

Around Campus



Black Ink - Tammy Newton

Dean Fuse-Hall gives special attention to freshman Randy McMillan

Wallace

at Duke University. While at Duke, Wallace pushed for the formation of a Black Cultural Center among other things. Unfortunately, a BCC did not take form at Duke University until much later. On UNC's campus, when there was much talk about the formation of a BCC, Wallace was quick to state that he highly favored a Black Cultural Center and did all that he could to aid in its development on campus. "I added my two cents worth," he said while chuckling. When asked to share his views about the BCC, Wallace innately replied, "I see the BCC retaining its identity, retaining its name, and doing more

to cultivate the cultural expressions on the part of other groups. To me, it serves as a focal point for the expression of various causes."

Wallace says that his primary concern is to the university. He feels that the most challenging part of his occupation is being an advocate and at the same time being identified by other people as a part of the administration. "I can be an agitator, if you will, who advocates for change and pushes for change."

Wallace can certainly be labeled an equal opportunity person. His desire for an increasing number of opportunities on UNC's campus for Blacks, Na-



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RA Tina Brown hangs "Awareness" poster in Winston

tive Americans, and women is overwhelming. He wants each individual who is a student at UNC to feel involved and needed instead of feeling isolated and dismayed. His total focus is on the betterment of the campus, the advancement of each cultural community, and an overall optimism about this institution.

When asked what he thought about the ignorance of racism on this campus, he placed his pencil behind his ear, folded his hands in an instinctive manner and said: "I hate to use this example, but on Star Trek, there was a race of people who constantly conflicted with one another. They

were trying to find out what the reasons were because the people looked just alike. They were half black and half white but one person was black on the right side and white on the left side and another person was white on the right side and black on the left side. That was the reason why they hated each other. It is so sad that such small differences cause people to be at each other's throats. The lesson is that no matter how similar we are, somebody is going to find a difference around which develops a prejudice and some bias which develops into racism. That is very unfortunate."

Ink

Widemon's successor in 1976, Allen Johnson. Under the leadership of Johnson, the staff was able to publish 13 issues, at that time, the greatest number of issues published in one year.

Johnson also originated the idea of selling ads, selling sub-

scriptions and having fundraising projects to increase the budget. Overall, these ideas generated \$2,000.

Under Johnson, the Ink maintained its position as an alternative press for blacks and a protest paper to chronicle the struggles.

Johnson set trends that remain with the paper today. Johnson changed the paper's logo from "Justice, Freedom, Unity, Power!" to "The Essence of Freedom is Understanding," the current motto.

In 1978, with Johnson serving as co-editor, Black Ink received its first journalism award—third place for best college magazine in the Society of Professional Journalists' Southern Region.