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Former mayor criticizes Reagan's policy



Maynard Jackson

Karen Moore
Special Projects Editor

Maynard Jackson criticized President Reagan for his insensitive urban policy and its effects on the poor in his speech on March 31 in Memorial Hall.

"The poor suffer the most and have the least cushion to resist the pain," Jackson said of the bad effects budget cuts were having.

Jackson, the former mayor of Atlanta and graduate of North Carolina Central's law school spoke before a crowd of about 175 people in Memorial Hall as a part of the Carolina Symposium.

"It's more cost efficient to have someone employed," he said. "Unemployment does not produce it consumes taxes."

Jackson denounced the federal reductions in the types of programs that would give the needy opportunities to get the skills and knowledge needed to obtain jobs.

"I think that it is indefensible to take away the capacity of students to earn a degree if they have no other way (than federal assistance) to do it," he said.

"People opposed (to federal programs to aid the poor) have focused on a few abuses to justify killing the entire program," he said. "Ninety-five percent of CETA (Comprehensive Employment Training Act) money was well spent."

Jackson said that the nation needed a more comprehensive program for the cities and that so far none had been issued from the White House. According to Jackson, failure to implement a sound urban policy could lead to disaster. "If ever there was a time we needed a visual strong, capable, urban oriented president it is right now," Jackson said.

Jackson said that President Reagan did not intentionally lie about his economic policy but really believed he could balance the

budget. He also commended Reagan for his suave character but said neither of these things made the economy better.

"Nice people with bad public policies can be almost as bad as bad people with bad public policies," he said. Jackson said Reagan challenged anyone to make a proposal that would balance the budget. He said the Congressional Black Caucus stepped forward boldly with an alternative budget of verified numbers and figures that would balance the budget right now without cutting as many programs to help the needy.

"I bet Reagan didn't even look at it," he said.

Seven major problems of this country that Jackson cited were:

- 1.) Municipal government and tighter money in the cities.
- 2.) Weakening of local economies and rising demands.

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Intramural Sports

Program needs more blacks

Michelle Thomas
Staff Writer

The UNC-CH Intramural Recreational Sports Program is seeing more participation from the black students to serve as either athletes or referees according to publicity director Bert Woodard.

Woodard, publicity director for the Intramural program has worked with the program for six years.

"The program operates all year around both fall and spring semester, both summer sessions and the program has two levels of competitive sports and recreational sports, which gives the program over 100 different athletic activities," Woodard said.

Woodard said that "Intramural Sports are open to everyone who is either a student, staff member or faculty member with a special faculty card."

In the past, the only black students participating in the Intramural Sports program were Hinton James groups, the United Christian Fellowship, the fraternities Kappa Alpha Psi, and Omega Psi Phi, and Alpha Phi Alpha. Woodard said he would like to see more black women in the program from such groups as blacks sororities, such as Alpha Kappa Alpha and Delta Sigma Delta, as well as non-Greek black women. Woodard also said more Black individuals, the BSM subgroups (since the BSM is such a large group) and other black fraternities.

"We have so many special events going on like raquetball, Sports Trivia Bowls, Jogging Day, and a relatively new program, 'The Century Club,' in which individuals sign up to do a certain number of sports activities and set a specific goal to be met by the end of the year, and

if you reach your goal you will win a "Victory" T-shirt. "There are so many activities within the program besides basketball and softball that I feel people would enjoy the hell out of the program," Woodard said. Garland Mundy, senior political science major from Cherryville, North Carolina, however, disagrees with Woodard's statement.

"With the exception of basketball, I do not feel that the sports offered here at UNC are what black students, both male and female would enjoy. Most blacks don't participate in sports like water polo, swimming, and raquetball," he said. Basketball is one of the few sports that blacks have access to and come to enjoy at an early age. "At least for me," Mundy continues, "I don't play soccer, and never was given the chance to learn how to back in high school. Now how are you going to be able to play tennis or soccer right on the spot, without having been taught before in your life. Also how many black people do you know that can afford a set of \$300 golf clubs just to play golf for the heck of it?"

And to show that blacks are more diverse in the Intramural-Recreational sports program than just basketball and softball, Daniel Richardson, a senior chemistry and biology major from Castalia, North Carolina, has participated in football, bowling, table tennis, in addition to softball and basketball. But what is important to Woodard is that he would like to see more blacks in the program because, "I feel that something like this would not only make the group physically fit, but it would promote a special kind of pride and group unity."

New book looks at historian

Cheryl Williams
Staff Writer

John Hope Franklin, author and expert on black and Southern history, is working on another book to add to the collection of others he has written.

Franklin was the featured speaker at the Chapel Hill Friends of the Library Dinner on April 6.

He has chosen 19th century historian George Washington Williams as the subject of the book. Franklin said he expects to finish the book some time this year. He said that his curiosity about Williams led him to begin to write the biography.

"While writing From Slavery to Freedom: A History of Negro Americans, I learned a little about Williams and I was curious to know more about him," Franklin said.

"He was a man of great importance, as a world traveler, clergyman, lawyer, editor, and newspaper columnist," he said. "I thought that after all he had done, he deserved a book written on him."

Franklin said that one interesting thing he has discovered while researching the book is that Williams was the first person in Europe, Africa or the U.S. to call world attention to



John Hope Franklin

King Leopold's policies in the Congo.

When Franklin finishes this book, it will be added to his list of accomplishments. Other books he has written include The Emancipation Proclamation: The Free Negro in North Carolina, 1790-1860; A Southern Odyssey: Travelers in the Antebellum North and Reconstruction After the Civil War.

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