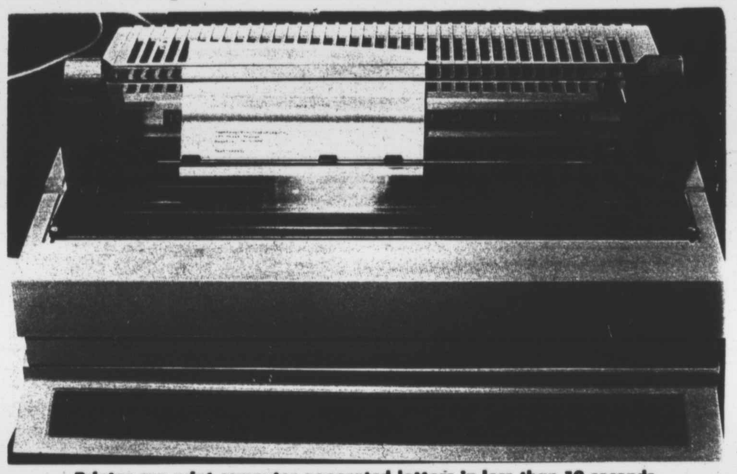
—PC in your Future

(Continued from Page 7)



Printer can print computer generated letters in less than 10 seconds.

to edit dissertations, write form letters and mailing labels.

It also has additional software that will allow the user to do certain kinds of graphic work says McNeil. "The thing I like about this p.c. is that it provides an instructional booklet and floppy disc that explains how to use it."

According to McNeil the booklet and disc are designed in such a way that the average person can learn how to use the machine.

In other words someone with little to no computer skills can teach themselves how to use the machine and how to make the machine work for them.

It is also one of the cheapest models in the line and can be used for household needs, i.e. bills, letters, etc. and is versatile enough to accommodate video gaames, adds McNeil.

Dave Waters, Director of Academic Computing at Coppin has also found success with the Commodore 64. Like most academicians, Waters is restricted to a budget when recommending computer purchases for the school.

So expense was among the major concerns, and like his colleague McNeil, Waters says the Commodore 64 p.c. was the least expensive and most likely to "get the job done."

Waters, a veteran of the computer world for approximately 16 years, feels the potential of this particular model has yet to be tapped. He recommends the Commodore 64 as a beginners set because it is easy to operate.

"You can pay approximately $200 for the basic unit, and to add different hardware features like a disc drive and a color monitor, you might spend up to $1,000," says Waters.

He also says that computer technology is getting to a point where you don't have to program p.c.'s anymore, "you can just buy software packages that will do the work for you."

Getting to know a p.c. is the basic obstacle. Computer language once learned, opens up an entirely new world, but like anything you can't get past square one until you know the language.

The p.c.'s usually are sold with manuals that teach the user how to operate the computer, Some manuals according to Waters are more basic than others and easier to understand. However for those of you who are new to the computer world there is such a thing as "user groups."

User groups are individuals who have personal computers who get together to discuss what they have learned on their machines.

It is the perfect opportunity to talk about problems you have with your new p.c. But instead of talking to a salesperson who is only interested in making a profit, you are exchanging valuable information with lay people, like yourself, who are trying to address the same capabilities.

P.C.'s are a lot like good leather boots in that they should be custom made. You, as the user, know exactly what you are looking for and what you want to be able to accomplish. So you have to do some research to find the right fit.

Most veterans of the computer world suggest that you have some idea of what kind of p.c. you are looking for before you hit the store. Going into a computer store cold can be quite frustrating simply because the technology is so overwhelming.

The beginning user can purchase an inexpensive p.c. that will accommodate all the software he will ever need. If you want to balance your bank account, work on the great American novel or play battleship games, there is a p.c. out there for you.

—Roundup

(Continued from page 9)

wrongs. But Rep. Walter E. Fauntroy (D-D.C.) received the Hubert H. Humphrey Humanitarian Award at the National Urban Coalition's recent "Salute To The Cities." Congressman Fauntroy, coordinator of both Marches on Washington in 1963 and 1983, is chairman of the National Black Leadership Roundtable and pastor of the new half million dollar New Bethel Baptist Church, the church of his childhood "in the heart of the inner city," among many other activities. The late vice-president Humphrey first caused national focus on the civil rights issue in 1948 when he led white and black liberals in a walkout at the Democratic National Convention to oppose the party's racist Dixiecrats (Republican and Democrat officials working together in the South similar to the collusion Rev. Jesse Jackson is trying to breakup) in second primary elections.

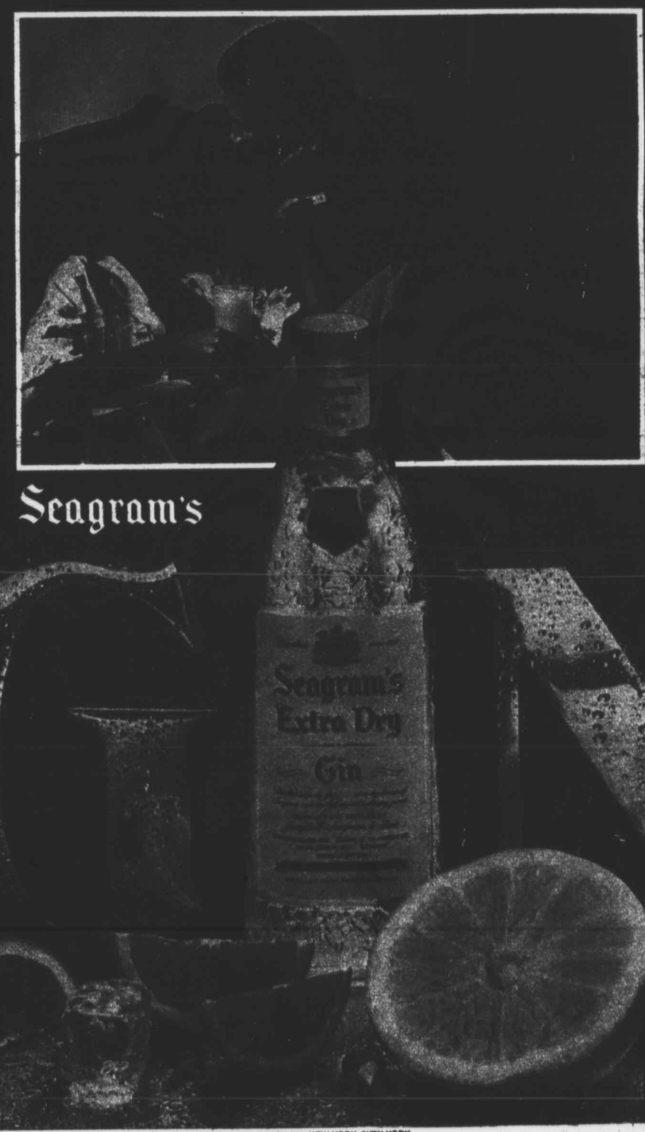
Speaking of the press, we did not get invited to the Joint Center for Political Studies seminar on the Assessment of the Civil Rights Act of 1984, although black media led in the coverage of the turbulent period of the 1960s long before members of the white controlled media discovered the seething unrest in black communities. No black newsman was invited to participate in JCPS's prestigious panels, headed by scholarly historian Dr. John Hope Franklin whom we covered at Howard University before he went to the University of Chicago and Duke University).

As usual, Franklin told it like it was, when he asked participants, "what in the world are any of us doing here...that we feel moved to observe an anniversary of an act...that extended to Black Americans . . .fundamental rights that all members of any civilized society are expected to enjoy...?" National columnist David Broder (a former colleague on another publication) the only newsman on the program despite media's crucial involvement in this critical period, told participants that Reagan has turned around" all the racial advances that Presidents Lyndon Johnson and Jimmy Carter promoted.

As a member of the President's Commission on Civil Disorders under Johnson, this reporter helped write the report which charged white mass media in this country "contributed to the segregation of two societies" by its failure to adequately report on the ghetto conditions which caused rebellions by black citizens. The media hasn't changed much since 1968 with only about five percent of the daily newspaper and broadcast station journalists black and Hispanic (The percentage is higher, of course, if you count women as minorities)... But, even most of the limited new Black Press in the White Media is not bringing about change by

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