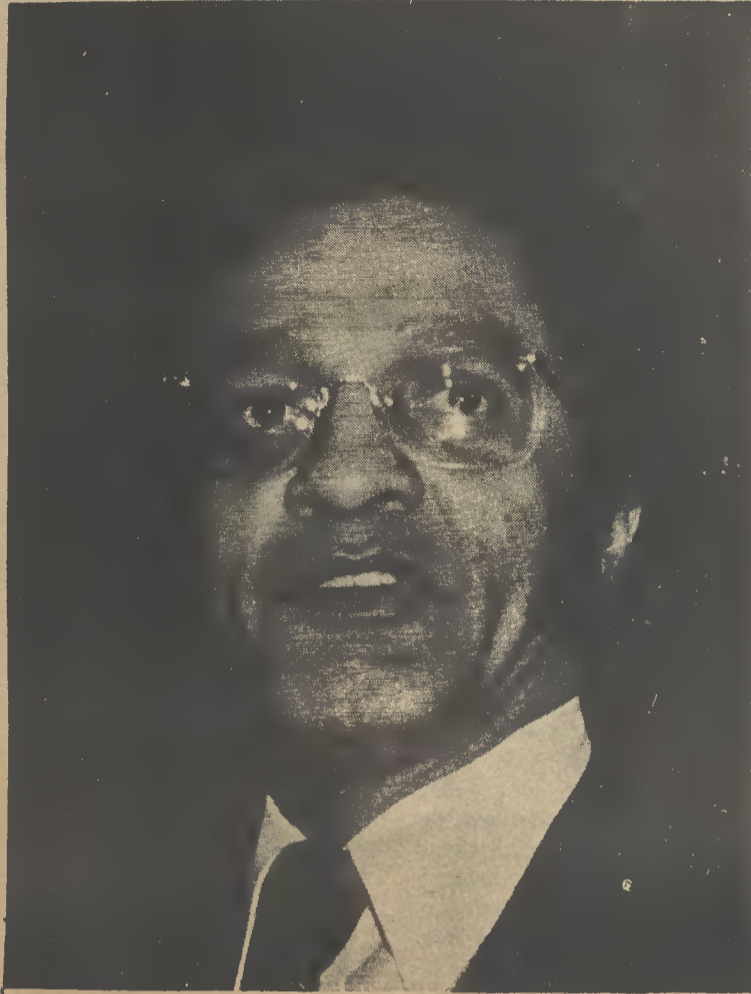


The Campus Echo

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Truth And Service
through
Information



TONY BROWN

Tonight in B.N. Duke Auditorium

TONY BROWN TO DISCUSS MEDIA IMPACT

Tony Brown, syndicated columnist and producer of "Tony Brown's Journal," will speak on "Minorities and the Media," Monday, April 30, at 8 p.m. in B.N. Duke Auditorium on the campus of North Carolina Central University. Admission is free.

Brown's appearance is presented by the Media-Journalism Committee of the Department of English in association with the NCCU Foundation, Inc. and the NCCU Forum Committee.

Monday night will mark the long awaited arrival of Brown at NCCU. An earlier date, Feb. 21, which featured Brown as part of the Media-Journalism Symposium, had to be postponed due to inclement weather.

"We are all very excited about Tony Brown's visit," said Dr. A. M. Secrest, head of the Media-Journalism Committee. "He generates broad audience appeal with his controversial style. He's an evocative and provocative speaker."

Brown's television show, "Tony Brown's Journal," has been widely applauded by critics and viewers for its timely focus on issues such as affirmative action, black images from television and the movies, the ROOTS phenomenon, and black history.

The show has attracted a large following of both whites and blacks. One newspaper called Brown "the straightest shooter on television." Says Brown, "I've neither been intimidated by blacks nor whites, but by the truth. Blacks sometimes cannot understand me for not always taking their side, whereas whites are often startled that my mind is not in a blind black lock-step of prejudice."

After receiving his undergraduate and master's degrees in psychology and psychiatric social work from Wayne State University in Detroit, Brown became the city editor of THE DETROIT COURIER. From

there he moved into television production.

His first show, "Black Journal," aired on PBS while Brown served as the first and founding dean of Howard University's School of Communications. He remained there until 1974.

Backed by Pepsi-Cola sponsorship, "Black Journal" changed to "Tony Brown's Journal" and debuted on commercial television in January, 1978. The program can be seen locally on WTVD, Channel 11, Sunday mornings.

NEW SIGNS ADD STYLE

By LARRY D. REVELLE
NEWS EDITOR

"Get off Central!" was the remark made by hundreds of students after returning to North Carolina Central University after the spring hiatus.

They were referring to the new identifying signs in front of the various campus buildings. University officials and students have been expressing a strong desire to see signs on campus for several years now. Only last year did plans get underway to actually order the signs.

According to William McDonald, director of NCCU's physical plant, 48 signs were ordered at a cost of \$17,000. University officials said that the money was taken from a special fund and not from students' tuition and fees. As new buildings continue to go up at Central, new signs will be placed in front of them also.

The attractive maroon and grey signs were purchased from the Andco Company of Greensboro who also installed the signs.

Each sign is approximately four feet high and has North Carolina Central University's official symbol on it. All letters are light-grey on a maroon background. Two grey aluminum posts are attached to each sign.

George T. Thorne, vice-chancellor for financial affairs at NCCU received an award for his unselfish time and effort in having the signs ordered and installed.

University officials have expressed dismay at the early de-

(See "signs" on page 12.)

Bakke Decision, Inflation

BOND: HARD FOR BLACKS TO BELIEVE IN 70's

BY T. BYRON SMITH

A nationally known civil rights leader was the guest speaker recently at B. N. Duke Auditorium at North Carolina Central University.

Julian Bond, Georgia legislator, speaking before an estimated audience of 500 people, discussed the "New Politics: What's Next?"

Bond at 19 was public information officer for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and at age 26 won his right to the seat in the Georgia legislature after being challenged in the courts.

Bond calls himself a politician and told the audience that his profession should be respected more.

"It is a very important profession," stated Bond, "it is people who do what I do who decides whether or not you can do what you do."

The civil rights leader said, "The parade of paper promises to Blacks in the 60's and early 70's are effective and impressive on paper only."

Bond told the audience that 1978 marked the turning of the racial tide; however, stated Bond, "no single act in 1978 caused this change."

He stated that past legislation had not gained equal opportunity but civil rights is proceeding at a slow pace.

"Time is running out on the dream of our forebearers," Bond said. "Unfortunately the emotion, excitement, and drama of the 1960's have made it impossible for most Americans to believe in the 1970's. American Black people still sit at the bottom of a long, long ladder. Blacks have moved from the back of the bus to the front of unemployment line. They are last hired and first fired."

According to Bond, there are twice as many jobless Blacks today as there were ten years ago.

Referring to President Carter, Bond told the audience despite the origin of the President, he raised the hopes of the American underclass and they had flocked the polls in 1976 in record numbers to ensure the election of a "Champion" who was going to give them their slice of the American pie.

"Now two years later," stated Bond, "we realize that we voted for a man who knew the words to our hymns, but not the numbers on our paychecks."

"Candidate Carter told us the fight for jobs would always take precedence over the fight against inflation. Now President Carter tells us that those with no jobs must wait until the dollar becomes a dollar again."

Referring to the increase in the military budget, Bond said that it was "guns against butter. As usual, the guns eventually win."

Bond said that Allan Bakke's successful reverse discrimination suit turned the constitution around.

"This noble document slammed the school house door shut in our faces until 1954 when it discovered that segregated schooling was contrary to the American way," stated Bond. "In the Bakke case, the constitution became protector of a quota system, guaranteeing that only the male and the pale will enjoy a monopoly on good jobs, on seats at colleges and universities, on power and prestige in government and all the benefits and rewards the United States of America promises the many and delivers to a few."

Bond stated that he could not believe that the 13 percent of the population that is Black could force the 87 percent of the population that is white to live in the worst conditions and attend the worst schools causing reverse discrimination.

CONGRATULATIONS
SENIORS!!!



Photo By BRUCE LEE

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