

FOLLOW UP OF CONF.

Press Conference

The following statement was issued by Dr. Charles "A" Lyons, Jr., Chancellor of Fayetteville State University, on Wednesday, November 23, 1977 relative to several matters which have come under public discussion in recent weeks.

First, it should be made clear the bases of the authority and responsibility for the actions which have been taken, those which are being announced today and those which may be taken in the future.

The Code of The University of North Carolina clearly delineates the Chancellor's role in relation to the constituent institution. Section 502D (1) is particularly applicable to matters under public discussion the past several weeks. It reads as follows:

"Subject to policies established by the Board of Governors, the Board of Trustees of the President, the Chancellor shall be the leader of and the official spokesman for the institution; he shall promote the educational excellence and general development and welfare of the institution; he shall define the scope of authority of faculties, councils, committees and officers of the institution; and all projects, programs and institutional reports to be undertaken on behalf of the institution shall be subject to his authorization and approval."

In pursuance of my clearly defined "duties" as Chancellor of Fayetteville State University, as recorded in The Code, I am pleased to announce the following actions and decisions.

TITLE XX DAY CARE TRAINING PROGRAM

We are pleased that our proposal for a new Title XX Day Care Training Program grant has been approved. We have accepted the grant and have submitted written compliance with all stipulated conditions. We anticipate that the program will become operational in early December 1977.

The Title XX Day Care Program will function as a unit reported ultimately to the Academic Dean on the main campus of Fayetteville State University. The Director of the Preschool Laboratory will be the immediate supervisor of the Program. The Director of the Title XX Day Care Training Program will report to the Director of the Preschool Laboratory.

THE PROVOST AND VICE CHANCELLOR FOR ACADEMIC AFFAIRS

I invited Dr. DeField Holmes to come here to help me to develop and lead the effort to move Fayetteville

State University to the status of a major Center of Higher Education and Culture in this part of North Carolina.

He had an excellent position in Atlanta, was happy in his work and was not looking for another job. In fact, he was in great demand because of people's knowledge of his competencies as a first rate educator and administrator.

I recruited him and felt myself fortunate, and the University and the State of North Carolina to be fortunate, to have him here and back in the State. I still feel that way.

Dr. Holmes has done everything I have asked him to do since he's been here and much more. He works over and beyond the call of duty. He has given and continues to give strong creative and innovative leadership to the academic program of Fayetteville State University. Many of the major and innovative things we are doing in Academic Affairs result, in part, from his creative thinking and bold leadership. Among these are the following:

1. Accreditation of our Teacher Education program by the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education.
2. The Division of General Studies and our expended work in remediation.
3. Our initial work in Day Care which has lead to the Title XX Day Care Program.
4. The Center for Continuing Education.
5. The restructuring of the University Senate.
6. The establishment of an Educational Radio Station.

DeField Holmes is a valued and able educator, administrator and colleague, and has my full and unqualified support as Provost and Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs.

Of course, he doesn't need my defense or anyone else's. His record of service speaks for itself.

ELECTION DAY

On Tuesday, November 8, 1977, Fayetteville participated in elections for Mayor, City Council, and other amendments that will eventually benefit the general public. Students from Fayetteville State University participated in the elections this year to organize and procure votes in various precincts.

The Pan Hellenic Council, under the direction of Pernelle Owens as president, met several times at E. E. Smith Senior High School to organize efforts for the previous election.

The Council met at the University the morning of elections to solicit votes in nearby precincts for Mation George, in particular, who is a member of Fayetteville State's faculty and has been on the City Council for a number of years.

George was re-elected to the council for another two year term. Other election results include: Beth Finch, Mayor; J. L. Dawkins, Mayor Pro-tem; Marie Beard, Mildred Evans, Wayne Williams, and George Markham.

THE BAKKE CASE

by Lillie Booth

After all of the trouble that Allan Paul Bakke has taken to be heard, it's impossible not to take the man seriously. His claim, however, of "reverse discrimination", in my opinion, is ironic, especially when you consider that whites have had over 350 years to get their "heads" together. Our ancestors started from bondage and worked up to a higher educational level. Were whites voicing concern that blacks weren't getting an equal shake?

In a column by Congressman Augustus F. Hawkins, *The Carolina Times*, he stressed that Bakke was victimized by age not race. "The school in essence said, 'That any applicant over 30 would have to be unusually highly qualified, in order to be considered for admission.'"

Bakke's contention that he was more qualified than the 16 special admission minority students lacks a solid foundation because some of them had grade points higher than his. Too, 36 whites were

admitted to the Davis Medical School who had lower grade points than Bakke's.

Vernon Jordan, Executive Director, National Urban League, commented, "Those who worship at the altar of 'Qualifications' have to realize their idol has feet of clay. Qualifications have never been objective and unchanging. Even those tests so many people place such faith in change from year to year, becoming more or less difficult depending on circumstances - whether the university wants to include more students, or exclude them. Tests are basically designed to filter people out, not to determine qualifications."

Discrimination has been for years as American as apple pie. And now that positive action programs are sought to remedy the situation, someone comes along with an axe in one hand and the 14th amendment in the other and decides "too little of a good thing is enough."

I see Bakke, who at 37, still harbors the hope of starting medical school, as

being desperate to fulfill a dream. He can be credited for being persistent. His track record of thirteen rejections substantiates that.

The Bakke case raises many questions that society must eventually answer as pointed out in the October 24, 1977, issue of *TIME*. "What is the meaning of equal opportunity? How much help should any person or race receive from the Government to atone for past disadvantages? Can any citizen be held back so that others can catch up? And are the courts best fitted to settle these questions? No matter how the Supreme Court answers, Bakke will leave many problems still to be resolved through the creativity and good will of a society committed to equality for all its citizens."

Time will tell whether or not the later statement is true. In the meantime, it is apparent that "Defend the Rights of all the Minority, Overturn the Decision for Bakke," remains foremost in the minds of blacks.

From The United Negro College Fund, Inc.

When Alex Haley's multi-prize winning *ROOTS* broke best-seller records during the first months of this year, the most effective root of all was a small, black, independent college in the South which made possible this brilliant writer's history-making success. In accepting a leadership role in the \$15,000,000 national campaign of the United Negro College Fund for 1977-78, Alex Haley said recently:

"My father was the first member of his family to attend college. It was a private predominantly-black school that is now affiliated with the United Negro College Fund. If my dad had not been able to attend a black college, then my brother and I would have grown up on a sharecrop farm. Instead, my father became a professor, and we grew up in a home full of books."

Today, tens of thousands of other young black Americans need your help to get the quality of education they need to help build a more creative, dynamic America, and a viable world society.

The United Negro College Fund, founded in 1944, is a consortium of 41 fully-accredited, independent, predominantly-black colleges and universities, the largest black-oriented fund raising organization in America. From the beginning, our goal has been to enable young black men and women to achieve a high quality education to help prepare them to share leadership responsibility in our expanding democracy-- to provide the needed "giant step" toward full participation in the professional, political and business life of our country. This year at UNCF colleges, there are some 50,000 students who are working toward their bachelor degrees, with 72 percent intending to go on to obtain graduate and professional degrees (as compared with an estimate 64 percent for students in other independent colleges).

For many years I have been writing to student groups on our campuses throughout the United States, describing my first-hand observations of significant developments of

black colleges, and asking your help in offering greater opportunities to greater numbers of aspiring young black people. This year, I can report evidence (based upon a broad, documented survey) of a clear trend among black students to prefer enrolling in predominantly black colleges for their undergraduate work. They cite the quality education offered, as well as availability of financial aid as contributing factors in their choice. With this increasing demand for admission, our UNCF colleges are stretching their resources to the breaking point.

Please help us to fulfill a deep-rooted need among American blacks for quality higher education in the colleges of their choice! It's the surest way I know toward a stronger America and a better world!

Yours faithfully,
Martha B. Lucas Pate
(Mrs. Maurice Pate)
Formerly President of
Sweet Briar College

Ms. Jane Galvin-Lewis

On Wednesday evening, November 9, 1977 at the Seabrook Auditorium, Ms. Jane Galvin-Lewis, co-founder of the National Black Feminist Organization, spoke to students and community members on the topic: "Racism, Sexism, and Feminism."

Ms. Galvin-Lewis, a well-known speaker and author, spoke only in Fayetteville on her recent trip through North Carolina.

While in Fayetteville, she was honored by various organizations on campus with a banquet in her honor.

One major portion of the talk was devoted to education

and employment of Black women. She cited accounts from the previous year showing employment levels of the Black women to be lower than employment levels of the white women.

The average education, pointed out by Ms. Galvin-Lewis of Black women is 12.4, while the average education of white women is 12.6. Even so, the white women's opportunities for employment are better and she can expect to earn about 3,000 dollars more a year. The average white male can expect to earn 4,000 dollars more than Black males with comparable education.

Following her lecture was a question and answer session. Further information about Ms. Galvin-Lewis can be obtained from the Director of the Student Union.

