Students Feel Education In Jeopardy Under Instructor

By Johnny Thompson

Wednesday night in Cherry Hall, a meeting of students in the A.E. Department was held to discuss what action to take about a very serious matter—Dr. J.A. Stulinsky. The students at the meeting feel that their education under this man may be in jeopardy because of what they consider to be "unfair evaluation of grades." Secondly, they say his inability to relate to students is causing a problem.

Aleciss Thompson, an upper junior, explained that Dr. Stulinsky grades on a personal basis. Thompson added, "He thinks he's a big authority; he even criticizes other instructors. "The majority of the students at the meeting had been boycottin Dr. Stulinsky's classes and wanted to go back to class despite the appeal of the boycott by the administration.

Karen Brown, a lower junior, explained what most of the concerned students felt about the instructor's actions. "I receive an impression that this instructor will not teach because he has the students on a string (referring to history) since he is the only professor teaching this course. Subsequently, he has the authority to grade whatever grade that reflects his mood at that moment. I have done much research on him for my course, but receive a 'D.' Still, I receive an 'F.'"

Another lower junior, Valerie Curley, feels that the aforementioned professor shows favoritism to certain people, and Curley also added that "...the School of Engineering has something to offer students because he has received tenure, but the students don't know what is expected of them since he gives no course outline and doesn't tell his policies to the students."

The students of the A.E. Department sent a communiqué to Prof. William Streat, Jr., chairman of the A.E. Department at A&T. This letter requested that Dr. J.A. Stulinsky be removed or resign. The communiqué also stated that Stulinsky's race, color, or creed had nothing to do with the performance of his job responsibilities. The document contained grievances that the A.E. students deemed pertinent and requested that they be assessed and evaluated to shed some light on his removal. The students claim that:

A. Students' performances have based on an unwritten and unexplainable scale of grading.
B. A personally amended attendance policy has been established which is directly opposed to university policy.
C. There has not been a course outline or syllabus made available to the architectural engineering students.

(See Instructor Page 3)

UNC-G To Offer Seminar

A summer internship program for college students, which features 12 weeks of work in local government and private agencies, along with a weekly academic seminar in urban affairs, will be offered again this summer in Greensboro. Selections of those to receive internships will be made by March 30.

All applications for the internships should be submitted to the department by March 7. According to Dr. James C. Thompson, an assistant professor of political science at UNC-G who directs the internship, information is available by contacting Thompson at the department, 379-5093, weekdays.

Participation in the program is limited to students from A&T State University, UNC-G, or Bennett, Greensboro, Guilford, or High Point Colleges—or to Guilford County residents who attend college elsewhere. Thompson noted that between 20 and 25 interns will be sponsored this summer.

The program has added a new wrinkle this year, according to Thompson. In the past, the internship program has arranged summer positions for students. Thompson noted that students may arrange their own jobs this year and will be allowed to enroll in the internship program if the positions are approved.

(See Students Page 2)
Statistics Confirm Women Lead In Enrollment

Women are now in the majority of college students in the south, according to an analysis by the Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) of preliminary statistics of last fall's collegiate enrollment.

The SREB analysis also notes that, although there were significant declines in the numbers of full-time students attending Southern institutions, they were offset by continued increases in part-time enrollment, which was up 5.6 percent in the south.

Thus, enrollment in higher education remained essentially unchanged in the fall of 1978 over levels in the previous year, both in the south and the nation. Except for 1975, when there was a 10 percent increase in enrollment nationwide, the college population has not grown as dramatically in the 1970's as in the 1960's.

In 1978, the total headcount enrollment in the South increased only about one-half of one percent to about 2,950,000 students. Nationally, enrollment declined slightly, 2.9 percent to about 60,000 students, or less than 1 percent to about 11 million.

The increase in part-time study in 1978 was not enough to counter the decline in full-time students, when the enrollment of women, especially those attending college part-time.

Women made up a majority of the enrollment, which was up 5.6 percent in the south. When viewed from a full-time-equivalent, student perspective, both the nation and the south registered enrollment declines in 1978—of 1.8 and 1 percent, respectively. The small changes noted at the national and regional levels mask considerable fluctuation among the states and among kinds of institutions. In the south, changes in total enrollment in the public sector (which accounts for 85 percent of all enrollment) ranged from a 4.7 percent increase in Virginia (one of the most significant in the nation) to a decline of 4.5 percent in West Virginia. Nine of the 14 SREB states experienced declines or minimal increases (1 percent or less).

Fluctuations in enrollment were noted in the two-year college sector, where the student population dropped by nearly 20 percent in West Virginia and 10 percent in Kentucky. Sustained declines in two-year college enrollment were also noted in Arkansas, Georgia, and Louisiana. In contrast, significant enrollment growth continued in the two-year institutions in Florida, Tennessee, and Virginia.

A drop in the number of male students enrolling full-time accounts for changes in many states. For example, public institutions in the south registered a 4 percent decline in full-time male enrollment in 1978, compared to 1977 levels. But this decline was balanced by significant increases in the enrollment of women, especially those attending part-time.

For the first time since World War II, women made up more than half of the enrollment in colleges and universities, with 50.1 percent of the headcount total in the south. In the fall of 1978, women accounted for more than half of the collegiate populations in nine SREB states.

E.F. Schietinger, SREB director of research, said the increase in proportions of women enrolled in the south can be attributed to the decline in the number of male students enrolling full-time, as well as to significant increases in the participation of women, especially those attending college part-time.

While enrollment projections indicate that declines in the future can be expected because of the shrinking size of the college-age population, such demographic changes do not account for this year's losses, according to James R. Mingle, SREB research associate. He said some of the factors influencing lower rates of attendance in fall, 1978, probably include:

(1) Students who are jobbing over further education in 1978, a year of relatively high employment;
(2) increased federal audits of student aid applications, demanding documentation of a student's financial background, which seems to have discouraged some students from enrolling and delayed others in receiving replies to their aid requests.

Dr. Mingle noted that year-to-year fluctuations in enrollment can be expected for the next few years, and said it is possible that a slowdown in the economy, coupled with another large post of high school graduates anticipated in 1979, could produce increases again next fall.

"But, in the long run, as the size of the traditional college-age population begins to decline, both in the nation and the south, enrollment declines may be expected," he observed.

While there will be fluctuations between 1978 and 1986, SREB's projections of headcount enrollment in the south for 1986 show the same level of enrollment as in 1978. But, the 1986 figure is projected on a full-time-equivalent basis, enrollment in the south may drop by as much as four percent between 1978 and 1986. This difference of more than 100,000 full-time-equivalent students is significant to the revenue and workloads prospects of higher education. If an institution loses one full-time student, it needs to attract nearly three part-time students to recoup revenue losses.

"Time, Distance Barriers To Be Overcome"

(Continued From Page 1)

courses involving as many as 30 students in six different locations entirely through computer lineup.

The first PBTE courses are still underway locally, so it may be too early to gauge results, but this type of in-service teacher education has been tested and used in other parts of the country with encouraging results.

In many instances, modular course students are doing better than those in the classroom," Dr. Pyle discloses. "Motivation of the in-service students seems to be higher than on-campus students."

While the in-service modular students learn at their own pace, they are not being left entirely on their own.

Students To Work Up To 40 Hours In Summer Program

(Continued From Page 1)

"The students will be working approximately 30 to 40 hours a week in their positions and going to a seminar in the evening once a week," said Thompson. "This approach is one of the best ways we know of to combine the academic and practical aspects of working with governmental and private agencies."

The program is part of UNC-G's regular summer session and interns must enroll as regular fee-paying students. Six hours of academic credit will be awarded to those who complete the summer program.
are deeply shocked and saddened by his untimely death. "

Atlantic Chairman Ahmet Ertegun stated "Donny

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Laetril Cure For Cancer?

Laetril, a drug used in Mexico and other foreign countries, is one of the most recent drugs for the treatment of cancer. This drug is derived from the pits of apricots and peaches and from bitter almonds.

There are advocates who say that it is an effective treatment of cancer, according to the article taken from the Greensboro Daily News, but the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) says the substance has not been proven safe and effective and has banned its interstate transportation.

The FDA are the same group of people who have found cancerous causing effects in almost everything we eat, smoke, breathe or drink, including water.

But there have been cures for many ailments that are dangerously hazardous to man. These cures, however, are only found in foreign countries. What puzzles this writer, is that if America is supposed to be so scientifically and technically advanced, why aren't any cures discovered here in the U.S.?

Thousands of dollars are being spent for research, but has anyone ever seen the results? For example, the first test-tube baby is born, but does this great scientific advancement occur in the U.S.? No, it happens abroad.

Maybe the U.S. is retaliating, because it did not discover the drug first. And, until it comes up with something scientifically wonderful, it will not release its use in the U.S.

There are many unanswered questions as to why, the U.S. bans everything that is "foreign" to them. But, right now, it is probably content to find out what will give us cancer next.

U.S. Center For Homeless

Over the years the United States has made itself famous as a center for the world's homeless. People with no country to call their own have flooded the U.S. in torrents.

Ever since 1975 when the Communist took over South Vietnam, the United States has been at the top of the list as the country most likely to take in the excessive number of refugees.

A most recent example of this is the sudden influx of so-called "boat people". These unfortunate souls have had to flee their country under most desperate conditions in order to escape.

What the Vietnamese describe as "reeducation camps" are little more than farm labor camps that force non-Communist to think Communist.

The hunger for freedom of oppression drives, these people to leave their homelands, and oftentimes loved ones, in search of a "free" society to live and work.

Even though the U.S. has not ironed out its racial problems, President Carter's administration insists on playing big brother to the rest of the world.

True his humanitarian efforts contain inconsistencies (backing the Shaw of Iran, who was infamous for holding political prisoners).

This writer does not want to knock Carter's humanitarian effort. But, with the U.S.'s spiralling inflation rate, unemployment for inner city Blacks at an all-time high, and the nation on the verge of a recession, one would think the Carter administration would have enough domestic problems, without inviting more unhappier than we can handle into the country.

Financial Problems?

Are you having financial aid problems? This seems to be a problem for most students.

Well, worry no more because there are many ways you can overcome your financial aid problems. First, you can apply for the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant. This applies only to residents of North Carolina-South Carolina Incentive Grant. This is a type of aid. President Carter has signed a bill which has increased the family income level which will make more students eligible for BEOG.

Students can also apply for the North Carolina-South Carolina Incentive Grant which applies only to residents of North Carolina and South Carolina.

If you can't find aid from the above two, consult your advisor or department head to see if your department offers scholarships. If you meet their criteria, then by all means apply.

Students may even try a loan. There are several student loans that you may apply for. For more information concerning loans, stop by your student financial aid office and pick up a booklet concerning loans. Read over the material and then apply for your loan.

Some students have gone to the extreme of suing their parents for financial aid. There have been actual cases where hundreds of students have taken their parents to court for not giving them enough money for their college tuition as recorded in the January issue of Jet. This writer hopes that your financial aid problems will not make you resort to this type of aid.

Don't forget the Financial Aid Workshops beginning February 1, 1979, in your various dorms.

These workshops will help answer any questions you have concerning financial aid.
BA Provides Students With Cheaper Service

Despite the losses BA incurs in servicing student accounts, according to Barlass, the bank feels it has a social obligation to provide students with cheaper service. But the bank also benefits by this arrangement. By introducing the student to its services, Barlass says BA hopes to retain the student's account when he graduates and begins making substantially more money.

In contrast to BA, the Dartmouth National Bank in Hanover, N.H., offers no special account for the students of nearby Dartmouth College.

Students are subject to the same recently increased service charge paid by the rest of the bank's customers: a fee of $4 on a balance that averages less than $300 a month.

Dartmouth National, a small one-branch bank, cannot afford to subsidize students by offering them special accounts, says Douglas Ruper, the bank's vice president. He also says the bank has no incentive to do so. Most students leave the area upon graduation.

Judging by the examples of BA and Dartmouth National, large banks—by virtue of their enormous assets—can afford the student a better deal on a checking account than can smaller banks.

Some people, however, would disagree, including Neil Gendel, a San Francisco attorney and author of a 1973 book on how to "Break the Banks!," published by San Francisco Consumer Action, a private, nonprofit organization.

Gendel says large banks like Bank of America tend to be more inefficient than small banks. Large banks also usually find it easier to pass on the cost of their inefficiency to their customers than to eliminate its cause, he says.

Small banks are not only more efficient, Gendel says, they are more responsive to competition. Because of this, they are able and more willing to offer cheaper—or even free—checking services than large banks.

Even large banks, if they wanted, could offer students more inexpensive checking services than they do now, Gendel says. One reason large banks give for not doing so, he says, is the cost involved in processing checks. The average person reportedly cashes around 20 to 22 checks a month.

But, Gendel says, "I gather that students use their accounts a lot less than that." Rather than settling for the biggest or most conveniently located bank, Gendel suggests that students shop around for the one that offers the best bargain.

"If people were cost conscious, bankers wouldn't feel so at ease in raising prices," he says.

Newman To Attend Session

(Continued From Page 1)

Newman To Attend Session

Danny Kaye
To Host Highlights

(Continued From Page 3)

Danny Kaye will be the host of the "Highlights of the 109th Edition of Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus" to be aired on NBC-TV on Wednesday, January 31st, 8 p.m. ET. The airdate of "Circus Superheroes" will be on NBC-TV, Thursday, February 1st, 8 p.m. ET.

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Remember...the "Highlights of the 109th Edition of Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus" will prove to be only a sampling of the creative productions that The Greatest Show on Earth will be performing at the Greensboro Coliseum - Feb. 13-18.

Reserved tickets are $4.50, $5.50 & $6.50 and are on sale at the Coliseum Box Office and all authorized ticket outlets. Tuesday, Feb. 13th is WFMY NITE and they are offering a $2.00 discount on tickets for this performance only.

The MITRE Corporation is an equal opportunity employer and is actively seeking qualified applicants under its affirmative action programs.
Aggies Fight Back To Beat Campbell 53-50

By Dennis Bryant
The first 11:30 minutes of the game A&T scored only eight points and it looked as though the Aggies would lose their seventh game of the year. The Aggies fought back and beat Campbell 53-50 by connecting on 77 percent of their freethrows.

All year long, the Aggie basketball team has played catch up the last 20 minutes of the game. Down 10-2 with 13:42 to go, the Aggies seemed to be in a trance. But, over the next eight minutes, A&T outscored the Camels 12-6 to cut the lead to two at 16-14. The two teams traded baskets the next three minutes before A&T scored eight straight points to take a 26-22 lead.

The Cameis scored to cut the lead to 26-24, the first half-time score. It took A&T five minutes to get started in the second half. With the score tied 28 all, the Camels scored six straight points to take a 34-28 lead. A&T went on a five-minute tear and tied the score at 38. The game stayed tied four times over the next nine minutes. At the 1:27 minute mark the score was tied 48 all. Free throws by guards Brian Graham and Joe Browner gave A&T a 52-48 lead. Campbell struck back with a field goal to cut the lead to two.

Free throws by Kim Butler with four seconds gave A&T its deciding points and a 53-50 victory. A&T won despite a poorly-called contest. Guard James Sparrow fouled out with Campbell leading 44-42 and six minutes to play. L.J. Pipkin led the Aggies with 13 points. Browner and Royster scored 12 and 10 points, respectively, while Sparrow added eight points. A&T scored on 11 of 13 free throws in the second half, six down the stretch to record the victory.

Fred Whitfield led the Camels with 12 points while teammates John Heckstall, Tony Britto and Ron Curtis added eight each. The victory upped A&T's record to 11-6, while Campbell dropped to 10-8. A&T will now get ready for the Bears of Morgan and the Bison of Howard University this weekend.

Aggiettes Fireup UNC-Wilmington 75-63 Victory

By Raymond Moody
Mamie Jones and Lillie Pratt led a fired-up Aggiette basketball team to a 75-63 win over UNC-Wilmington.

The opening minutes of the first half saw A&T and Wilmington take turns penetrating each other's zones. At the 9:00 mark of the first half Wilmington maintained a 22-19 lead. But, during the next four minutes, the Aggiettes managed only eight points, while Wilmington constantly penetrated the Aggiette zone for 13 points to lead 33-24. The Aggiettes toughened up after that but Wilmington still carried a 41-30 lead at halftime.

The Aggiettes came out of the dressing room at halftime fired up. The Aggiettes scored the first five points of the second half on one foul shot by Renee Alford and two jump shots by Lillie Pratt to cut the Wilmington lead to 41-35.

The Aggiettes traded a couple of baskets with Wilmington and, at 15:41 of the second half, Wilmington had a 47-39 lead. From this point on it was all A&T. A&T exploded for 15 consecutive points to take a commanding 54-47 lead.

Down the stretch Wilmington put forth a great effort, but it was too much Mamie Jones as she contributed 14 out of A&T's last 21 points.

Leading the Aggiettes in scoring were Mamie Jones, Lillie Pratt and Daphne Lewis scoring 18, 16 and 14 points, respectively.
When I said A&T would be a different team, I didn't know they would prove it by smashing both Delaware State and Maryland Eastern Shore. But the team completely overpowered these teams by 15 and 20 points, respectively.

For the first time of the season, A&T led the game most of the first half and just built the lead the rest of the game. The two teams came to A&T averaging close to 75 points each, but were held 10 points below average.

The officials let the games get out of hand Saturday night. There should not be 64 fouls called in a game and certainly not 73 free throws tried. Neither team was able to play its style of offense mainly because of the guys in the white and black suits.

A&T shot over 57 percent against Delaware State. Guard Kim Butler hit on 6 of 7 field goals for a sizzling 86 percent and Joe Brawner connected on 7 of 10. A&T also got some outstanding play from transfer center Tyrone Edwards. Edwards provided the Aggies with some key rebounds.

The first ten minutes of the Friday night game looked like it was going to be like the first one when A&T won 61-59 on a last second shot. But, with excellent team ball, A&T jumped out to a 45-36 halftime lead. The closest the Hornets could get was six points at 67-61.

A&T now has sole possession of first place with a 6-0 record. If we can beat Morgan and Howard next week, A&T could possibly wrap up the league title. But they will have to win at least two of the remaining games on the road against these two and NCCU twice.

The men's basketball team looked very impressive; but, far as the women's team, there has to be a lot of questions. Friday night, A&T women were down 41-30 at the half, but the strange things were going on. Saturday night, the team was down 40-32 at the half and it was the same case.

I only got to see the last ten minutes of the first half of both games, but I did recognize that the key player were on the bench. Lillie Pratt and Mamie Jones were able to bring the team back Friday night, but they couldn't Saturday night.

I don't know what kind of strategy the coach was using, but why? Why was Charlene Henderson and LaVerne Williamson sitting on the bench with the team down by 16 points? These are suppose to be some of her best players. The coach did bring Henderson in for about two minutes.

The score was 73-62 at that point. Henderson attempted one basket, hit that out and was taken out later. Whatever is happening should be taken care of. You have to play players who can help you win, even if you don't want to. The team has at least eight talented players and I hope none of these are benched due to grudges.

The Aggies rolled to defeat UNC-Wilmington 75-63 but lost 81-73 to Mars Hill. Hopefully by this weekend when the team plays Pfeiffer and Bennett the team will be ready. So look for two more great double-headers this weekend.

At the halftime of the games, the Intramural Department will sponsor the Miller One-On-One basketball tournament. The winner gets a scholarship worth close to two hundred dollars.

Aggies! By Dennis Bryant

After smashing a good Delaware State team the night before, 80-65, Coach Gene Littles was hoping for a repeat performance for his Aggies against Maryland Eastern Shore. The Aggies more than over-shadowed that effort with an 84-64 win over the Hawks.

In a foul-played game, the Aggies led in the first six minutes 17-2. At that point, the officials took over and the Hawks outscored A&T 5-4 in the next six minutes to cut the lead 21-17. Eight of those 15 points were free throws.

The two teams traded baskets the next three minutes before A&T got a baseline jumper from Brown to make it 25-20. Then a basket by Joe Brawner and two by Kim Butler made it 31-21. A&T spread that lead to 14 at 39-25, before the Hawks rallied back behind Steve Hay to make it 39-32. The half ended with that score.

In the first half, there were 36 fouls called, 18 against each team. A&T had three players with three or more fouls, while the Hawks had three also. There also were 40 free throws attempted. The officials just would not let either team into its style of play. The crowd began to scream at the officials.

The second half, the Hawks drew first blood to cut the lead to 39-34. Three minutes later, the lead was down to three at 45-42. A 12 to 4 spurt by A&T quickly upped the lead to 11 at 57-46. The closest UMES got after that was nine points at 59-50. Lending 61-54, A&T spurted 12-1 to take a commanding 73-55 lead. The teams traded baskets the next few minutes.

With his team holding a lead at 79-59 lead at the 2:01 mark, Coach Littles inserted a whole new lineup. A&T got its biggest lead at 81-59 with two free throws by Larry Bonner. Reserve Charles Thompson closed out the scoring with a pair of free throws and a 20-point win for the Aggies.

The win gave A&T a perfect 6-0 league mark and a 10-6 overall record. Maryland dropped to 2-14 overall, 1-5 in league play. The Aggies will host second-place team Morgan State Friday night in the new gymnasium. A&T is now a perfect 8-0 in this new arena.

The ball! Drats I knew I forget something.

Statistically for the game, there was a total of 73 free throws, 64 fouls called and three players to foul out. Aggie guards James "The Bird" Sparrow and Joe Brawner scored 22 points each. Sparrow also grabbed 20 rebounds, a career high for that total.

Forward Marvin Brown added 15 points, while guard Brian Graham added seven points. Forward Steve Hay led the Hawks with 20 points. Guard Kenny Simmons was held to only eight points, 12 points below his season average. The Hawks stayed in the game mostly by free throws in the first half.

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