



You're proud of who you are, and you're not afraid to show it. Monte Carlo is your car.

Even the most casual glance tells you the new Monte Carlo is a personal car as individual as you

But keep in mind it's a car engineered to exist in a world of hard facts

Standard for 1981 is the new Computer Command Contro system that constantly monitors engine performance.

The underbody is sprayed with undercoatings and the body literally bathed with rust resistant primers.

A 3.8 Liter turbocharged V6 is available. And its standard. responsive 3.81 iter V6 powerplant offers 26 highway. 19 E.PA estimated MPG."

Power steering and brakes, automatic transmission, and a tasteful, comfortable, superbly organized interior are also standard

But perhaps the most important thing to keep in mind is that the aerodynamic Monte Carlo for 1981 comes to you for the refreshingly affordable price of a Chevrolet.

Buy or lease it from your Chevrolet dealer And express the pride you have in yourself

"Remember Compare the astimated MPC; to the estimated MPC; of probably be less than the estimated highway fuel economy. Monte Carlo is equipped with GM built engines produced by various divisions. See

Introducing 1981 Monte Carlo. A matter of personal pride.

Chevrolet



Texas Southern University campus typifies the new look on college campuses of the 1980s. Hannah Hall Auditorium, right, and Hannah

Hall, left, the administration bldg. are central in this busy physical

PUBLIC BLACK COLLEGES IN A:

Struggle for Survival

For almost a century, a group of public colleges and universities established under the "separate but equal" doctrine has supplied the majority of the nation's college-trained black population.

Underfinanced and short of resources, these institutions have nevertheless made an enormous contribution. As late as 1976 they awarded 37 percent of baccalaureate degrees received by American blacks.

In 1978-79 these 35 institutions, of which 16 are land-grant colleges, enrolled 130,265 students of all races. They awarded 14,559 baccalaureates and 3,847 graduate and professional degrees that year.

The public black colleges enroll nearly 25 percent of all black students in higher education, and more than 60 percent of all enrolled predominantly black colleges. Their alumni serve in a wide variety of responsible positions throughout the nation and abroad.

Like other public colleges, the historically black institutions have a strong commitment to public service. These colleges have been very successful at building meaningful bridges between the campus and the community. In many respects their involvement in public service has buttressed their claim to be experts in human resource development.

In 1837 a Quaker group in Philadelphia opened a school for Negro youth which later became

Today Cheyney State which enrolled 2,276 students in 1978-79, is one of 35 historically black public colleges. The newest, Mississippi Valley State University, opened in 1950.

Most of the institutions were

World War II. Following Reconstruction, black public institutions grew in size, strength and quality, but they remained largely isolated from the mainstream of American higher

Although there are many black colleges and community colleges in this country, only 35 qualify as public black colleges. Of this number, 16 are land-grant colleges. Many of the predominantly black colleges are members of the United Negro College Fund, which has some member schools with strong religious ties. All black colleges are facing fiscal problems. This is a story about black public colleges.

established through the efforts of missionary groups, northern philanthropists, the Freedmen's Bureau and black initiatives during Reconstruction.

Seventeen institutions were established by 1890 and the Second Morrill Act of 1890 spurred the establishment of 13 more. These institutions were to parallel the network of white landgrant institutions which had been mandated by the Congress in

Three public black colleges were established before World

In this regard, they have been the training ground for black architects, engineers, lawyers, educators, and other professionals who in turn have rendered valuable service to their states, regions, and the nation.

Low-Tuition Access

Public black colleges offer a high faculty-student ratio to lowincome students of all races. The average faculty-student ratio is 1:19, which allows each student to receive substantial personal at-

known as Cheyney State College. War I, and two opened after The average tuition for a state resident in 1979-80 was \$628 for an out-of-state student \$1,494; room and board costs averaged

> The parental income of most of the students attending these colleges remains well below the national average. A recent study showed that 75 percent of all students at public black colleges. receive financial aid.

> The fact emphasizes the special role that public black colleges fulfill in human resource development.

> Alumni of historically black public colleges are leaders in science, industry, government, education, law and sports, plus many other fields. They are to be found in almost every state as well as abroad.

> From accounting to history, from computer science to nursing the 35 historically black public colleges offer academic programs that span the gamut of career preparation opportunities.

Five institutions offer two-year associate degrees, all 35 offer four-year bachelor's degrees, and 25 offer master's degrees. A few have doctoral programs.

In 1978-79 the historically black public colleges offered more than 1,500 courses in a wide range of disciplines.

In keeping with the changing demands of post-industrial America, black public colleges have responded by offering new

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