

AFROTC Holds Annual Dining-In

AFROTC Detachment 607, Fayetteville State University recently held its annual Dining-In at the Officer's Club at Pope Air Force Base.

C/Col Pattie Trotter presided and introduced the guest speaker, Brigadier General Titus C. Hall, Deputy Commander for Reconnaissance and Electronic Warfare Systems, Headquarters Aeronautical Systems Divisions, Air Force Systems Command, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

After a welcome by LTC Bobby Battle, Commander of Detachment 607 and a delicious dinner of Steamship round of beef, General Hall addressed the assembly. He placed emphasis on the development of technology and how it impacts on those hoping to be Air Force Officers of the future. He

indicated that he didn't see enough young people coming along in the technical areas that will sustain and progress the technology that we are living with today. General Hall stated that if young people don't get busy there will be a technological gap that will exist by the year 2000, that will be unbelievable.

He told the prospective Air Force Officers that they had a great opportunity--the Air Force needs them, the nation needs them--but they in return must enter active duty status with a burning desire to excell. They must be willing to rise above the clouds. One must realize where they stand in the list of priorities. God is first, the United States is second, the Air Force is third, your people come next, your family

and the individual come in sixth or seventh place.

One thing that all young officers need to have in their inventory is the ability to solve problems, acquire a technique for problem-solving, never be a part of the problem, instead be a part of the solution.

In closing General Hall told the young cadets to keep in their mind the acronym LISTEN. Let the L stand for Loyalty, let the I mean that you'll be Innovative, the S mean that you'll be Serious, let the T mean that you will always understand that you must be the cutting edge of Technology, the E mean that you should be insatiably hungry for Education, let the N mean Now, right now at an early age, start to implement all of the letters of LISTEN.



Brigadier General Titus C. Hall
(Photo by Charles Mooney)

Chancellor Addresses Students

Chancellor Lyons addressed a packed Seabrook Auditorium Thursday, March 26. The turn-out of students and faculty members was overwhelming as well as encouraging. The atmosphere was one of concern and unity, two characteristics that Fayetteville State has represented for many years.

The purpose of the meeting was to tell the F.S.U. student body that the processing of the BEOG forms, now known as Pell Grant has been delayed due to the turn off of the student Eligibility Service. However, Chancellor Lyons made it very clear to the audience that the students here will be receiving BEOG, but their arrival may be so late, that we may lose students in the process.

"This is the problem" said Chancellor Lyons, "We want this process stepped up so that this lost of students can be avoided."

"The Reagan administration turned the process off and we want to try and get it turned back on," said the Chancellor.

In closing, the Chancellor sincerely urged each and every student to write their congressman or state Senator, so as to make them aware of our concern for this matter. "Fayetteville State is and always has been a solid, people serving institution, and with our help it will continue to be for another 100 years."



(Photo by Charles Mooney)

C/1LT. Kimberly Brisbon receives The National Sojourner Award from Lt. Franklin Horton during the AFROTC Annual Dining-In.

The Reagan Position On Black Colleges

Tony Brown, The Black Collegian Feb/Mar 1981

I held the position prior to the 1980 elections that those of us interested in saving Black colleges would have to fight the ultimate presidential victor to keep the issue alive.

There are two major areas of conflict created by the Carter Administration: 1) the share of the total federal education budget allocated to Black colleges, and 2) the racist policies underlying the Office of Civil Rights of the Department of Education's so-called desegregation schemes. How will Black colleges fare under President Reagan and what clues have we received thus far?

Prior to Black College Day on September 29, 1980, I formally requested a meeting with each of the three major presidential candidates to ask their supports for Black College Day; only Ronald Reagan accepted. A meeting was arranged by Arthur E. Teele, Jr., a graduate of FAMU and a national director for the Reagan-Bush campaign. The meeting was held aboard President Reagan's private plane, enroute to Knoxville, Tennessee.

The only concern he had was whether Black colleges discriminated against whites. I gave the historical evidence that explained the traditional white presence on Black campuses and the example of a personal friend of his, the president of a Fortune 500 company, whose son is graduating from a Black medical school.

The following day, his office issued a statement by Reagan, explaining our meeting and affirming his support for Black colleges and Black College Day. "Blacks today are deeply concerned about the insensitivity, the diminishing share of financial support, the red tape, and the over-regulation of the Black Institutions of Higher Learning...I am convinced that their concern is justified. The Carter Administration--in the name of desegregating Black colleges--is forcing them to become schools for training everybody but Blacks."

He continued, "Tony Brown's research reveals that...under President Ford, the Black colleges received 5.2 percent of the Federal funds to educational institutions. During the Carter Administration's first year, the Black college share was reduced to 4.8 percent. This year, the Carter Administration will give Black colleges even less (about 4.1 percent). Although Black colleges have traditionally received 75 percent of their institutional support from Title III--the Developing Institutions Program--the Carter bureaucrats reduced the Black college share to 53 percent their first year, then 36 percent. This year Carters' policies have dropped the Black colleges' share to a paltry 18 percent of the program's resources... This reduction is intolerable. As a direct result of this Carter policy many Black colleges across the country are struggling to keep their doors open."

On the so-called desegregation plans which the Carter Justice Department expanded recently to Louisiana and Texas, President Reagan warned, "The plans are unacceptable because they blame the victims. Separatism never has been, and is not now the reason for the existence of Black colleges. Clearly, these schools are not the evil the Brown Decision sought to eradicate. They were the product, not the cause, of the evil identified in Brown--that is, the exclusion of Black students from White institutions. In case after case, the Carter Administration's policies and actions have jeopardized the availability of college educations for young Black people and employment for Black administrators and faculty."

But we've all heard political rhetoric before. The opportunity to raise this issue again arose in, late December when Edwin Meese III, Reagan's chief White House advisor, shared a panel with me in San Francisco. I reminded the audience of President's Reagan commitment. Meese followed me later, and in language as strong as mine, left no doubt where the Reagan Administration stands on this issue.

The man closest to President Reagan said they would live up to the promise to provide financial support for Black colleges and would stop any "zealous demons" at the Department of Education who would try to stop such help.

President Reagan said, "The plight of our Black colleges reminds us all of the unfinished work of bringing all disadvantaged groups into the mainstream of America. These colleges exemplify the truly American concept of self-help for those who choose to work and study in them. This is the message of Black College Day. I support it, I applaud it, and if I am elected President, I won't forget it."

The work of thousands of Black people, especially students, has driven the issue of the survival of Black colleges to the forefront of the political agenda. We put it there and only we as people--united--can keep it there.



AFROTC Honor Guard

Patricia J. Trice In Concert

On Monday, April 13, 1981 in the Rosenthal Choir Room at 8 p.m., the Lyceum Committee and the Area of Music of Fayetteville State University presented Patricia Johnson Trice, pianist, in recital.

A native of Greensboro, North Carolina, Ms. Trice's musical gifts were developed with Oberlin Conservatory as a background; at Oberlin she studied piano with Emil Danenberg. Subsequently, achieving two masters degrees from the University of North Carolina at Greensboro--where she studied with Daniel Ericourt, the great French pianist--and the University of Illinois, she has held important teaching posts, among them an assistant professorship at North Carolina A&T State University and her present position as professor and head of the piano department at Hillsborough Community College in Tampa, Florida.

Concert-wise, she has appeared at colleges and with orchestra in Florida with brilliant success and also in the concert courses sponsored by Century Village on the Florida East Coast and the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority in Tampa--the latter a joint recital with soprano Annetta Monroe.

Her program included four Sonatas by Scarlatti, the Sonata no. 7 in B-flat by Prokofieff, *Anticipations*, *Introspections*, and *Reflections* by Black composer Hale Smith, *Estampes* by Debussy, and *Scherzo in B-flat minor* by Chopin.