

FEATURES

Educational differences pose many problems

GREGORY CLAY
Staff Writer

(This is the second in series.)

As black families approach closer and closer to economic equality with whites the tensions between the spouses mounts higher. According to census bureau statistics listed in Newsweek magazine the proportion of female-headed households among blacks rose from 28 percent in 1970 to 39 percent in 1978. For whites, the rate rose only from 9 percent to 11.5 percent. Among middle class families the black divorce rate runs more than double the white rate.

The statistics can show a misleading difference between the races according to some blacks. Says Ann, "But why broadcast problems between black men and women? Why are ours (blacks') more unique? Now that some blacks have 'made it' people are saying, 'They (blacks) have problems too. They fuss and fight. They go to marriage counselors!' Before blacks reached the middle class level nobody heard about black people's problems.

"Nobody writes about the white males and females. I know a white guy who was uptight because his wife was making more money. Everything about blacks is blown out of proportion. We are so racially identifiable."

George agrees. "The blacks' problem is probably the same as the other races. But the whites have more problems. White males have more pressures on them. They have to be king of the mountain.

"But the races exhibit their frustrations due to family tensions differently. Whites will commit suicide whereas blacks will go out and kill somebody else."

To Dr. Sarah Smith of the School of

Social Work there is a definite difference between the races in the way black males and white males have reacted to the same problem. "I see this (power struggle) as a problem that's become bigger for blacks especially for the black man. He's had so many things that have tried to strip him of his manhood. But with all of

the problems the black man has faced he has come out somewhat unscathed."

In other literature, black feminist Michele Wallace explains her views on the situation between the sexes through her book, "Black Macho & The Myth of the Superwoman." She

writes, "The black woman has become a social and intellectual suicide, the black man unintrospective and oppressive . . . They have gone on alternately idealizing and vilifying their relationships, very rarely finding out what they are really made of."

Johnston Awards help finance students

HELEN ELLIS
Staff Writer

Since 1970, the Johnston Awards Program has granted scholarships to outstanding students.



This scholarship awards undergraduate and nursing students money to finance their college education, with awards ranging from \$500 to \$3,650 for in-state students and \$500 to \$5,350 for out-of-state students.

To assist the funding of the program, the board of trustees, Mr. Harvey B. Gran Jr., chairman, Mrs. Betty Frost Hayes, Mr. Barnum L. Colton Sr. and Mr. Barnum L. Colton Jr., contribute \$686,000 annually, in contributions.

The Johnston Awards Program was named after James M. Johnston, a native North Carolinian. He attended the university in 1913 and later received his bachelor's degree in banking from the University of Illinois. After his death, the Trust was begun, and the trustees were instructed to allot

scholarship money to young people, particularly at UNC, in promoting their academic career.

This scholarship was one of the few programs that had been racially integrated since its beginning. Based on financial need and high academic achievement, it gave awards to women, and permitted students to marry and still retain their grant.

This year, five minority freshmen received a Johnston scholarship. They are Ruth Bea Bizzell, Karen Anita Bryant, Angela Terita Copelin, William Kenneth Mask, and Pamela Laverne Rountree.

Other Black Johnston Scholars are: Dorene Lanette Bigelow, Sherry Devonne Brown, Karol Idell Doster, Jeffrey Jerome Douthit, Gregory Leon Knight, Pauline McNeil, Angela Jolene Stanley, Sandra Faye Tate, Sheila Lanina Whitehead, Demetta Lene Witherspoon, Lilo Alfreida Hester, Janet Johnson, Rickye Ann McKoy, Donna Marie Miller, Gregory Wade Pittman, Eula Mae Daniel, Jacqueline Holmes, Agnes Marie Speight, Darlene Huggins, Wanda Mitchell Malone, Yolanda Valjene Scarlett, Charlene Yvonne Webb, Barbareta Anita Welch, and Saddle Hannah Gillespie.

Top row (l to r) Ruth Bizell, Karen Bryant. Bottom row (l to r) Angela Copelin, Kenneth Mask, Pamela Rountree.

North Campus Blacks find dorms accessible to classes

LAWRENCE TURNER
Staff Writer

"A lot of people think you lose touch with your color, but you don't," said freshman Pam Grier.

Grier lives in Alderman dorm which is not on South Campus where most Black UNC students live, but on North Campus. She and her roommate are the only Blacks living in the dorm.

Approximately 50 Blacks are presently living on North Campus, according to an update of last semester's list compiled by the North Campus Action Committee (an affiliate of the Black Student Movement). In addition, one Black student has moved to North Campus this semester.

Since the academic year's beginning ten students have moved from North Campus. One student has moved back to her hometown, another has moved off campus and the others have moved to other dorms on campus.

The easy accessibility to classes and downtown are usually the first reasons people give for preferring to live on North Campus. Freshman Michael Rice said he decided with his roommate, who was his friend in high school, where to live on campus. He is the only Black who lives in Conner dorm.

Another freshman, Darryl Eaton, said living in Grimes dorm is best for him because he is blind. "Whenever I want to get out, I can just get out and go," he said.

"These dorms are very social," freshman Shelia Miller said. A resident of Kenan dorm, she said it gives her "a chance to mix with whites and in a different way." She also said forums are held in the dorms including one in-

roducing the candidates for student government offices.

The accessibilities of the dorm itself attract Co-chairperson of the North Campus Action Committee Pauline McNeill to Cobb dorm. The easy use of the laundry and the kitchen appeals to her along with the homey atmosphere, she said.

To interact with the campus's Blacks and Black oriented activities, most North Campus Blacks go to South Campus once or twice a week. "I go to see advisees (of the minority advisory program) and I have friends down there and I go to church (Upendo) every Sunday," McNeill said.

But freshman Robert Wave of Carr dorm said he could count the number of times he went there last semester on his hand. The Blacks who come to South Campus often feel at ease there, however, Wave said he is not like a South Campus resident who knows most of the other Blacks around him. Miller said, "It makes you stand out," to be a Black North Campus resident.

A problem of unfriendly attitudes from South Campus Blacks directed to North Campus Blacks was repeatedly mentioned by the residents.

"There is a sort of a coldness that grows in conversation, not in all cases, but a large number," Wave said.

The advantages to living on North Campus are the larger rooms with sinks and the ability to meet more people, Grier said. "I don't feel swallowed up in a big institution and that goes over despite the fact I'm Black," Wave said.

The disadvantages are limited interaction with more Blacks and missing or not knowing about Black oriented activities which are usually on South Campus, Grier said. Blacks on North Campus get to be close, Eaton said. But for South Campus Blacks, "You get to know them, but as far as established long relationships you don't, because you don't see them that much, at least I don't," McNeill said.