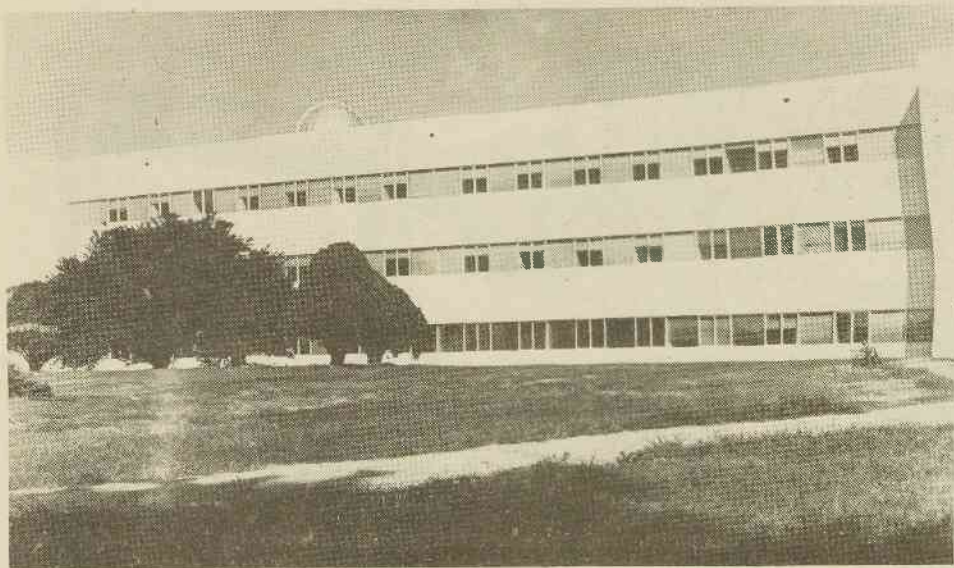


# Science Building Named For Chancellor



New Science Building



Chancellor Charles "A" Lyons

In a move that caught even the Chancellor himself by surprise, the Board of Trustees announced that the New Science Building will be named in honor of Dr. Charles "A" Lyons.

The Board made their announcement at the quarterly board meeting on September 23. Observers said it was the first time they had ever seen Chancellor Lyons speechless. Having the science building named after him during his tenure not only recognizes his outstanding efforts in securing that building and other improvements at FSU, but also shows the high esteem in which he is held.

Dr. Lyons has served as chancellor since 1969.



## THE VOICE



SPEAKING FOR OURSELVES

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### Supports Black Colleges

## Regan Signs Executive Order

By Jacquelyn Stewart

President Reagan has signed an executive order designed "to strengthen the capacity of historically Black colleges and universities to provide quality education, and to overcome the effects of discriminatory treatment."

FSU's Chancellor, Dr. Charles "A" Lyons, along with other leaders and supporters of Black colleges, met with Mr. Reagan on the day of the signing. Dr. Lyons sees the order as "clear evidence" that the Reagan administration "unequivocally supports the historically Black colleges."

Under the provisions of the order, the Secretary of Education will annually supervise the development of a federal program designed to achieve a significant increase in the participation by Black colleges and universities in federally sponsored programs.

In a press conference after his return from Washington, Dr. Lyons expressed pleasure that the order also addresses the government's plans to seek involvement of the private sector in efforts to strengthen Black colleges. He

said that he did not foresee any diminution in BEOG and Title III programs due to private sector involvement.

Responding to a question on corporate control through funding, Dr. Lyons made it clear that he does "not anticipate that corporate America or any funding source will control the institution's freedom to teach and search for truth."

President Reagan, in an effort to further cut federal spending, is proposing the abolition of the Department of Education according to an Associated Press release. The AP story, appearing two days after the signing of the executive order, attributes government sources as saying Secretary of Education T.H. Bell recommended that his department be transformed into a foundation.

How this would effect the executive order is not yet known. But for now, Dr. Lyons sees the order as a "concrete way of putting his (Reagan's) administration behind the Black colleges."

### UNC, HEW Settle

## Consent Decree Issued

Eleven years of wrangling between the University of North Carolina and the Department of Education has been resolved by the two parties.

While UNC steadfastly maintains that it was never in violation of the fourteenth amendment or Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, it has established a set of guidelines and objectives to satisfy the Department of Education.

The decree documents UNC's charge that the Department of Education's intervention in the matter of desegregation is unconstitutional and that the Department has violated UNC's constitutional rights.

A goal of 15 percent minority enrollment for predominantly black universities and 10.6 percent minority enrollment for predominantly white institutions has been set in the decree. This disproportionate minority enrollment for black universities has drawn criticism from the North Carolina Association of Black Student Governments (NCABSG).

According to Everette Johnson, SGA president at FSU, the NCABSG also questions the fact that the decree does not say what steps white universities will take to keep black students once they are enrolled.

The decree sets various recruiting guidelines for achieving its goals of racial mix. Many blacks in academic circles are concerned that these recruiting measurements will result in the white universities' minority goals being met with only the top black students of the state.

The decree also states that the ratio of state financial support to black universities is equal to that of white universities. UNC will continue to maintain that parity.

For FSU, which already has a minority enrollment of 15 percent, the consent decree offers few changes. In its long-range planning, 1980-1985, the decree states that FSU will be changed from a general baccalaureate to a comprehensive institution. However, FSU is currently a comprehensive institution. The decree authorizes for planning three new baccalaureate degree programs and three master's degree programs at FSU.

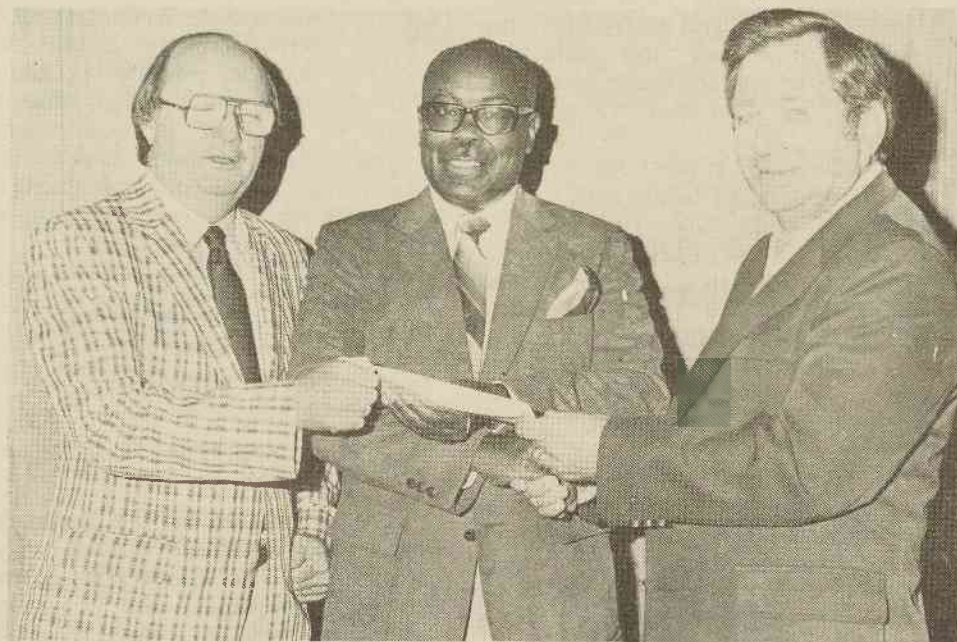
## Fall Convocation

The 1981-82 school year was officially opened with the Fall Convocation held September 10 at Seabrook Auditorium.

This year's address was given by Dr. Herbert Reid, Charles E. Houston Distinguished Professor of Law, Howard University School of Law. Dr. Reid spoke on the background events leading to the UNC/Department of Education Consent Decree.

Members of state, county and city governments as well as representatives of the Alumni, Board of Trustees, SGA, faculty and staff were on hand to offer greetings.

A special highlight of this year's convocation was the presentation of Meritorious Service Awards to former Trustees in recognition of their service and devotion to FSU.



Cumberland County Sheriff, Otis Jones (r), President of the N.C. Sheriff's Association, presents a check for \$1,500 to Chancellor Charles "A" Lyons (c), and Dr. Jack Hill, Chairman of the FSU Foundation's Steering Committee. The money will be used as a scholarship. (FSU photo by Charles Mooney)