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THE A&T REGISTER

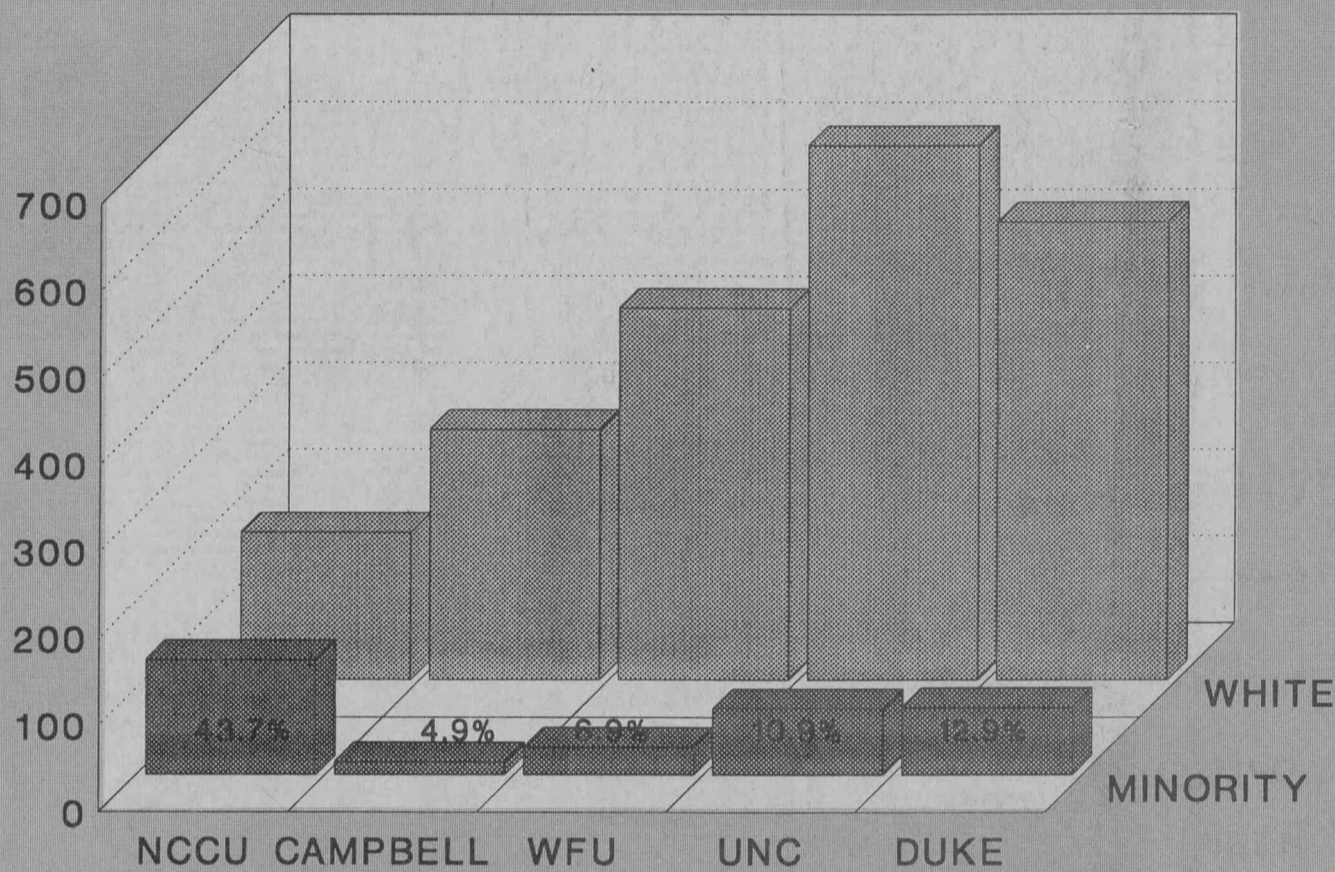
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Greensboro, North Carolina 27411



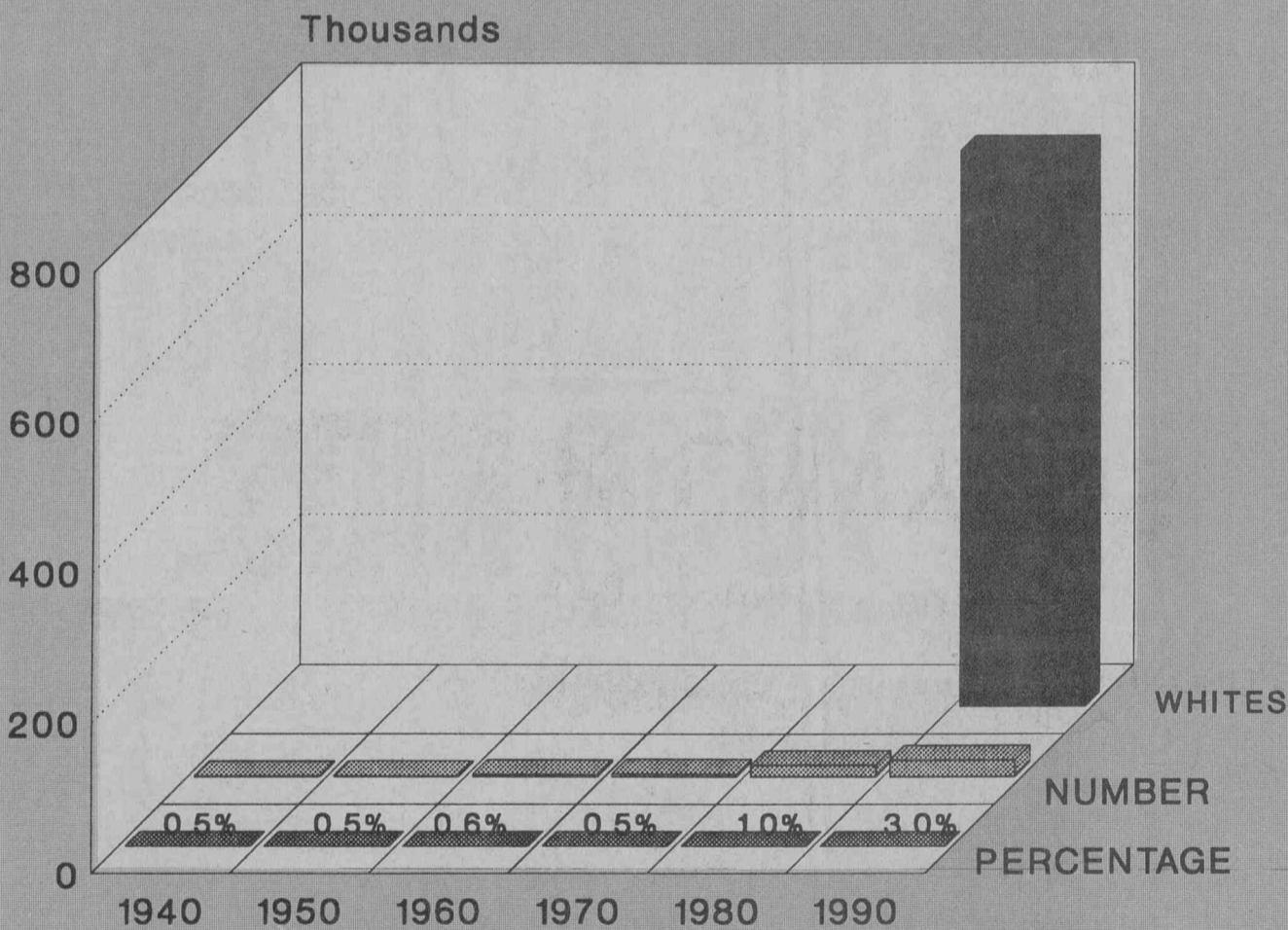
Volume 68 Number 3

20 November 1992

NC LAW SCHOOLS WHITE/MINORITY ENROLLMENTS



BLACK LAWYERS



Lawyer: law test "excludes minorities" from legal studies

by Corey Cartwright
Staff Reporter

A local lawyer has charged that the Law School Admissions Test (LSAT) is designed to exclude minorities from law schools, and is teaching a free LSAT preparation course to help black students overcome the hurdle the test represents.

"The legal profession has historically excluded minorities in comparison with other professions," said Greensboro attorney Geoffrey Mangum, who is white. "The Law School Admissions Test is used primarily as a tool to exclude minorities rather than (to) provide an accurate prediction of how a student may fare during (his) first year of law school."

"The people who administer this test know that minorities consistently score an average of 10 percent less than whites and they say they don't know why that's the case," he said, "and I don't agree with them."

"There's about 23,000 black lawyers in the U.S., and if the legal profession didn't discriminate against minorities, that number would probably be about 115,000," said Mangum, a 1979 graduate of Wake Forest Law School.

African-Americans have been unable to make major inroads into the legal profession, he said.

"Between 1940 and 1980, the legal profession was made up of approximately one-half percent of African-American attorneys," Mangum noted. "It wasn't until 1980 that they reached the 1 percent mark and by 1990 (the number) had only climbed to 3 percent."

Greater diversity in the ethnic backgrounds of lawyers would promote more ethical behavior among

attorneys, Mangum said.

"There are nearly 800,000 lawyers in the U.S., and 97 percent of them are white males and many of them lack ethics," he said. "With a greater diversity of people in the profession, there will be less widespread tolerance for the blatant unethical behavior of white males in the profession."

Mangum, who volunteers between 110 and 120 hours per year to teach the course, said that blacks should not be alone in supporting this type of program, and that everyone had an obligation to try and help society.

"That's part of what the civil rights movement and Martin Luther King's vision was all about: people living together and helping one another out," he said.

"No one has ever offered or given me money of any kind, nor do I want any," Mangum said. "However, I think there would be a national program with attorneys all across the country volunteering their time. As far as I know, I'm the only attorney in the country that does this, and that doesn't speak too well for my fellow attorneys."

Mangum said he encouraged all African-American students interested in pursuing a legal career to look at the system of legal education and the entire profession as "something they must take from with all the skill and perseverance they possess if they intend to succeed."

The LSAT course meets on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 6:30 p.m. in W.T. Gibbs Hall through Dec. 3, except for Thanksgiving week. Interested students can call (919) 275-0099.

Black teens start smoking later, study says

UNC News Service

Black teen-agers, who as a group lag behind their white classmates in economic and educational opportunities, have a significant early health advantage over their white peers, a new study concludes.

Black teens are considerably less likely than white teens to take up smoking during those formative years, said Dr. Sandra W. Headen, research assistant professor of health behavior and health education at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Public Health.

Headen presented her findings last Tuesday at the annual meeting of

the American Public Health Association in Washington, D.C.

"Unfortunately, by the time they get into their thirties, the percentage of blacks who smoke surpasses the percentage of whites who smoke," Headen said.

In her study, Headen reviewed a series of national and regional surveys that included data about smoking activity. Among them was a sample of 1,532 adolescents in the Mass Media Smoking Study conducted by Dr. Karl Bauman, also of the UNC-CH School of Public Health, and colleagues.

Continued on page 5

New university partnership to aid biomedical Ph.D. students

By Liz Lucas
UNC-CH News Services

CHAPEL HILL— A new partnership among four University of North Carolina system schools will help bring minority students into doctoral programs in the biomedical sciences.

The Partnership for Minority Access to Doctoral Degrees, funded by a two-year, \$280,576 grant from the National Institutes of Health, will offer qualified minority students joint admission into master's programs at one of two historically black state institutions and doctoral programs at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Students will receive funding for master's degree work in biomedical science programs at N.C. Agricultural and Technical State University in Greensboro or N.C. Central University in Durham, said Dr. Henry Dearman, dean of the UNC-CH Graduate School and project coordinator. The grant then will fund the first year of doctoral study at UNC-CH. Later Ph.D. work will be supported by other UNC-CH sources.

"This is a way of bringing good minority students into our graduate program, and at the same time it brings our faculty so much closer to the faculty of our partner institutions," Dearman said. "We're investing in the

future."

The United States faces a shortage of minorities holding Ph.D.s. While the number of black students

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HENRY E. FRYE LAW SOCIETY
North Carolina A&T State University
Will Host:

The American Minority Students

L_{aw} S_{chool} A_{dmissions} T_{est}

Free Preparation Course

For Minority College Juniors,
Seniors, & Graduates

Six Tues. & Thurs. Nights
6:30p.m. - 9:30p.m.

November

10th - 12th
17th - 19th

December

1st-3rd

Room 318 Gibbs Hall
*N.C. A&T Campus

Geoffrey C. Mangum, Attorney At Law
Instructor

Space Is Limited So Call Now
For Registration Information Call:
(919) 275-0099

*Next National LSAT Date is Dec. 5, 1992

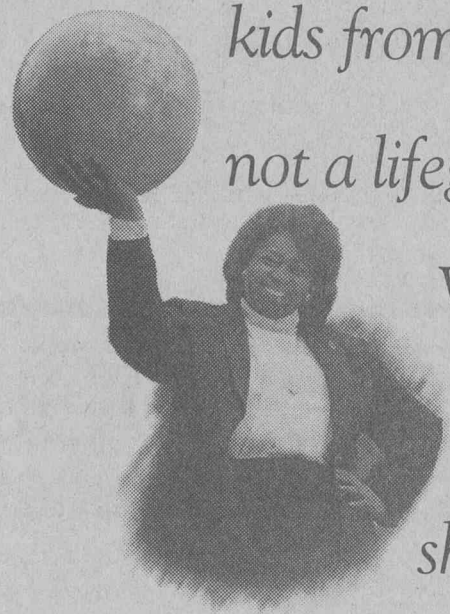
TOP TEN SCARIEST PEOPLE ON EARTH

10. Prune-eating Sumo wrestler.
9. High-rise window cleaner with bladder problem.
8. Near sighted knife juggler.
7. Megalomaniac Third World Dictators.
6. Grown men named "Biff."
5. Heavily armed hot dog vendors.
4. Carsick brother in the seat next to you.
3. Brain surgeon with hiccups.
2. Anyone with a cranky disposition and a chainsaw.
1. People who offer you drugs.

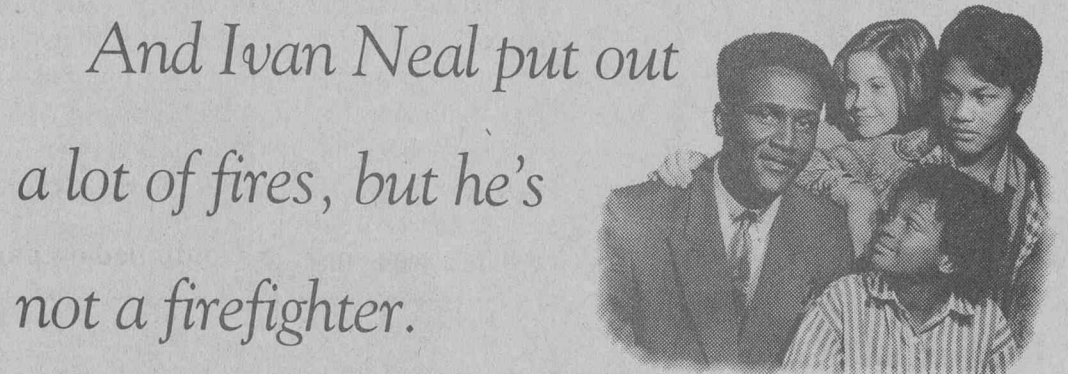
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Verleeta Wooten found several new stars, but she's not an astronomer.



And Ivan Neal put out a lot of fires, but he's not a firefighter.

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CAMPUS & COMMUNITY

Teacher quits retirement for new challenges at A&T

by Cynthia Melton
Staff Reporter

After 31 years of teaching French and English mainly at the high school level, Eva George had planned to retire.

The Walterboro, S.C. native had just completed a 13-year stint at Calhoun County High School in St. Matthews, S.C.

But this fall, she found herself in a familiar setting—a classroom—when she joined the Foreign Language Department at A&T as a French professor.

George said that with the support of her husband and two daughters, the transition

had not been difficult.

"It was a smooth transition, since most high school seniors are 18 or 19 (years old) and some students on the college level are in the same age group," George said. "The French II and III level classes in high school are more advanced than the French 101 level in college."

However, George said, she had noticed some differences.

"The main difference on the college level is the maturity and higher interest level of students, knowing they are paying for their education," she said. "(But) absenteeism is a problem with college students. I didn't have that

problem in high school."

George said she was inspired to study French by her sister and a strong desire to learn.

"Coming from a family of eight, to be a teacher was great," she said.

George obtained her undergraduate degree in French and chemistry from Allen University in Columbia, S.C., and a master's degree from New York State University. She has also studied at colleges ranging from the Columbia Teachers College in New York City to Ohio State University.

"I was always eager to

Continued on page 5

Student TV news program provides broadcast experience

by Jacquelyn Pittman
Staff Reporter

A student-produced television news show is giving aspiring Dan Rathers and Diane Sawyers a taste of broadcast journalism before they even graduate.

A&T News Magazine, which airs three times per semester on Cablevision channel 8, features stories on events at North Carolina A&T's campus that are reported, written, filmed and edited by communications students.

"It gives me a chance to practice my overall look (and) the way I want to talk before I hit the big time," said the show's co-host Jenise Bryson.

Bryson, a senior journalism major, said that although she took her work at the station very seriously, some students did not understand the level of commitment needed to succeed in the business.

"It seems to me that (some of) those who want to be a part of the TV show do not want to put (in) the time and effort that are actually required," she said. "They do not take it seriously. I am serious about my work because there are not too many people left in my major who want to be reporters."

Co-host Cordelia Blanding said that she was learning the television business and saw no limits as to how far

she could go, because she had the opportunity to contribute to the show in many ways.

"First, I am a reporter," she said. "Second, I am a co-host, and third, I am a producer. I enjoy it very much."

"They do all of it," said Linda Linder, one of the show's three student advisors and a co-producer. "It is really cool."

Kenneth Terres, the television studio production manager, said his "real world" experience helped him insure that students produced a program of near-professional quality.

"My job is to make sure they do it the way it is done

professionally," he said. "I know what it takes. I know the importance of doing it correctly."

The show's producers meet with the students involved in the show weekly, Linder said. In addition to the meetings, reporters have to present their story ideas and have their scripts approved.

Co-producer Nagathia Tonkins said that the main purposes of A&T News Magazine were to give students an opportunity to get practical experience, to help the students build a portfolio and to provide an instrument for the university to publicize events at the school.

Hooping it up



A&T Head Men's Basketball Coach Don Corbett introduces his players and previews the upcoming season at a recent Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference press luncheon. Other MEAC coaches were also on hand to evaluate their teams' prospects.

Forum examines changing role of black universities

WINSTON-SALEM—As part of its centennial celebration, Winston-Salem State University hosted a forum Wednesday on traditionally black universities, which will later be aired statewide on public television.

The discussion, part of a series called the Black Issues Forum and titled "Traditionally Black Colleges and Universities; A National Treasure," featured well-known experts on higher education such as Bill Friday, former University of North Carolina system president.

The panel explored the origins of historically black colleges and universities as trade schools and land-grant colleges. Many of those schools have now become

multi-purpose institutions offering a variety of professional and graduate degrees.

The first private and religiously affiliated schools, which opened following emancipation, educated the freedmen and trained teachers for the black community. In the beginning, traditionally black universities were the only places African-Americans could get an education and experience political and cultural freedom.

Passage of the historic Morrill-McComas Act of 1890 created "separate but equal" publicly supported land-grant colleges for blacks, participants at the forum observed. Training individuals for agricultural and industrial

work, these schools sprang up in many southern states, including North Carolina. Some evolved into the multi-faceted black universities of today.

Historically black colleges and universities are at a crossroads, experts on the panel said. While some schools boast better-qualified students, others suffer from declining enrollments.

These schools must now find a way to stay at the forefront of African-American education, they concluded, particularly when studies indicate that by the year 2000, 33 percent of students attending public schools will be from minority groups.

PBS will broadcast the forum on Dec. 15 at 9 p.m.

Fraternity to stage homeless benefit

An A&T fraternity hopes to publicize the plight of the homeless and raise money to assist them by staging a "sleepout" tonight.

Members of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity hope to raise \$2,000 this year from their annual "Sleepout for the Homeless," said spokesman Kevie Wilkins. The funds will be given to the Greensboro Urban Ministry to provide meals and clothing for the homeless during the upcoming holiday season.

Last year's sleepout raised \$1,500, Wilkins said.

The event demonstrates the hardships faced by the homeless and creates empathy among the student body, he noted.

"The (fraternity) brothers attempt to place themselves in the position of the homeless by actually sleeping outside for the entire night in the cold," said Wilkins. "Phi Beta Sigma is concerned with the problems in our communities and through (our) service hopes to improve conditions for those less fortunate."

Section of AIDS quilt to be displayed locally

GREENSBORO—A portion of the NAMES Project AIDS Memorial Quilt, an international memorial to those who have died of AIDS, will be on display in Greensboro beginning Nov. 30 at the Greensboro Coliseum Exhibition Hall.

The NAMES Project AIDS Memorial Quilt began in San Francisco in June 1987 as a personal response to the seemingly endless tragedy of the AIDS epidemic.

Today the quilt continues as a powerful international symbol of the health crisis in our midst. About 22,000 individual panels—each one remembering the life of someone who has died of AIDS—have been sewn together as a visible reminder of the tragedy we continue to face.

Each three-by-six-foot cloth panel is made by a friend, lover, or family member using memorabilia from the life of the person it commemorates. People from each state in the U.S. and 29 different countries are represented.

Locally, a portion of the entire quilt will be on display at the Greensboro Coliseum Exhibition Hall. The

display will open November 30 with a 7 p.m. opening ceremony led by community leaders. The display will continue on December 1 (World AIDS Day) with a 10:30 a.m. symbolic unfolding of a portion of the quilt, followed by short ceremonies again at 2 and 7 p.m.

The display will be open December 1-2 from 10:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. and on December 3 from 10:30 a.m. to 7 p.m., with a closing ceremony beginning at 5:30 p.m., during which local panels will be officially dedicated to the NAMES Project Foundation.

Donations collected at the quilt display will be distributed among local AIDS service organizations, which provide necessary funds and assistance to people living with HIV and AIDS and their loved ones.

The Foundation of Greater Greensboro is accepting donations and managing finances for the ad-hoc committee to display the quilt. The volunteers responsible for the display do not represent any group or AIDS organization, but instead

are members of many diverse sectors of the community.

The NAMES Project Foundation displays portions of the quilt worldwide to encourage visitors to better understand and respond to the AIDS epidemic, to provide a positive means of expression for those grieving the death of a loved one and to raise the necessary funds for people living with AIDS.

The local quilt display is free and open to the public. For more information about the Triad's upcoming display, call the local ad-hoc committee at 294-6330.

For the record

A photo in the Nov. 13 issue of the *A&T Register* incorrectly identified the speaker at a history club meeting as Student Government Association (SGA) President Erica Smith. In fact, the picture was of her twin sister, Alicia Smith, who also serves on the SGA. The *Register* regrets the error.

SPORTS

Lady Aggies face uncertain season after loss of three key starters

Fast tempo game planned for "powerhouse" league

by Keith Bullard
Sports Editor

The Lady Aggie basketball team hopes to at least match last season's fourth-place finish in the Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference (MEAC) this year, despite the loss of three key players.

Head Coach Tim Abney said that the absence of center Eileen Patterson, the team's third best scorer, along with the gap left by departed forwards Hope Rush and

Angela Ferguson, made the outlook for this year's team uncertain.

Although the Lady Aggies are picked to finish in a fourth-place tie with Bethune Cookman, said Abney, "You really don't know where a team is going to finish.

"All that you can do is prepare your team—game in, game out—to do the very best they can do, then let the rest take care of itself," he said. "If they work extremely hard, who knows what might happen this

year." Last season's 14-12 record demonstrates how a team that is missing important players can still achieve a winning season, Abney said. "That goes to show (that) even though they had lost key players from the previous year, if you work hard, you can still win."

Abney said the team's toughest opponents would be South Carolina State, Florida A&M and Howard University.

South Carolina State won the MEAC conference and tournament last year. Florida A&M has returned to the conference after a six-year absence, and is picked to finish second this year.

After taking a look at the powerhouses in the league, Abney said he would change his game plan this year, stressing a fast-tempo game to push the ball up-court and get the easiest basket. Because A&T is not the tallest in the league, it will use speed to compensate, he added.

"We are going to try and play a steady game from start to finish," Abney said. "(We will) be aggressive, intelligent and try to stay focused in the ball game."

Angela Hill will be the only starter returning in the front-court. She was the second best scorer last year with 11.4 points per game (ppg) and top rebounder with 6.6 rebounds per game (rpg). Hill said she felt the team would do well, but she didn't want the team to peak too soon.

"I don't think we're going to peak until tournament



Young guns: The Lady Aggies hope their young team can rebound from the loss of three key starters to post another winning season in the MEAC.

time," said Hill, "We're young and we have to gradually get into the swing of things. You just can't hop on the floor and say I'm ready for the MEAC. You have to play together get to know your teammates more."

Staci Kyle will return at the point guard position this year. Kyle who possesses good ball-handling skills and court presence, averaged 3 ppg and 3 rpg, with 148 assists and only 75 turnovers for the year.

When asked why she doesn't shoot more, Kyle said, "It was a mental thing last year. Just come out this year and you'll see."

As one of the more experienced players, Kyle will look to provide leadership to the younger players. She has

not set any personal goals because she is looking for a team effort, she said.

"This year I just want to come in with a team-over-all attitude, just be a leader and help the younger ones come along and do whatever it takes to take us through the game to win," said Kyle.

Robin Williams and Hope Monroe will be a threat in the Aggie offense. Williams led the team in scoring (12.3ppg) and was the second best rebounder (5.5rpg). Monroe was selected to the Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference (MEAC) All-Rookie Team, contributing just over (5.0ppg) and (1.3rpg).

Abney said he felt good about his newcomers. Dawn Walton, a six-foot

freshman from Decatur, GA, will fill Angela Ferguson's position. Angela Allen, a junior from Virginia Beach, VA, may fill the spot left by Hope Rush. Natasha Artis, a freshman walk-on from Fremont, N.C., will look for action on the floor. All are expected to do well in the forward position.

Chasity Tolson, a six-foot-one freshman from Fayetteville, N.C., is vying for the starting spot at center. Tolson will try and fill Patterson's shoes.

When asked how does she felt about the challenge, Tolson said, "It's sort of a lot of pressure, but if I put my mind to it and do what I think I can do, work hard and stop slacking off, then I think I can fill her spot."



High hopes: A&T Lady Aggies Basketball Coach Tim Abney discusses his team's strategies and roster for the new season at an MEAC press conference.

1. N.C. A&T	4-1	8-2
tie. Florida A&M	4-1	7-1
tie. S.C. State	4-1	6-3
2. Delaware St.	3-2	6-3
3. Howard	1-3	5-4
4. Bethune Cookman	0-4	2-7
5. Morgan State	0-5	2-8

Aggies name new assistant

by Tonya Renee Monroe
Staff Reporter

The Aggie Athletic Department has brought in a new face, one that's no stranger to A&T basketball.

New Assistant Men's Basketball Coach Charles E. Howard graduated from A&T in 1989 with bachelor of science degrees in business management and business education.

After graduating, Howard taught computer application at Bunn High School in Bunn, N.C. He has also worked as an assistant basketball coach at Fike High

School in Wilson, N.C.

"It was a honor to have a chance to give back to my alma mater," Howard said of the offer to coach at A&T.

The 25-year-old said that working as assistant coach for a Division I team was a great career opportunity for someone his age, but working under Head Coach Don Corbett topped it all.

"Corbett has a great mind for basketball and for life," Howard stated.

Howard has already established an open-door policy for the players to encourage them to come to him with any problems. He

said that he would try to encourage "hard work and dedication" among members of the team.

There is "more to basketball than (training) the players," he added.



Saturday:

Come out and support the Aggie football team as they take on conference rival South Carolina State and go after a consecutive MEAC championship. Post-season play hopes are also up for grabs. Game time is set for 1:30 from Aggie Stadium. Last week, the Aggies suffered a hard defeat at Appalachian State 42-6.

Go Aggies

SPORTS CALANDER

INDOOR TRACK AND FIELD

DECEMBER 4 : Clemson Opener, Clemson University, Clemson, S.C.

AGGIE BASKETBALL MEN

DECEMBER 1: UNC Charlotte, Greensboro, 8:00 pm; 4-5 : First Bank Classic, Milwaukee, WI, TBA
Manhattan, Texas Christian,

Marquette, A & T)
12 : Virginia State, Greensboro, 7:30 pm

18-19 : Acme Boot Classic, Clarksville, TN, TBA

(A & T vs. Vanderbilt, Arkansas vs. Austin Peay)
A G G I E T T E BASKETBALL

DECEMBER 1: UNC Charlotte, Greensboro, 5:30

3 : Winston-Salem State, Greensboro, 7:00

8 : Campbell University, Greensboro, 7:00

FOOTBALL
NOVEMBER 21, (Home)

S.C. State

Sheridan Poll

- | | |
|---------------------|-------|
| 1. Grambling State | 8-2-0 |
| 2. Central St. Ohio | 8-1-0 |
| 3. Hampton | 9-1-1 |
| 4. Florida A&M | 7-3-0 |
| 5. Alcorn State | 6-3-0 |
| 6. N.C. A&T | 8-2-0 |
| 7. S.C. State | 7-3-0 |
| 8. Jackson State | 7-3-0 |
| 9. Savannah State | 8-3-0 |
| 10. Delaware State | 6-4-0 |

Ph.D. Program from page 1

earning doctorates is climbing, it still lags behind the more than 1,100 awarded 15 years ago. In 1991, 933 black students earned doctorates—a 4 percent increase over the previous year.

N.C. Central and A&T offer master's degrees in several biomedical fields. The new partnership offers an attractive way for students at those schools to pursue graduate education, Dearman said.

Pembroke State University, which has a large American Indian and black enrollment, also is a partner in the new program. Although PSU does not offer master's degrees in the biomedical sciences, it will funnel outstanding minority bachelor's degree students into programs at the other campuses.

The three universities were asked to join the partnership with UNC-CH because they successfully competed for Minority Access to Research Careers (MARC) grants, another National Institutes of Health program designed to encourage minorities to attend graduate

school.

Each student participating in the program will be awarded a fellowship valued at \$20,000 a year. Students will receive \$13,000 a year for two years of master's work and \$16,000 during the first year of doctoral study at UNC-CH. The rest of the money will support program activities at the partner universities.

The program began enrolling students this fall. One NCCU master's student joined in September, and another will follow in January. Two will be selected for A&T master's programs in January. Admission decisions are made jointly by faculty from both the master's and doctoral campuses.

Faculty from partner schools will work together from the start of a student's graduate education, Dearman said.

"One or more representatives from our (UNC-CH) faculty will be on the student's master's examining committee at A&T or Central, and one or more of their faculty will be on the doctoral committee here,"

Dearman said.

Students should benefit from the continuity of academic advisers and faculty colleagues and mentors, said Dr. Les Brinson, chairman of the NCCU department of psychology and a program coordinator for the school.

"At the doctoral level this is important," Brinson said. "Your professional colleagues make all the difference in the world. They will be advocates for the students from the beginning to the end."

Dearman said the program helps address some minority students' concerns about graduate education and their academic qualifications.

"They start out in a

supportive minority institution, but they've got our faculty members already involved in their education," he said. "Then they move to Chapel Hill, but they haven't just jumped directly into the deepwater. They've gotten in gradually."

The program is looking for students "with academic promise," Dearman said. "We will determine the likelihood that a student will become a good scientist in many ways."

Students don't have to be scientific standouts at an early stage, he added. "We're trying to enlarge the pool (of minority doctoral students) by going after the students who have substantial promise but

aren't necessarily the superstars. Right now, the superstars can get fellowships anywhere because everyone is trying to recruit the same outstanding students."

Campus coordinators at A&T, NCCU and PSU said they are excited about the program's potential impact.

"To us, the program is a confirmation of a long-term goal: to attract talented students who would obviously be competitive in areas of psychology, chemistry and biology," NCCU's Brinson said. "We've had this commitment for a long time, but a commitment without means is rather shallow."

Students will be attracted to the program for several reasons, Brinson predicted. Drawing points include guaranteed admission

the chance to remain in a rapidly growing state, particularly in the Research Triangle area, he said.

The partnership will open new doors for A&T students, said Dr. Alex Williamson, chairman of the school's department of chemistry and campus co-director of the program.

"It offers money for graduate students to come to A&T to obtain a master's degree," Williamson said. "Right now, there is no state money to pay for master's students here. Because of the magnitude of funding, we should be able to get good students."

"I'm very hopeful some of the Ph.D.s who matriculate will come back here to A&T," Williamson said.

Teacher from page 3

learn and wanted self-improvement even in the first grade," she said.

George cites her travels to France and French-speaking countries such as Senegal as some of her most rewarding experiences.

"African people in Senegal were surprised to see an American black speaking French," she said. The encounters made all her years of study seem more relevant,

George added.

Speaking a foreign language is can open up a person's life and make a host of new experiences possible, she said.

Evaluating her responsibilities and career as a teacher, George observed, "Teaching the younger generation to have all we've had—and more—is one of my responsibilities as a teacher."

Smokers from page 1

"The Household Survey of Drug Abuse, which the National Institute of Drug Abuse sponsors each year, showed that 13.6 percent of whites between the ages of 12 and 17 smoked in 1990, but only 4.2 percent of blacks of the same age smoked," she said.

"Between the ages of 18 and 25, 34.5 percent of whites smoked, while the percentage of blacks smoking had climbed to 21.2 percent."

By age 34, however, 40.9 percent of black men and 29 percent of black women were lighting up regularly, Headen said.

Sex...

IS NOT A GAME



DON'T

turn it into a game of chance

The Elie Wiesel Prize in Ethics

1993 ESSAY CONTEST

Topics

"The Meaning of Ethics Today: Choices, Challenges and Changes" "What is the Ethical Legacy of the 20th Century?" "Can Ethics Be Taught?"

Eligibility: Seniors Undergraduates Deadline: Dec. 30, 1992 Entrants must be full-time undergraduate students at an accredited college or university in the U.S.A. No more than three (3) essays from the same college, university or campus will be considered in any one contest year. *Essay must be submitted by a college or university on behalf of its students.*

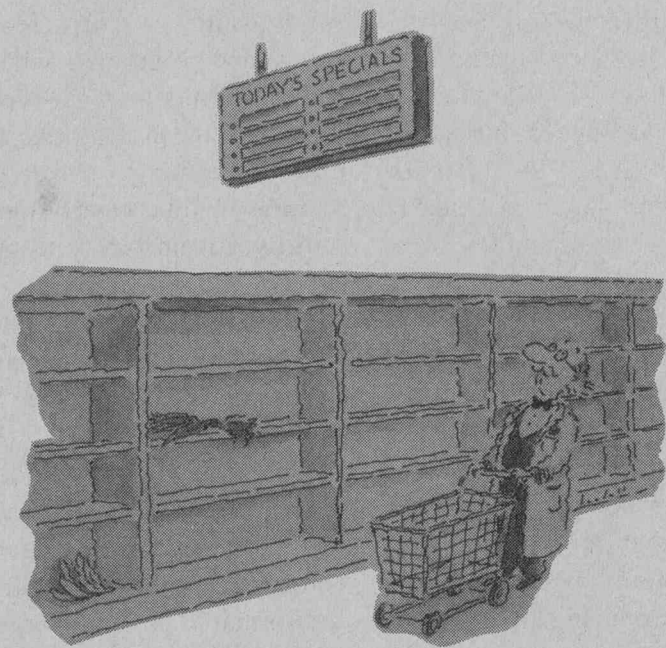
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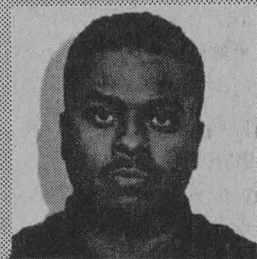
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OPINION



Greg M. Williams
A&T Register
News Editor

Talking about a revolution

Through general conversation, I find that most black people feel that an outside force, other than their own decision making processes, controls their lives. Black people have been in this controlled state since slavery, but now it seems to be time for a revolution. A revolution is defined as a complete turn of a rotating body.

Revolution is also defined as the overthrow or radical change of a social system and replaced by another system. Someone has to be the leader.

The general consensus seems to be that the election of Bill Clinton will be the first step to a new found freedom. I beg to differ. Like Abraham Lincoln, Clinton will do what's best for the country. Lincoln decided to write the Emancipation Proclamation which made slavery illegal in the Union states and made slavery illegal in the Confederate states upon the defeat of the Confederate Army.

The basis of his decision was that the abolition of slavery would reunite the Union. But if the legalizing of slavery would have brought the country together there might be stores today like "Slaves-R-Us," or "Cotton Pickers Unlimited." Clinton must do what is favorable in the eye of the majority. Since we are considered a minority, our needs are an after thought. I do not think Clinton is our ticket to social and economic reform.

The riots in L.A. was a form of revolution. This kind of revolution has to be destructive before it can be constructive. Most aspects of the riots were negative: the violence, the looting and burning, and the renewed fear of blacks which reinforces stereotypes we just can not escape.

One positive result of the riots was the informing and educating of the mainstream public on the economic disparity in the inner-cities. Also, politicians could not turn their heads from this issue. The problem was staring them in the eyes and it had to be addressed and it became a campaign issue. Clinton said he cares about people; we'll see starting in January.

A&T has always been good for a revolution. Our school is famous for the Woolworth "sit-down" demonstration in February of 1960. It had a forest-fire affect and quickly spread throughout the south as integration was being demanded. In 1992, Aggies are staging demonstrations for other reasons. The History Club and a host of other organizations, including the SGA, are fighting for a list of demands to be enacted. Some of the demands are: mandatory African-American studies; a committee dedicated to the recruitment of black students, especially black males; and the reconstruction of the N.C. A&T mission statement so that it reflects the needs of this black university and the black community.

Dwayne Patterson, the president of the History Club told me that there should be no concern that students presently attending A&T will have to take additional hours if the mandatory African American studies were instated.

The mandate would not take effect for a few years and would only affect the in-coming freshmen and students in the following classes. Patterson said they are planting seeds. So, I guess the faculty can decide whether the future generations of students who will reap the crop get a fresh nourishing piece of fruit or a piece of rotten fruit with a worm in it. But do not think our modern day revolutionaries will politely stand-by and watch the futures of Black America be cheated.

Finally, the world has been waiting for it and it's finally here: "X", the movie about the life of Malcolm X. The first song released from the movie's sound track is "Revolution" by Arrested Development. I think the title scared some people since revolution usually means a war of some kind. But the war is on the battlefields of mens souls.

The life of Malcolm X is an incentive to revolve, or change for the better not for the violent. Maybe, someone, who like Malcolm X, had their dreams deferred and challenged, will see this movie and understand that there is no such thing as a point of no return.

Hopefully, this movie will be an incentive for black people to unite and create better living situations instead of waiting for answers.

Possibly, the movie will open the eyes of those who commit the crimes that we are all stereotyped and punished for in one way or the other. The movie might be a catalyst for blacks to direct all the bottled up feelings of hostility and anger to a unified goal of economic, social and self-actualizing parity.

Inevitably, change will come. The American dream will be rethought to include the plight of blacks and then maybe America can fulfill its potential of being the greatest Nation in the world.

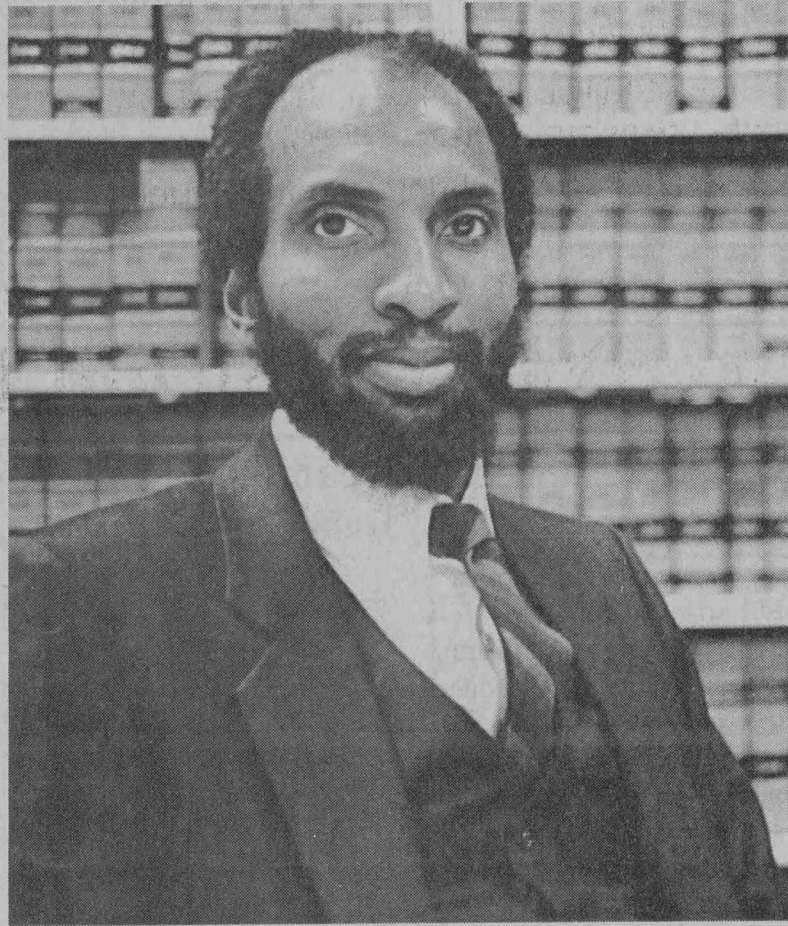
"Environmental racism" is hazardous to the health of minorities

By John A. Powell
National Legal Director
American Civil Liberties Union
(ACLU)

Garbage dumps, hazardous waste sites, incinerators, industrial plants and the like are part of the landscape. These facilities, which we regarded until recent years as unattractive but necessary fixtures of modern life, emit and expel contaminants that harm both the natural environment and the health of human beings. We now know that the adverse effects of such facilities, though difficult to fully trace, are significant, long term and may not be reversible.

It has come to light that some of us are more at risk of exposure to environmental pollutants than others, depending on the color of our skin and the size of our bank accounts. Why? Because American cities and towns are pervasively segregated along racial and socio-economic lines, and facilities that pollute are not equally distributed throughout all inhabited areas. Rather, they are concentrated in low-income, minority communities -- deliberately, it seems, not by coincidence. That's the same unequal treatment of people we are all-too-familiar with in other aspects of our national life. That's environmental racism.

Minorities in the inner cities or on Native American reservations often do not resist -- and sometimes even welcome -- the location of, say, an incinerator in their neighborhoods, looking to such facilities for economic salvation. But although the incinerator may bring some jobs, they are usually only a few of the lowest paying jobs -- hardly enough to "save" the community. Moreover, property values go down where an incinerator has been located, and those who can afford to move away, further reducing the area's tax base and further



You have the right

depressing the community.

Language barriers in some cases, along with lack of information about the health risks posed by waste disposal of industrial facilities, are other factors that prevent the poor from protesting the siting of hazardous facilities in their midst. And even when poor and minority people are aware that health problems are associated with living near sources of pollution, they simply do not have the political power to fend off the proposed facility. The affluent and politically empowered, on the other hand, can keep hazardous facilities out of their neighborhoods. Environmental racism.

According to a landmark study by the Commission on Racial Justice of the United Church of Christ, there is a closed or abandoned hazardous waste site in more than one half of all African-American and Hispanic communities. Some examples:

•In Houston, Texas, an overwhelming number of the waste disposal sites and

incinerators, both public and private, are located in predominantly black neighborhoods.

•In Los Angeles, California, the "dirtiest" neighborhood (in terms of discharge) is 59 percent black and 38 percent Hispanic and contains 18 companies that, in 1989, discharged 33 million pounds of waste chemicals.

•In New York, a sewage treatment plant originally slated to rise on a site farther downtown opened, instead, in Harlem in 1986. Well-organized and politically powerful communities were able to block construction of the plant in their areas.

One of the most notorious cases of environmental racism is "Cancer Alley" in Louisiana, a 75-mile landstrip along the Mississippi River that is home to 125 petrochemical companies. While producing 20 percent of the nation's petrochemicals, these companies have excreted two billion pounds of toxic chemicals between 1987 and 1989 (more than in any other

state) into an area inhabited by poor, mostly black residents.

"The area is like a massive human experiment conducted without consent of the experimental subjects," said Dr. Velma Campbell, a local physician. At least one member of virtually every family in Sunrise, Louisiana, for example, has health problems attributable to the operations of the Placid Refining Company. Of course, the company denies all responsibility for the cancers contracted by the area's residents from contaminated water, food, and air, as well as for their respiratory and vision problems. And it is true that the Placid refinery is in compliance with Environmental Protection Agency standards. But it is the effects of prolonged exposure to toxic substances that are believed to present the threat to health, even though science has not yet been able to prove the connection.

The absence of proof notwithstanding, the residents of Sunrise have started to organize. In fact, minorities generally are becoming more environmentally minded, forming grass roots groups to fight against waste disposal and industrial plants that either exist in, or are proposed for, their residential areas. At the same time, mainstream environmental groups, whose leaders and members have been mostly white in the past, are now attempting to recruit minority members and be more sensitive to minority concerns.

The first civil rights lawsuit involving environmental issues was filed last year. It seeks to prevent the construction of a toxic waste incinerator in a mostly low-income, Hispanic immigrant community in Kettleman City, California. The suit charges that local residents were excluded from the decision-making process in violation of state environmental and civil rights laws.

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