Liberalism in theory and practice results in white elitist domination of government in all spheres of American life. The citadel of American liberalism is the democratic party which proposes measures that improve life under oppression. It never advocates the elimination of the causes of that oppression.

In conclusion, Black people must reject all forms of liberalism in order that political, economic and cultural equality become a realized goal. Otherwise, white elitist control of state power will continue to exist.

Nixon . . .

by Michele Alston
Staff Writer

Richard M. Nixon is seeking re-election as President of the United States. He bases his platform on his past record. According to Nixon's political advertisements he has done numerous things that Black people should consider when they go to the polls to vote.

He has made possible more loans to Black businesses than any president before him. He is the first president to ask for governmental funds to fight sickle cell anemia. He opened up jobs through Federal Manpower Programs for 1.2 million Blacks and minority members last year alone. He has budgeted \$602 million for Civil Rights Enforcement. He is making free or reduced-price lunches available to more than 8 million children.

He drafted a bill which would give any Black Student federal Aid to go to college. He has appointed more Blacks to top government posts than any other president in history.

Nixon's advertisements of his past record fails to mention a few things that should also be considered when voting: 1) How many Black businesses were forced to close as a result of the way the loans were made; 2) Sickle Cell Anemia is not in the top twenty diseases affecting Black people; 3) the money for Civil Rights Enforcement budgeted is not presently used; 4) as a result of federal enactments financial aid has been cut back at many colleges—Blacks have felt the effects of this.

If you do go to the polls and vote, don't rehash the catchy phrases and make your decision. THINK!!!

McGovern

By Mitzi Bond

Sen. George McGovern is seeking election as President of the United States. He also bases his platform on his past record. According to his political advertisements, he has done numerous things that Black people should consider when they go to the polls to vote.

McGovern has co-sponsored every piece of civil rights legislation enacted during the last ten years. He voted to retain all the provisions of the 1965 Voting Rights Act when its extension was being considered in 1970 and he voted against all attempts to delay the granting of the vote to eighteen-year-olds.

McGovern was active in the opposition to the Haynsworth, Carswell, and Rehnquist Supreme Court nominations. He has given full support to Cesar Chavez in his efforts to ensure a fair income for California farm workers. He has advocated equal representation for Blacks and Mexican-Americans at all levels of government as well as in private job openings.

McGovern was the primary sponsor of the reform rules of the Democratic Party which resulted in the first convention which fairly represented women, youth, Blacks, and Mexican-Americans.

* If you go to the polls to vote, THINK!!!

On Central Committee

by Mary Lacewell
Minister of Information

The Central Committee is the legislative organ of the Black Student Movement. It makes rules and passes laws that affect the entire BSM. The committee also delves into other areas of campus life—social, cultural and political. Since the Central Committee has such a powerful influence on the activities of the Black students on campus, it is important that we know the duties of each member.

BSM chairman, Warren Carson, calls and presides over all Central Committee meetings, but votes only in a tie situation. His primary duties are: to regulate activities of Central Committee members, fill vacancies and organize special committees if the need arises. Therefore, he has to be knowledgeable in every area of campus life.

Vice Chairman, Milton Gunn, is in charge of securing locations for any organizational activities. As chairman of the social committee, he is responsible for the week-end parties and other social events on campus.

Mary Lacewell, Minister of information, maintains local communication through the

campus newsletter. She also appoints the Black Ink editor.

Larry Mixon, on-campus co-ordinator, has a list of every Black student on campus so that he can deliver pertinent communications to them. Off-campus representative, Larry Williams, is mainly concerned with voicing the opinions of off-campus students and in aiding the development of communication with the local Black community, also.

The campus area representatives are Cheryl Wilkerson - south campus, Harriet Hannon - north campus, Daryl Davis - Granville Towers, and Mae McLendon - off campus. Freshmen representatives are Evelyn Dove, Jupiter Owens, and Burly Page. These representatives are primarily responsible for voicing the opinions of the students in the areas they represent and keeping them in the know.

Other Central Committee members are: Margaret Blackman, secretary; Bessie Macklin, treasurer; Willie Wilson, cultural committee chairman; Connie Bullock, sergeant-at-arms; Lonnie Hall, parliamentarian, and Valerie Batts, Black Ink editor.

Go to Church?

This year there has been a significant increase in church attendance among Black Students at UNC, particularly freshmen. Although the exact reason is not readily apparent, sophomore Eric Bost gave the typical answer to the question "why?" — "I just felt like it."

Whatever the reason, students who do attend Chapel Hill area churches, especially the Black churches, should realize that they are strengthening community ties as they satisfy their own personal needs. Much emphasis has always been put on the importance of the Black church in the Black community. Therefore, it only seems natural that Blacks should bind together spiritually as well as socially, politically and economically.

As can be expected, churches most frequently attended are those in closest range. These include St. Paul's A.M.E. Church on Merrit Mill Road, St. Joseph's C.M.E. Church on West Rosemary Street, which shows its interest by sending a bus to pick up students needing transportation.

There are six other Black churches of various denominations in the Chapel Hill area to choose from, however. They include the following: Hickory Grove Baptist Church on Bethel Church Road, Second Baptist Church on S. Graham Street, Terrell's Creek Church on New Greensboro Highway, Hamlet's Chapel Church on Jones Ferry Road, O'Bryant Chapel Church on Chapel Lane and Church of God on Brewer Lane.

Anyone interested in attending one or more of these churches should contact the

minister or priest in charge to receive information on church times and available transportation.

Actors needed

by Emma Pullen
Staff Writer

Urgently needed! Actors, stage hands, costume designers, lighting technicians, who are interested in working with the BSM Drama Group.

According to Hubert (Hugo) Williams, co-ordinator, the purpose of the Group is threefold. First of all, it will expose the Black community to the works of contemporary Black artists.

Secondly, it will give Blacks who majoring in drama an opportunity to exhibit their style. Organized theatre groups on campus—The Playmakers, UNC Readers Theatre and the Carolina Readers—very seldom choose plays that have parts for Black actors. If they do, the parts are usually from the "theatre of the absurd"; those that could be played by any actor, Black or white.

Finally it will "utilize the latent talent of Blacks who have an interest in drama but are studying in other areas."

Williams would like to begin working on a small project that would be presented the first of December, then, start a larger one for the cultural festival in April.