Chisholm Reveals Harsh Facts Concerning Blacks

By Audrey L. Williams and Tony Moore
U.S. Congresswoman Shirley A. Chisholm (D-NY) revealed harsh but documented facts concerning the present and future status of Black Americans to an attentive audience in her lecture Sunday night in the Richard B. Harrison Auditorium.

Chisholm explained that "I'm not here to entertain you, but to alert, remind, shock and motivate you. I'm here tonight on another kind of mission: 'On the unique problems and concerns of Black folk.' Once again we are at a crossroad. Whenever you have an economic slump in this country we become a part of the last hired/first fired syndrome."

She reflected on the 1960's and the Civil Rights struggle and questioned whether the pages of the Civil Rights laws were crumbling and turning into dust.

Chisholm discussed the importance of the Black family and the need for a strong father figure in the home in order that young Black males do not grow up with distorted views of women. The father in the home would eliminate the disproportionate burden of rearing the children alone from the mother's shoulders.

She commented that the conservative 1980 election results isolated the only three remaining moderate and progressive senators in Senate. Senate voting power is controlled by the most conservative senators, she added. "And that has me frightened. I'm so frightened I don't know what to do, and I don't scare easily because I've gone through...to get where I am."

Chisholm called for Blacks to "reinject ourselves into the struggle because our ideas and convictions are beginning to disintegrate."

"If the Superbowl is more important than the Super struggle, then you deserve what you are going to get in the near future."

"When it comes right down to it, all we have is each other. You cannot say 'I'm going to take the ball and go home' because that ball is not really yours and your home may be gone when you get there."

Despite her hectic schedule, the 56-year-old representative of New York's 12th Congressional District, consented to answer questions from the audience.

A native of Brooklyn, New Jersey of Caribbean descent, Chisholm was elected to the 91st session of Congress in 1969 after having served two years in the New York state legislature as an assemblywoman.

She received her undergraduate degree from Brooklyn College and Masters from Columbia University. She was awarded a diploma from Columbia in Administration and has been honored fifteen times doctoral.

Caucus Begins ‘Decade Of Achievement’ In 80’s

By Richard B. Steele
In September of 1980, the Congressional Black Caucus held its tenth annual CBC Legislative Weekend in Washington, D.C. The '80's began for the Caucus "A Decade of Achievement" where the Caucus is "emerging as a potent political force on Capitol Hill."

Founded in 1969 under the leadership of Congressman Charles Diggs of Detroit, the Caucus' purposes (strategies) were to seat members on key legislative committees providing input on issues important to Blacks and the poor. The original Caucus members (all Democrats) included Robert N.C. Nix (Pennsylvania); Charles Diggs (Michigan); Shirley Chisholm (New York); Augustus Hawkins (California); Parren Mitchell (Maryland); Charles Rangel (New York); William Clay (Montana); Ronald Dellums (California); George Collins (Illinois); Louis Stokes (Ohio); Ralph Metcalfe (Illinois); John Conyers (Michigan) and Walter Fauntroy (Delegate from the District of Columbia). Collins was killed in a Chicago airplane crash in 1972.

The Caucus now acts as one body in legislative and activist roles. It focuses on areas of education, school desegregation, housing, employment and racism in the media and military.

The ‘weekend’ in Washington, D.C. is the CBC’s only major fund raising event that is a balance of substantive issues and social affairs. The Caucus operates on a budget of approximately $250,000. (See Congressional, Page 6)

Founder’s Day To Feature Noted Alumni

The 90th Founder's Day observance at A&T State University, February 23 - March 1, will feature talks by two of its distinguished alumni and a week-long series of student and faculty activities on the campus.

The Founder's Day address will be delivered at a 2 p.m. convocation on Sunday, March 1, by Dr. Willie C. Robinson, president of Florida Memorial College in Miami. The convocation will be held in Corbett Sports and will be open to the public.

The Student Government Association's keynote speaker on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at noon in Moore Gym, will be the Rev. Jesse Jackson. (See Founder's, Page 5)
Two-Hundred Win Jobs
Back In Laurel, Miss.

By James Lewis
Two hundred Black women win their jobs back in Laurel Miss., ending a two year racial struggle.

On Jan. 23, 1981 the Miss. 5th. circuit court of appeals ordered Sanderson Farms to reinstate all strikers that reapplied for jobs.

On Feb. 27, 1979, these two hundred women walked off the job because they felt they were working under slave conditions, such as sexual harassment by supervisors who are known Klansmen, allowed to go to the bathroom only three times a week, they could not stop working if injured, emergencies at home were not relayed to them until quitting time, everyone worked for minimum wage and vacations and breaks were not honored by the company.

Immediately after the workers went on strike the company hired new people to fill the positions left by the strikers. Charges were filed against the company for “failure to bargain in good faith,” with the National Labor Relations Board, which held the first hearings October 29-31, 1979. The case had been in court for almost two years.

Organizations around the country supported these women, including the Greensboro Chapter of the Black United Front (BUF). Edward L. Whitfield, chairman of Greensboro’s BUF led a boycott against Church’s Fried Chicken, because they are a major buyer of chicken from Sanderson Farms. “A lot of people in the Greensboro area supported the strike by boycotting local Church’s Fried Chicken,” said Whitfield.

“Only a few people said they didn’t see how it affected them. The big majority saw the need for the Black community to unite wherever there are abuses like these.”

The International Chemical Workers Union, representing the strikes, other unions, and civil rights groups showed their support by contributing money, food and clothing. The greatest show of support was on May 17, 1980 when 2,000 people from across the country marched through the streets of Laurel, Miss.

The victory won in Laurel is not complete. These 200 Black women won their jobs back, but are still going to work under the same conditions and under the same contract.

Going back to work will enable the workers to build their union’s strength so they can obtain better working conditions.

The importance of the Sanderson Farms Workers’ Strike is summed up by Whitfield in this way: “It is important for Black people across the country to pull together and support struggles like this, even if the number of people directly affected is small.

The strike at Sanderson Farms represents an important victory for Black people, especially Blacks working in the south.” Whitfield concluded, “We can’t sit around and let our small battles get crushed one at a time.”

I would not be a Ram...NO!
I’ll tell you the reason why.

Why...Why...WHY!!!
I’ve been an AGGIE all my life
and I’ll be one till the day I die.

BSME, BSEE, BSIE GRADUATES

“Adventure Replaces Routine When A Company Intends to Stay on the Leading Edge”

The Second Good Reason
to meet with
Rosemount Inc.

Did you miss our first announcement and the first good reason? We’ll discuss it during your interview—along with a great many other reasons that underscore the superiority of our career opportunities.

We’re a company that’s advanced technology in process control instruments and systems that have improved operations and reduced energy costs in the power and aerospace industries and throughout the world’s industrial processing spectrum.

In dealing with urgent challenges, we have no time for lengthy apprenticeships or assignments removed from engineering creativity and independent responsibility. We offer you a stimulating environment in which opportunity for personal impact is real and quick. If you are seeking the freedom atmosphere of a successful company whose adventurous spirit matches yours, plan to meet our representative(s).

If you are unable to interview this date, please send your resume to:

Maren Hanson
Rosemount Inc.
12001 West 78th Street
Minneapolis, MN 55344

an equal opportunity employer
Journal Entry
By Tony Moore

Throughout an acting career that spans two decades, Black actress Cicely Tyson has developed a reputation for portraying strong Black women—"women supportive of their men, their people and their own beliefs," according to the "Ebony Interview" in the February issue.

Tyson has portrayed characters such as "Jane Pittman" in The Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman, "Rebecca" in Sounder and Binta Kinte in Roots. She also played abolitionist Harriet Tubman.

Olympic medal winner Wilma Rudolph, Coretta Scott King and forthcoming, Marva Collins.

Five years ago, Marva Collins left the Chicago School System and founded the Westside Perpetratory School.

Tyson will star as Marva Collins in Welcome To Success!! The Marva Collins Story, an upcoming two-hour television movie, is to be aired over the CBS television network.

Filmed on location in Chicago, Tyson spent several days in Collins' classroom to research her role for Marva. "I was devastated when I first came to Chicago to research Marva Collins," she said. "I sat there in her classroom that first day and I learned that I'm not as smart as I thought I was. I felt I knew absolutely nothing."

Described as strong and supportive in Collins' life, Tyson commented that Clarence Collins (Marva's husband) is her boulder. And he doesn't feel threatened; he's very secure. The fact that he's secure in his relationship with her is the key. When two people are together and they are secure in whatever that relationship is, there is no threat.

Caesar To Perform Sunday

For many years Durham waited for something great to happen in the field of gospel music. Thanks to the Reverend James and Mrs. Hallie Caesar, a "Gospel Princess" was born and named Shirley Ann Caesar.

The late Reverend James Caesar died when Shirley was very young and her mother was left alone to rear twelve children. The task of caring for and supporting thirteen people was so great that her mother was unable to afford the expense of the formal education she desired for her children, but Shirley's strong belief in God and her drive for gospel music endowed her with a gifted local knowledge which has brought her to her present pinnacle of success.

Her popularity and accomplishments are well known and recognized throughout the world. She has appeared in Madison Square Garden, The Apollo Theatre, Auditoriums, colleges, the Astridome and churches across the country. Caesar and Dr. Roy Wilkins headed memorial services on the Pentagon's Concourse, Washington, D.C., when hundreds of people filled the Pentagon's Concourse in an effort to support Dr. King's dream of standing up for freedom together in spite of the difficulties and frustrations of the moment. Caesar also toured the European countries singing to thousands Jan. 1976. In August of 1975 she won Ebony's outstanding award for the best female gospel singer.

Caesar has earned the right to wear the shoes and crown of each of the referred titles, "A Star," "A Superstar," "A Queen," "Her Highness," and most famous, "The Gospel Princess." She has grown above the realms of a star, to become a super star. Caesar was officially crowned "The Gospel Princess" in San Jose, California, July 1974.

The surprising depth of feeling with which Caesar and her singers record many songs can stir souls. Every breath and every mood is captured and rings out with a sound of distinction for the listener's pleasure.

Besides being credited with three gold records, Caesar remains the first Black gospel singer to win a Grammy award.

Evangelist Caesar has her own Gospel Enterprise consisting of the Caesar Singers, an annual crusade convention where hundreds come from across the country to enjoy great singing and preaching, also seminars on the entire ministry, including Homiletics, training of Pastors, Evangelist and singers. This enterprise also feeds the hungry annually.

Pendergreass performs a song, "Dream Girl," especially written for the film by Nile Rodgers and Bernard Edwards of Chic.

Lost Class Ring! Description: Gold band with a red stone and a "P" on the stone. Inside the band is the name Sharon Greene. There is a reward for the ring. Please contact Vickie Gardner or Loretta Gallishaw in Cooper Hall.

The Student Judiciary Council will be hearing two cases at 2:30 p.m. on Thursday, February 19 in Room 212.

A reporter's meeting will be held each Monday and Thursday night at 7 p.m. at the A&T Register House. Interested persons are urged to attend.

The Pan-Hellenic Council will hold a Commemoration program in honor of Black History Month on Thursday, February 19, 1981 at 7:30 p.m. in the Memorial Union Ballroom. Guest speaker will be Dr. Sullivan Welborne. Everyone is invited to attend.
Carter G. Woodson
Founder

Carter Godwin Woodson. That is a name that has become somewhat obscure in the modern realms of Black History. But to him we owe the celebration of Black History Month. This generation — who can remember him to call someone "Black" was a fighting word; who were clad in diapers when the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) had shouted the battle cry; "Free By 63," who don't remember "separate but equal" schools as high schools but are learning its racist ramifications at A&T — this generation does not know Carter G. Woodson.

Yes. But the celebration of Black History Month without regard to man who made it possible.

Carter G. Woodson was the originator of Negro History Week in 1926. Most history books will set the date as 1926 but Woodson founded the week in 1924 and a small segment of Blacks celebrated the week. It caught on in 1926. But Woodson, the son of an ex-slave, not only founded the week, he argued that the celebrations of Blacks to American society were worthy of study and were valid parts of American history. For that he is recognized as "the father of modern Negro historiography."

Leading editorials are written by the editor of The A&T Register. Such editorials will not necessarily carry a byline and will not necessarily reflect the opinion of the University or the entire staff. Staff members are free to write dissenting opinions.

The A&T Register
Published twice weekly during the school year by students of North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University.

To receive The A&T Register, please send $8.50 for one year or $16 for two years to The A&T Register, Box E-25 Greensboro, North Carolina, 27411 to cover mailing and handling costs.

Editor-In-Chief: Richard B. Steele
Managing Editor: Thomas Harris
News Editor: Michael Partridge
Associate News Editor: Trudy Johnson
Business/Ad Manager: William J. Love
Asst. Bus./Ad Manager: Tracy Galmon
Production Manager: Eric J. Ireland
Sports Editor: Raymond Moody
Head Typist: Tracy Galmon
Entertainment Editor: Tony Moore
Art Editor: Carl Moore
Chief Photographer: Harold Tyson
Circulation Manager: Phyllis Fennell
Advisor: Mrs. Lorenzo M. Marrow

Represented For National Advertising By
COMMUNICATION ADVERTISING SERVICES FOR STUDENTS (CASS)

The A&T Register is published twice weekly during the school year by students of North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University.

Woodson founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History Sept. 9, 1915. The organization is now the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and continues to sponsor Afro-American History Month each February. Under the organization, Woodson published the scholarly "Journal of Negro History," which later became the "Negro History Bulletin." Within this journal are contained significant and scholarly facts about Blacks.

Woodson did much research and wrote of Black life from various points of view. Not only was he a historian and author, but he served as an elementary school teacher, a high school principal teacher, a college professor and dean of liberal arts at Howard University and West Virginia State College. He retired from education in 1922 to devote fulltime to his research and writing on Blacks.

Woodson received a Ph.D. degree from Harvard University in 1912. He attended Berea College in Kentucky and the University of Chicago, where he received his B.A. and M.A. degrees. He also did some post-Doctorate work at Sorbonne in Paris, France. The NAACP awarded Woodson a Spingarn Medal in 1926 for his contributions to the advancement of Blacks.

He died in 1950 before he could see the benefits of his ideas come to pass. But in the 1960s, his contention that Blacks had a past worthy of study was adopted by the leading institutions and scholars in the country, and they began developing programs to fill the long-neglected gap of the history of mankind. Woodson had set the pace for research in the area of Black History more than half a century earlier. From this man who founded Black History Week (now a month celebration but the actual week falls between the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass) is given very little space in Black History volumes. No biography, to date, has been written on Woodson, a fact which helps to keep his name and contributions to Black History obscure.

Greg Lewis

Ph.D.'s for A&T
Reprinted from the Greensboro Record, Monday, March 31, 1980.

The time has come for the Board of Governors of the North Carolina University System to allow North Carolina A&T State University to develop Ph.D. level programs in electrical and mechanical engineering. The benefits from granting a Ph.D. capability to the University would be dramatic, not only for Piedmont residents, but for citizens throughout the state.

In a few years and on an extremely skimpy budget, the school has developed remarkably productive programs in mechanical and electrical engineering. The electrical engineering department operates a solid state engineering facility that compares favorably with the labs at Stanford, Cornell, and MIT.

The department also conducts research on the development of fast, efficient, small computers - the sort of "clean" industry research the state desperately needs.

Likewise, the mechanical engineering department has been conducting tests on a number of materials, including strong, lightweight metals for use on the exteriors of military and civilian aircraft. Such metals could save energy and make possible a number of swifter, more efficient aircraft.

But more promising for Mr. Heels is the mechanical engineering department's work on solar energy. Garrett House on the A&T campus is an impressive attempt to demonstrate the economic feasibility of solar heating and power. The department hopes to operate the state's only facility for performing efficiency tests on solar cells. The advantage of better, more efficient solar cells is obvious: they save energy.

Nearly 90 percent of the faculty in the two programs have their Ph.D.'s, and A&T continues to steal even more proficient personnel from outside research monies than counterparts at state universities like Missouri, New Mexico and Nebraska, research — should not be missed.

A&T acting Chancellor Cleon Thompson said he wasn't disappointed a doctoral program in engineering was not included. But he quickly added that new baccalaureate programs in chemical and civil engineering, and new master's programs in mechanical and architectural engineering, will help "round out the foundation" of A&T's engineering school.
'Madame' Pioneers Black Cosmetic Development

By Trudy Johnson
Sarah Breedlove Walker, professionally known as "Madame" C.J. Walker, pioneered a cosmetics development the Black women is quite familiar with the straightening comb.

Madame Walker, a pioneer cosmetics manufacturer, (1869-1919), born in Delta, L.A., began a life in poverty and hardship but became a millionaire and philanthropist. At age fourteen, she married C.J. Walker, and was left a widow six years later with a small daughter to support. She worked briefly in St. Louis, MO, as a laundry worker before creating her Black hair formula in 1905. Her experimentation successfully led her to commercial advances in Denver. By 1908, her mail-order business grew widely, creating a branch in Pittsburgh. She stayed in Denver long enough to leave her daughter in charge of the operation.

In 1910, Walker settled in Indianapolis Ind., where she founded the Madame C.J. Walker Laboratories for manufacturing cosmetics and set-up her school of cosmetology, and later a factory for production.

Her career height showed her heading about 2,000 agents demonstrating and selling her hair styling/cosmetics line. She did a business of more than $50,000 yearly.

Madame Walker died being sole owner/president of the Madame C.J. Walker Manufacturing Company, owner of townhouses in New York and Indianapolis, and a $250,000 mansion, called "Villa Lewaro," at Irvington on the Hudson, NY.

One third of her fortune went to her daughter and the two-thirds to educational institutions and charities. Included in the latter was $100,000 left for the establishment of an academy for girls in West Africa.

Most Blacks know that George E. Johnson, founder-president of Johnson Hair Products, was a pioneer with the Black line of chemical hair relaxers; but his roots came from the Madame.

Founder's Week Begins Monday

(Continued From Page 1)

nationally renown Civil Rights leader and director of Operation PUSH (People United to Save Humanity) in Chicago.

According to Dr. Albert Spruill, dean of the A&T Graduate School and chairman of the Founder's observance, the event will get underway on Monday, Feb. 23, with special presentations by individual schools and departments.

Tuesday, Feb. 24, has been designated as Cultural Arts Day. The Richard B. Harrison Players will present five one-act plays Tuesday through Saturday. They are "Shoes" and "Contributions," by Ted Shine; "Breeders," by Randolph Edmonds; "Happy Ending," by Douglass Turner Ward and "Schubert's "Last Serenade," by Julie Vasso.

Wednesday, Feb. 25, has been designated as Town and Gown Day. A 7 p.m. forum will be held in Merrick Hall and will feature campus and community leaders.

Saturday, Feb. 28, has been designated as Alumni/Athletic Day. Former outstanding athletes and coaches will be honored at a noon luncheon in the F. A. Williams Dining Center and at halftime of the A&T versus Grambling Basketball game in Corbett Center.

The Founder's Day speaker, Robinson, holds degrees from A&T, the University of Bridgeport and Columbia University.

Prior to assuming his present position, he served as a member of the admissions staff and as special assistant to the president of Yale University.

An educator, author, administrator, fundraiser and civil worker, Robinson is a member of the Florida Elections Commission and the executive committee of the United Negro College Fund.

Jackson, who first gained fame as a student civil rights leader at A&T in 1963, is currently a member of the A&T board of trustees.

A&T was established by an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina on March 9, 1981. The college began operation as a branch of Shaw University in Raleigh, but moved to Greensboro in 1983.

VISTA AND PEACE CORPS WANT YOU TO DEVELOP...

Help develop nations worldwide, or low-income communities here at home. Peace Corps and VISTA need people who can think... and learn and share their knowledge with others. We'll train you and place you.

Mon. Feb. 16 - Tues. Feb. 17
9:30am - 4:00pm
VISIT THE INFORMATION BOOTH IN THE STUDENT UNION LOBBY

See us on Campus!

Tuesday, February 24

At least one of the following western divisions of McDonnell Douglas Corporation will be represented.

McDonnell Douglas Automation Co.
3855 Lakewood Blvd. P.O.
Long Beach, CA 90846

Douglas Aircraft Company,
3855 Lakewood Blvd. P.O.
Long Beach, CA 90844

An Equal Opportunity Employer

McDonnell Douglas Aeronautics Co.
5301 El Toro Avenue R
Huntington Beach, CA 92647

CAREERS
On the Leading Edge of Technology
1980's

 McDONNEL DUGLAS
Congressional Black Caucus Active Throughout Year

(Continued From Page 1)

$450,000 annually; being active throughout the year, handling legislative briefings, seminars and regional conferences, national mailings and organizes the National Black Leadership Roundtable of Black organizations nationwide.

The Caucus' Brain Trust is an important phase of its work, bringing together experts and activists in the areas of housing, energy, health, business development and education.

By 1977, the Caucus had grown to 16 members with the addition of Carol Collins of Chicago, who replaced her deceased husband.

Barbara Jordan of Houston left in 1978 to join the faculty of the University of Texas and was replaced by Mickey Leland (Texas). Freshman member Harold Ford of Memphis joined the Caucus in 1978. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke of Los Angeles, left in 1978 for an unsuccessful bid for attorney general of California and was replaced last year by Julian Dixon (California).

Metcalfe died of a heart attack in 1978 and was replaced by Gus Savage (Illinois). Nix was defeated in his 1978 re-election bid and was replaced by William Gray (Pennsylvania). Diggs left in 1980 following an unsuccessful appeal of an earlier federal conviction and was replaced by George Crockett (Michigan).

Other members joining the Caucus are freshmen Maryvyn Dymally (California) and Harold Washington (Illinois), both Democrats.

Delegates Melvin Evans (R-Virgin Islands) and Walter Fauntroy (D-D.C.) represent the non-voting members in the Caucus. Evans lost his bid for a second term in office.

The Congressional Black Caucus is located at 306 House Office Building, Annex Number One, 300 New Jersey Avenue, S.E., Washington, D.C., 20515; phone (202) 225-1691.

What is between a Master's and a Ph. D.??
SPORTS REPORT
By Raymond Moody

THE BLACK GREEK SPEAKS
It's time to celebrate (If you're an Aggie). N.C. A&T's basketball team accomplished a big goal Saturday after winning an important MEAC contest against the Florida A&M Rattlers. The win clinched first-place honors for the Aggies in the regular season standings.

Coach Don Corbett claimed he was surprised that his Aggies have played so well in 1981. (15-6)
"My objective this year was for us to play 500 ball," Corbett explained. "So I was really surprised and pleased that we were fortunate enough to win the conference.

"Our play hasn't looked that smooth at times, but the guys have put forth a lot of effort and hard work. Basketball isn't like football where you run one play and huddle. Basketball is a transition game in which you have to adjust. And, lately, we've made the adjustment."

Corbett said the key to the recent victories has been the play of Antoine Collins, a 6-6 sophomore who transferred from Corbett's Lincoln school. Collins' play began to take notice at the Jackson State game in Greensboro where he outplayed Jackson's All-American candidate Audre Norris.

Since that game, Collins has become a starter in the Aggies' lineup, and that switch has put 6-5 forward James Horace in a sixth-man role.

Another key to the Aggies' success that has enabled them to capture first-place was their defensive play. During one span of the current season, A&T's shooting (or lack of it) caused the Aggies some conference and non-conference losses. But A&T did win some close conference games when they were in their slump.

"We've played basically good defense all year, and that's been another element to the success of this team," Corbett said. "There were some games where we shot about 37 per cent from the floor, but our defense was always there to keep us in the game."

Corbett was somewhat worried earlier in the year about the play at the point-guard position. He just wasn't satisfied with the play Ron Stinchcomb was giving him.

So Corbett inserted freshman Brian Booker into the starting lineup for a couple of games. Then that pushed Stinchcomb a little to produce better play. Currently, Stinchcomb is the starter, but Corbett doesn't hesitate to play Booker, who now receives approximately 17 minutes of action each game.

"I'm satisfied with the play at our point guards now," Corbett stated. "Both Ron and Brian compliment each other well. They've been doing a good job."

A & K SERVICES, INC.
1209 Stephens Street
Greensboro, N.C. 27406

FEDERAL & STATE TAX RETURNS
Individuals - Farms - Businesses
Listed with IRS, Experienced, Concerned and Interested
WE INFORM CLIENTS ON LEGAL DEDUCTIONS
FREQUENTLY OMITTED
You'll Be Surprised! Save Money!
If not satisfied with previous returns, call in an amended return
may be filed.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS
(Member of Greensboro Board of Realtors and MLS)
Homes of all prices ranges, any location
LIST AND BUY WITH US!

CALL TODAY
No Discrimination
How do you practice space shuttle landings without the space shuttle?

Simulation, an advanced...and advancing... technology is the answer.
And Link is where it all began.

Back in World War II, thousands of American pilots got their first "flying" lessons in the famous Link Trainer... the world's first flight simulator. When the pilot operated its controls, the "Blue Box" rotated about its pivots to provide a realistic simulation of the physical sensations of flight.

Forty years later, our newest flight simulators make experienced jet aircraft pilots sweat as they practice foul-weather landings and other difficult and dangerous tasks under the watchful eye...and instruments...of the instructor.

But today's official and public concern for Reliability, Safety, and Efficiency in power generating plants...both conventional and nuclear...has shifted the entire emphasis and is creating a whole new dimension in simulation systems.

New power-generating facilities cannot be brought on line without hands-on training for operators...And the training must be done in control rooms precisely duplicating those of the new plants. In addition, utilities and regulating agencies now demand specialized training (and retraining) for personnel who operate existing plants.

This unprecedented demand for power plant control room simulation systems has created one of the biggest backlogs of engineering/analytical/manufacturing programs in our long history and has opened up scores of opportunities for graduates in virtually every field of technology.

Link, as the pioneer in this existing field, is its leading exponent of new ideas. New ideas rank first among our many resources...and we actively seek them from our people. At Link, your assignments will give you opportunities to contribute meaningfully and creatively, as well as opportunities to learn from the leaders in the field.

To help ease the transition from the academic world to the practical world of engineering science, Link provides each new technical employee with a PROFESSIONALLY PREPARED ORIENTATION PROGRAM. Link technical staff members who have been through the program are unanimous in their praise of this program.

If you are interested in a career in any area of technology: Electrical/Mechanical/ Chemical Engineering • Physics • Nuclear Science • Health Physics • Mathematics • Computer Science • Thermodynamics • Heat Transfer • Fluid Mechanics.

Think Link. There's no better place to start a rewarding and meaningful career than with the leader.

For more information, contact your college placement office or write directly to Link, c/o Rob Stout, 11800 Tech Road, Silver Spring, Maryland 20904.

MEET SINGER LINK REPRESENTATIVES ON YOUR CAMPUS—FEBRUARY 24TH

For more information contact your placement office. Singer-Link is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer actively seeking talent without regard to race, sex, age, religion, or national origin.