Editorial

In a recent speech to the American Bar Association, President Reagan presumably reemphasized that his administration is doing and has always done more for Blacks, women, and other minorities than any other president during recent times. He also called any talk stating that little or nothing had been done with and for these groups pure "hogwash".

Any clear thinking Black person, woman, or any other minority member who will search the record will undoubtedly find that Mr. Reagan and his administration has done less for Blacks, women, and other minorities than any other presidential ad-ministration during the past thirty years.

Mr. Reagan has proclaimed himself as being against the Equal Rights Amendment, has delayed a vote on the extension of the Civil Right Act for as long as possible, and is now trying to capitalize on his token appointments of a very few Blacks, women, and other minorities to positions in government.

At this time we must state that any claim by the president as having done a lot in the area of civil rights for all Americans is just so much "hogwash", because the record does not show that he has done anything sensational towards helping all Americans to share in the Great American Dream.

Statements coming from Mr. Reagan must be seen for what they are: So much metoric coming from an actor whose actions when off-stage do not match in any way his actions on-stage. Mr. Reagan is an actor who seems to be using "prompters" to tell him what to say. Being president of these great United States calls for pure knowledge amd decisiveness, of which it appears that our president has very little of either.

Letters To The Editor plements from the City

Point of Vi

Dear Editor:

As a business and developer in the Black community, Nucleus Plaza Incorporation promotes any efforts toward improving the economy and bringing down the soaring rate of unemployment. It is for these specific reasons that I am addressing the Property Tax issue that will be voted on August 9th.

Common sense, therefore, dictates that if favorable consideration is given the Property Tax issue, it will keep people in the City and County agencies working and in their jobs, which entail steady income, which in entails the turn availability of an ongoing money-flow that will, out of necessity, be spent on retail items in the market, which will facilitate the balancing "Supply of and Demand."

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and County are reduced, due to a deficit revenue that will be quickly realized should unfavorable consideration be given the proposed tax increase, the roles of potential consumers will expeditiously become that of the unemployed, and unemployment compensation from the will State further promote additional deficits to the overall tax base.

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Therefore, when considering the bare facts as given, then, a YES vote to increase this particular issue will serve to ironically benefit the economic growth and retain stability in much needed services in police and fire protection alone, and provide continual social services throughout the community.

John Edmond, President Nucleus Plaza, Inc.

To Be Equal **HUNGER IN CITIES**

The nation's mayors met last month and the theme of their meeting was the spread of hunger and deprivation in urban America.

Ad-While the ministration and the Congress relentlessly hack away at programs that feed the hungry, the volunteer soup kitchens in city after city are unable to cope with the demand from hungry people with nowhere to tum.

This is really a crisis situation, an emergency that only the most heartless can dismiss.

hunger in cities in every region of the country, from the unemployment belt to the job belt. Denver, a city whose jobless tinned

rate is under eight percent feeds 1,000 people a day at voluntary soup kitchens. Detroit, where one of every five workers unemployed, is estimates 50,000 people get surplus cheese and butter each month and thousands more are in need of emergency help.

The crisis is escalating. Detroit reports five times as many seeking people emergency food help as in 1980; Denver reports a doubling over 1981. So do Cleveland, New Orleans, Rochester, and many other cities.

It is heartening to see The Mayors report the way religious and inger in cities in every community institutions have responded to the need. They've organized food depots, collected food. and distributed emergency supplies to the needlest. But the hungry keep on coming. Whatever is



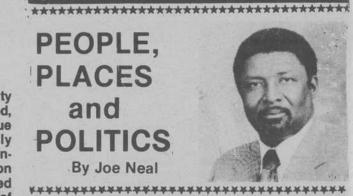
John E. Jacob

being done does not begin to meet the needs of the destitute, whose numbers are growing.

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The hungry used to be drifters, imthe poverished elderly, and individuals unable to CODe with life's problems. Now they are younger people; workers long on the streets without hope of finding a families lob. with children.

The government's warehouses are groaning with stockpiled surplus cheese and butter, but administrative red tape keeps much of it out of the hands of the hungry, while the costs of distribution prevent many cities from efficiently getting that See JACOB, Page 15



The idea of a black running for the presidency in the 1984 elections has caused quite a stir in some circles. The rich and powerful, who have investments in many undeveloped countries are trembling at the thought of a popular black running for the nation's highest political office. Even some heads of popular black organizations are saying that a black should not run.

The fear is not so much of a black running for the presidency as it is in having a popular black run and lose. Many undeveloped countries are now identifying with black people os this country and if a popular black person, such as the Rev. Jesse Jackson, should run for the presidency and lose, this would be an indictment against whites in this country for their lack of support for people of color to be elected to the nation's highest political office.

To many of the third world countries, the United States is known as the protector of white ideals. These thoughts are enhanced by the treatment of the Latin American refugee and this country's continued support of the racist government of South Africa. It is much easier for the Polish refugee to gain political asylum in this country than it is for the Latin American. The Polish refugee is of white European extraction and therefore, seems more acceptable for immediate political asylum than people of color. The rapidity with which the Polish refugee is granted political asylum sells the notion that the United States is very much concerned with maintaining itself as a white dominated nation. This notion is further enhanced by this country's continued support of the South African government, a government of four million whites, which has continued to dominate, through sophisticatedly applied weaponry, forty million blacks.

The lack of any responsiveness from this country on the color issue is rapidly spreading in Latin America with each case that is turned down for political asylum. The issue of political asylum has done more to highlight, to Latin Americans the emphasis that this country places upon color, than any other issue of modern times.

From the muddy waters of foreign aid and the fight against Communism, a clear image is beginning to appear in the minds of many Third World countries as to their standing with the United States. These countries are beginning to question our fairness. No longer are we being seen as extending the hand of hope and peace, but rather, turning these people from the undeveloped countries back into the doldrums where William Burdick's UGLY AMERICAN was at his peak in exploiting the natural resources of these countries.

There is a great deal of skepticism among the Third World nations as to our actions. For a black to run for the presidency and lose or have something happen to him will only add to that skepticism. A nation such as ours, which depends upon the resources of these Third World countries to maintain our position as an industrialized nation, could Ill afford any widening of the distrust these countries have for us.