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The A&T Register

Serving North Carolina A&T State University since 1893

Wednesday, April 11, 2007

www.ncatregister.com

Volume LXXX Issue 22

32

DAYS UNTIL SPRING
COMMENCEMENT

Graduating seniors have a little more than a month before their Aggie experience comes to an end.

NEWS

SENATE APOLOGIZES FOR SLAVERY

North Carolina Senate proposes bill to apologize for the state's role in slavery. **PAGE 2**

ARTS & LIFE

IS THE BOOKSTORE GETTING OVER ON YOU?

Two UNCC students have made it possible for you to bypass the bookstore all together. **PAGE 5**

SPORTS

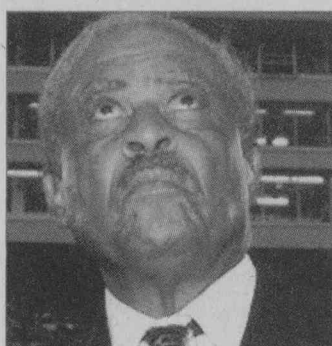


Photo by Ron Jenkins/Fort Worth Star-Telegram

DEATH OF A LEGEND

Legendary Grambling State coach Eddie Robinson died last week at the age of 88. **PAGE 7**

AGGIES TAKE DOWN BETHUNE-COOKMAN

A&T end Bethune-Cookman's 20-game MEAC winning streak. **PAGE 7**

CORRECTIONS

◆ Last week's ON THE YARD and OFF THE YARD items were incorrect from the March 28, 2007 newspaper. We apologize for any inconvenience.

◆ Dean Michael Plater was misidentified in a story.

◆ A picture taken by Branlyn Mosby of the Iota Phi Theta probate was run without her permission. The A&T Register was trying to give fair and equal coverage of the 2007 probates and attempts to get an Iota Phi Theta probate photo failed.

WEATHER



WEDNESDAY

High: 57°F Low: 49°F

Heavy rain in the morning and steady rain throughout the afternoon.

NEXT WEEK



JackieRobinson.com

JACKIE ROBINSON'S LEGACY TODAY

60 Years after breaking the Major League Baseball color barrier, would Jackie Robinson be happy with the current state of blacks in baseball?

Adult Education Program on the rise

Administrators recruit non-traditional Aggies

Aasiya Townsell
Intern

The Adult Education Master's Degree program is having a recruitment plan to get more people from A&T interested.

The two-year program so far has set up booths during Homecoming and did radio announcements. They will have a recruitment fair on different campuses around the Guilford County Diaspora which will provide information.

The Adult Education Program is for older people with a need to go back to school. The program caters to adults because once you reach a certain level of experience you develop your own philosophy.

32-year-old student Angela Rains, with a concentration in Human Resource Development, is one of the people who are part of the recruitment plan for Adult Education.

"I love the program, it allows the learners to be its' own individual," she said.

Students can take the skills that they learn and put them into action in their own communities. Many students who graduated from the program are successfully working at this institution.

Burner-Dean Chapman, a professor in the school of education, AED division, introduced the idea of the recruitment plan in her Organization Administration Supervision class. Chapman explained how some of her students would implement that the program is one of the best kept secrets in the school of education.

"The recruitment plan is for



Contributed Photo

Adult Education Program students and teacher interact in a classroom setting. The program is currently welcoming students to apply.

promoting pro-actively what we are doing with this program," Chapman said.

Her goal is to make sure more students are aware about the program and what opportunities you have offered for you when graduating from this program.

The Adult Education Program started in 1976 with B.J. Harris, who was the full-time professor at that time and Chap-

man became the successor as the next Adult Education professor.

Adult education offers human resource development, instructional technology, higher education and community education.

The requirements for the program are a 3.0 gpa, a bachelor's degree, an interest letter and two reference letters.

Financial aid is also available for those who need it.

The two-year program consists of 36 hours, 21 being your core adult-education classes and 15 in your concentration. It offers classes in the summer, spring and fall.

The classes all begin at 6 p.m. due to people's work schedule. They are mostly held in Hodgins Hall, sometimes Webb Hall and McNair. Graduate studies are all located Gibbs.

The professors are very un-

derstanding with students who have children. If you have no one to watch your children while you are in class you are able to bring them along with you.

The program has been around for awhile and is now implementing on grabbing students attention about this program.

"I'm very positive about the program," said Titania Nix, who has a concentration in community education.

STUDENT PERSPECTIVE ON RADIO RACIAL EPITHET

Radio personality insults Rutgers women's basketball team

LaShawn Parker
Contributor

One racial slur after another leaves more minorities outraged and asking the question, when does smart aleck entertainment become inappropriate and cross the line?

Can one say a racial epithet and not be considered a racist? This is the question that has surrounded the comment made by Don Imus of the "Imus in the Morning" radio show which is a CBS syndicated show that is simulcast from MSNBC.

On April 4, Imus and his executive producer Bernard McGuirk discussed the NCAA championship game between Rutgers University (a team which consists of eight Black players) and the University of Tennessee women's basketball teams. In the discussion the two watched footage of the previous night's game.

According to transcripts from the show, "That's some rough girls from Rutgers, man, they got tattoos," said Imus.

McGuirk continued to dwell on the issue. "Some hardcore hos," he said.

Imus then pushed the conversation to the proverbial limit. "That's some nappy-headed hos there, I'm going to tell you that," said Imus.

The fill-in sportscaster, Sid Rosenberg, then took the conversation to comparing the Rutgers women to the Toronto Raptors, which is a professional male basketball team; and the U of Tennessee team as the prettier girls. There was also an allusion to the Spike Lee movie School Daze, which also contained a racial slur.

This conversation ignited controversy since the moment the words fell from the radio show host's lips. It then took the host two days to issue a public apology to the women of the Rutgers team and for the comments that were made on his show in reference to the ladies and other African Americans. The question is now, when do all the jokes, fun and games go over board? This is exactly what happened, Imus said while on Reverend Al Sharpton's radio talk show yesterday.

In Imus' defense, Mike Starr of Newsweek says that this comes from the public's encouragement of cutting-edge humor and



Don Imus

delight in cruelty. The fact of the matter is even though Starr says that it is inexcusable yet explainable, there simply is no way to get around it, a racist slur is a racist slur.

Although Imus openly admits that he was wrong and does not offer any excuse for his thoughts and actions. He asserted that he was not thinking when he made his comment and has offered to personally apologize to the Rutgers team, their parents and coaches.

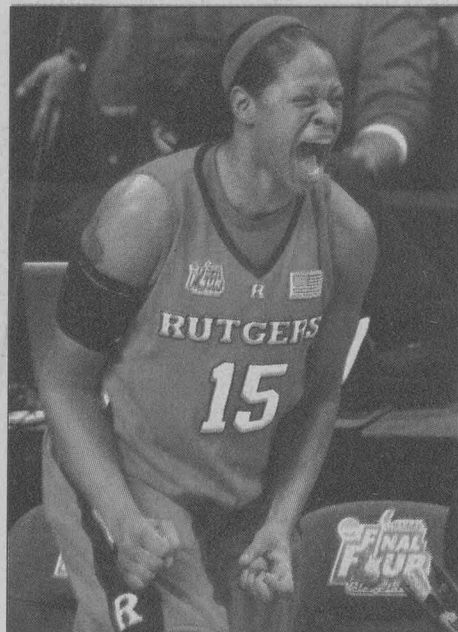
However, Imus' words have enraged so many people that prominent Civil Rights leaders such as the Reverend Jesse Jackson and Rev. Al Sharpton have mobilized protestors. Jackson, an A&T alumnus, has planned to protest in Chicago with his Rainbow-PUSH Coalition. An NAACP official, James E. Harris, the president of the New Jersey chapter, and Sharpton have called for Imus' resignation.

A spokesperson from MSNBC, Allison Gollust, said that Imus' comment was deplorable. Most of the MSNBC network is reiterating that sentiment, while attempting to distance themselves from the show and the comment.

MSNBC affiliates are contending that the show is a syndication of the bigger network and is aired on WFAN-AM, which is its home.

It is funny how quickly mainstream vehicles will dissociate themselves with events that breed negative publicity. This immediate attempt to disconnect from the negative is done to avoid being cast in a bad light when the touchy subject of race matters evolves.

Why does it take a 30 year old veteran in radio talk shows to bite the bullet alone when in fact this is not the first time a racist slur has been made openly? Little time has passed since both media and the public has seemingly forgotten about what has happened just in December with Michael Richards, Seinfeld's Kramer, and his ranting nigger repeatedly in the Laugh Factory and yet here it is just in the wee weeks of April and here we have another slap in the



Ted Richardson/Raleigh News & Observer

Kia Vaughn and other members of the Rutgers women's basketball team have not commented on Imus' remarks

face.

"On one hand the comment is a blatant racist and stereotypical reminder that racism still exists in America today. On the other hand, young African Americans refer to themselves and each other as "hos" and "bitches." Should we be surprised that these stereotypes are still alive if we use these terms in our own communities? Finally I am not offended if someone calls my hair nappy. It's "freedom hair," said Patricia Bonner, Ph.D., associate professor of English in the school of Arts & Science.

This matter just simply boils down to what is right and what is wrong. Imus said that the comments were made as a joke, but the fact of the matter is people do not joke around with people they do not know. So, why would someone think it was okay to make such a comment in a public forum towards people that are not of the same race as yourself and to whom you can not relate?

Imus' show has been suspended by CBS and MSNBC for two weeks. The suspension will begin on April 16.

Is A&T P&G's secret weapon?

Dexter Mullins
Contributor

Representatives from Proctor and Gamble Corporation, based in Cincinnati, were at A&T for a business luncheon with students, professors and deans to try and broaden their recruitment within the various schools and colleges on our campus.

"Our main purpose is to establish a better relationship with the professors of various classes especially in the business department," said Robert L. Robinson, the director of Global Skin Care Product Supply. "We recruit from A&T each year and by establishing a partnership with world-class talent such as this, we all benefit."

Currently, Proctor and Gamble recruits about five or six students a year out of the College of Engineering, and would like to see more students from different areas included in that rank.

"I feel as though this luncheon was a great information exchange, and Dean Monroe and Dean Plater have been exceptionally helpful in assisting us," Robinson said. "My company continues to return to A&T because of the experience we have had with the amazing alumni here."

"They are great ambassadors of their University and it's unfortunate that the University isn't as well known in the business world as it should be. This place is a secret weapon for recruiters."

Other representatives from the company included Joy C. Harper, the senior manager for NA Talent Supply Customer Business Development Information Technology; Wolfgang R. Trampe, the senior recruiting manager; Steve Bean, the associate director of human resources

See PROGRESS on Page 2

The A&T Register

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P&G

Continued from Page 1

North America Talent Supply; Terra A. Dodson, Shampoo Making Team Manager, Product Supply NA (A&T Alum); and Akil R. Lile, Process Engineer Personal Health Care (A&T Alum).

POLICE BLOTTER

Aggie Farm

Larceny

A subject with the North Carolina Forest Service reported leaving a trailer at Aggie Farm in October of 2006 and that he noticed the trailer missing on December 10, 2006, the trailer was valued at \$450.

Cooper Hall

Arson

The fire alarm system was activated at Cooper Hall due to unknown person(s) setting off fireworks at that location.

Riverwalk

Burglary

A male student reported that someone entered his room and removed a camcorder and laptop computer. The estimated total loss is \$2270. There were signs of forced entry. There are no witnesses or suspects.

Student Union

Vandalism

A male staff member reported that someone had vandalized a state vehicle. The estimated total damage is \$250. There are no witnesses or suspects.

Vanstory

Threat

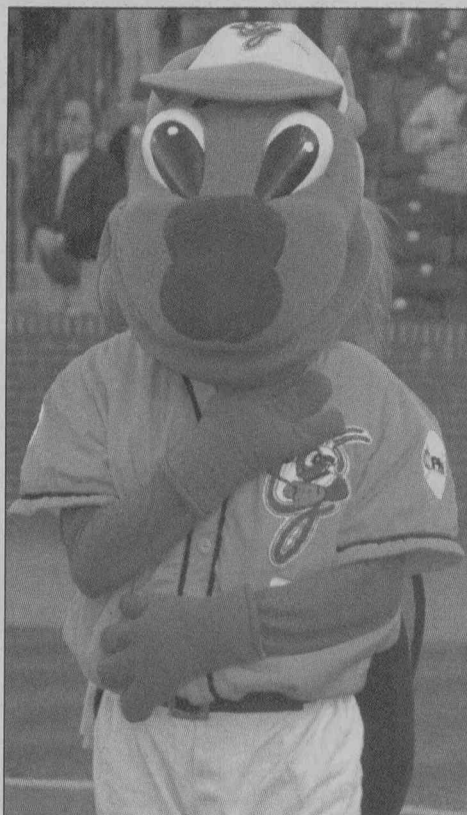
A male student reported that another male student verbally threatened him. There were no injuries. Criminal charges are pending. There is witness and suspect information.

Bluford Library Lot

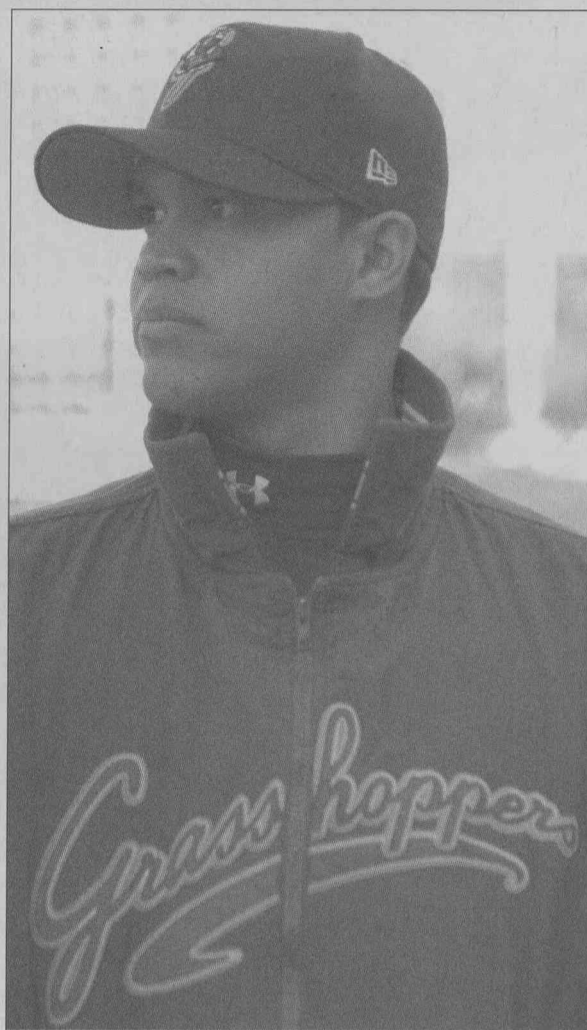
Simple Assault

A female student reported that an unknown person wanting to speak with her approached her and grabbed her arm at the Bluford Library lot. There were no injuries.

IN FOCUS | LEROY MIKELL



In Focus this week are the Grasshoppers. It was Opening Day Monday at First Horizon Park and over 6,000 fans were on hand to see the fireworks, enjoy the atmosphere and meet Guilford the Grasshopper.



Mike McCray/Staff Photographer

Makin' Moves

Calesio Newman bursts out the blocks during the 100 meter dash, in the preliminary round Saturday at the Aggie Relays.

Newman finished fourth in the men's 100 meter dash final but other Aggies shined.

Finishing first place for A&T were Jennifer Jackson (Women's 100 meter dash), Alexandria Spruiel (Women's 400 meter dash), Loreal Smith (Women's 400 meter hurdles), Jerrine Foster (Women's discus throw), Kimona Smith (Women's javelin throw) and Lonnie Phifer (Men's shot put). Olympic Gold Medalist Shawn Crawford also ran.

ON THE YARD

WEDNESDAY

The Underground Talent
Memorial Student Union Exhibit Hall
8 p.m.
FREE

SUNDAY

Gospel Worship Service
Harrison Auditorium
6 p.m., FREE

MONDAY

Sex Signals
Harrison Auditorium
7 p.m., FREE

OFF THE YARD

SATURDAY

Tate Street Spring Fest 2007
Tate Street Business District
A day filled with Arts, Music and Performance
Noon - 6 p.m.
FREE

Night Time Fashion Show

Bennett College for Women
Ida B. Goode Gymnasium
7 p.m.
\$3 with College ID
\$5 for General Public

TUESDAY

Expression of the Soul
Bennett College for Women
Ida B. Goode Gymnasium
7 p.m.
\$5 with College ID
\$7 for General Public

Send your events! events@ncatregister.com

North Carolina Senate drafts bill to apologize for slavery

From The A&T Register
News Desk

RALEIGH — North Carolina is one of the states leading the charge in an effort to reconcile a dark chapter of its past.

N.C. House members Larry Womble and Earline Parmon proposed a resolution last Wednesday apologizing for centuries of slavery and the lasting effects it had on countless generations of African Americans throughout the state and nation.

The representatives we're by Democrat Tony Rand of Fayetteville, who introduced a similar resolution last Tuesday.

"It's the right thing to do," Womble said.

Gov. Mike Easley issued a statement supporting the resolution.

"Governor Easley believes this represents the sentiments of all North Carolinians," the statement said.

Support for the resolution appears to be unanimous among other House members. Republican Party Chairwoman, Ruth Samuelson of Charlotte, also issued a statement in support of the resolution.

"The idea is to get it done," said Samuelson.

She also had a resolution ready to file supporting atonement for slavery and the system of Jim Crow legislation that deprived millions but Americans of basic civil rights for generations.

Representatives such as Womble have a rich history of introducing bills addressing slavery and racial discrimination.

Last year, Womble sponsored a bill that would have required N.C. companies to examine their records for potential evidence that they either participated or profited from slavery.

Do you accept the NC Senate's apology for slavery?

Let us know!

www.ncatregister.com

The Bill (House Joint Resolution 1311)

A JOINT RESOLUTION expressing the general assembly's profound regret for the institution and lasting effects of slavery.

- ◆ Whereas, many European settlers, including some of those who sailed on the Mayflower in 1620, came to the American colonies as indentured servants, served out the terms of their servitude, and then enjoyed the fruits of their labor and the protections of law; and
- ◆ Whereas, some American Indians were exploited as slaves until they were replaced by Africans; and
- ◆ Whereas, at least 4,000,000 Africans and their descendants were held in involuntary servitude in the United States and the 13 American colonies between 1619 and 1865; and
- ◆ Whereas, the practice of slavery began in North Carolina soon after it was established as a colony; and
- ◆ Whereas, the Trans-Atlantic slave trade was a lucrative enterprise and uncompensated African slave labor was the backbone of the economic base of plantations in the colonies; and
- ◆ Whereas, the sale of human beings as chattel was sanctioned and perpetuated through the laws of North Carolina and of the United States; and
- ◆ Whereas, under the slave codes, persons held in involuntary servitude were not permitted to own property, to carry arms, or to move about without permission; and
- ◆ Whereas, a number of Africans and their descendants who bought their freedom or were set free by former slaveholders during the 18th and early 19th centuries successfully engaged in various labors, trades, and businesses in the State despite great obstacles; and
- ◆ Whereas, in the 19th century, the State began to discourage black businesses and the presence of free blacks in North Carolina and passed legislation to restrict the liberty of free blacks. An 1826 law provided that a free black who moved into the State and failed to leave after being notified of the law, after 20 days, could be fined \$500.00 or held to labor for 10 years or less. An 1830 law prohibited free blacks from returning to this State after being absent for a period of 90 days or more; and
- ◆ Whereas, the passage of such harsh laws served to force free persons of color from the State, often splitting families and resulting in the loss of property and economic gains; and
- ◆ Whereas, in 1830, North Carolina law provided that a slave could be sentenced to 39 lashes if he or she was found guilty of teaching another slave how to read; and
- ◆ Whereas, in 1860, the General Assembly enacted legislation requiring free persons of color to select their own masters and become slaves; and
- ◆ Whereas, American slavery was officially abolished with the passage of the 13th amendment to the United States Constitution in 1865; and
- ◆ Whereas, during the Reconstruction era former slaves and their children came under the protections of law and started making significant economic and social gains; and
- ◆ Whereas, by the turn of the 20th century, a backlash against black progress during Reconstruction resulted in the rise of the white supremacist and segregationist movements; and
- ◆ Whereas, Jim Crow laws were enacted to create a rigid "separate but equal" segregation system that discriminated against non-whites in many areas of life; and
- ◆ Whereas, the United States Supreme Court declared segregation unlawful in the Brown v. Board of Education decision in 1954 and ordered the end of segregated public schools. However, soon after that decision, the General Assembly ratified a resolution providing that "the mixing of the races in the public schools within the State cannot be accomplished and if attempted would alienate public support of the schools to such an extent that they could not be operated successfully"; and
- ◆ Whereas, with the Civil Rights Movement, the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act finally led to the end of Jim Crow laws and the 1965 Voting Rights Act ended systematic racial discrimination in voting for federal, state, and local elections; and
- ◆ Whereas, from the beginning of their presence in North Carolina and on into the 21st century, African-Americans struggle to overcome the economic and social effects of slavery and the legacy of the institutionalized racism and segregation spawned by slavery; and
- ◆ Whereas, the harsh story of North Carolina slavery must be acknowledged and the faith, perseverance, hope, and endless triumphs of the descendant of slaves should be recognized; and
- ◆ Whereas, an apology for centuries of injustice cannot erase the past, but the acknowledgment of wrongs can speed healing and reconciliation and help all North Carolinians confront our collective past as we move together into the future; Now, therefore, Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring:

SECTION 1. The General Assembly formally apologizes for the injustice, cruelty, and brutality of slavery, cites its historical role in perpetuating slavery and racism, and expresses its profound regret for the practice of involuntary servitude in this State and for the many hardships experienced, past and present, on account of slavery.

SECTION 2. This resolution is effective upon ratification.

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A&T can't hide 9/11 connection

Dahleen Glanton
Chicago Tribune

GREENSBORO — A&T is an institution steeped in African-American history.

In 1960, four students from the university sat at a segregated lunch counter at the F.W. Woolworth store in downtown Greensboro, sparking similar sit-ins across the South that became a trademark of the civil rights movement. This is the alma mater of distinguished graduates such as the Rev. Jesse Jackson Sr., U.S. Rep. Jesse Jackson Jr. and the late Challenger astronaut Ronald McNair.

But it is the institution's most infamous alumnus, Khalid Shaikh Mohammed, who reportedly has confessed to masterminding the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks, that has brought the most publicity to the school recently.

In the five years since it was revealed that Mohammed earned an engineering degree from A&T, the college has been on a mission to redirect attention from its ties with him and restore its image as a first-rate engineering school and civil rights icon, according to school officials.

"We were shocked when we heard about him. We had no idea this person had come through our campus," said Velma Speight-Buford, a member of A&T's board of trustees. "We regret that it happened but we can't assume responsibility for everyone that comes through the university."

FBI agents and the media descended on the city in 2003, talking to people who knew Mohammed during the 1980s, when he lived for 2½ years among Middle Eastern teachers and students who had been recruited to bolster the academic standing of A&T's engineering department.

Many in this city of more than 210,000 people thought the ordeal was behind them.

But during a hearing at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, last month, Mohammed claimed responsibility for planning the Sept. 11 attacks as well as the 1993 bombing at the World Trade Center and dozens of other plots that were never carried out, according to military officials.

Suddenly, A&T and Greensboro's tight-knit community of about 1,000 Muslims were again thrust into the limelight. And many Muslims fear the scrutiny will intensify anew.

"Many of us are Palestinians and we have to stay in Greensboro because we cannot go back," said Babi Ali, president of Muslims for a Better North Carolina. "The most important thing we have learned is that you have to become an agent of change, a good citizen. But this is becoming more like a police state in this country."

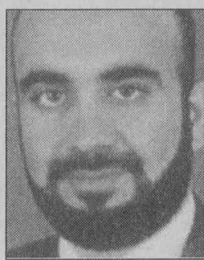
Like many of the Muslims who settled here, Mohammed received much of his exposure to American culture while attending A&T.

He arrived in Greensboro in the summer of 1985, transferring from Chowan University, a tiny Baptist school in Murfreesboro, N.C. While attending Chowan, Muslim students were required to attend weekly Christian services and often were ridiculed by residents who did not understand their culture.

At A&T, Mohammed found a more accepting campus with more Middle Eastern students who for the most part created their own isolated communities.

It was during this time, according to some Muslim residents, that the students struggled to balance their strict religious beliefs with Western freedoms. On campus, most concentrated on studies and created their own entertainment, playing soccer on weekends rather than joining other "Aggies" at football games.

"When you are young, you



Mohammed

45, who lived in Greensboro and knew Mohammed during his college years. "We wanted to have fun, so we found ways to enjoy ourselves without doing what was prohibited."

The students gathered each Friday night at someone's apartment and at the end of the meal they put on a show called "Friday Night Live," a takeoff on "Saturday Night Live." Mohammed, Ali said, was often in charge of putting together the comedy routines.

"Here is this man who used to be very spiritual. The only unique thing about him was that he had a sense of humor," said Ali. "He was the star. He created plays, the Islamic way. And people would laugh for hours all night. All of the students loved him."

"It was an isolated community," Ali said. "If an American said hi, you said hi. But we were not supposed to actually mingle with them. ... We implemented what we called a strict code of faith."

It is still hard for those who knew Mohammed to believe that he committed the acts he reportedly has confessed to. They described him as a strictly religious man who was very giving. His apartment used to be the place where everyone liked to hang out, said Ali.

Not all Muslims were as religious as Mohammed, said Sammy Zitawi, who graduated from the engineering school in 1987. The religious groups tended to keep more to themselves while other students, like him, interacted with the black students.

"I chose to live an American

life and it was fun for me," said Zitawi, a businessman who lives in Greensboro with his wife and their five children. "It bothers me when a very minimal number of Muslims did a bad thing, and people look at all of us as if we are bad."

During the 1980s, A&T, like many black colleges, began aggressively recruiting foreign faculty members to build strong academic programs that focused on research. The engineering school dean was from the Middle East, and he used his contacts to attract engineering students from the region.

"More faculty led to more students and that created a culture in Greensboro," said Harold Martin, chairman of the electrical engineering department at A&T in the mid-'80s.

There was a particularly rapid growth of students from countries such as Kuwait and Iran because of oil wealth in the region, said Martin, now senior vice president of academic affairs for the University of North Carolina system. "It was a positive thing for the school. ... What we started seeing was a bright group of students in the classroom that included people of various backgrounds."

The students' intent, according to Zitawi, was to come to the U.S. to get an education and then return to their home countries. Zitawi said he could think of nothing that happened during their experience as students that could have led Mohammed down such a destructive path.

It is still hard for him to believe that a man who was so brilliant, funny and likable could have been responsible for the terrorist attacks.

"I remember nothing negative about Khalid. But people change," said Zitawi. "This guy was brilliant and if he had used his knowledge in a good way, he could have been a Nobel Prize winner. He used it in a way that everyone knows him for changing the world, but not in a good way."

Civil rights groups reject apology from Don Imus

Marisa Guthrie
New York Daily News

NEW YORK — Don Imus was forced to apologize for ridiculing Rutgers University's women's basketball team as "nappy-headed hoes."

"We want to take a moment to apologize for an insensitive and ill-conceived remark we made the other morning regarding the Rutgers women's basketball team," he said at the start of Friday's show. "It was completely inappropriate, and we can understand why people were offended. Our characterization was thoughtless and stupid, and we are sorry."

Imus' crude comments were made as Rutgers and its New York City star Epiphanny Prince were about to square off in the national championship game against Tennessee. Rutgers has eight black members on its team.

Imus' mea culpa was rejected however by the National Association of Black Journalists which had originally demanded that Imus be fired.

"It is not nearly enough," said Barbara Ciara, the association's vice president of broadcast and managing editor of WTKR in Norfolk, Va.

"He at no time offered to contact the young women and apologize to them directly. ... His comments are not only offensive and demeaning, they are irresponsible," said Ciara.

NCAA President Myles Brand and Rutgers University President Richard McCormick

issued a joint statement saying, "It is unconscionable that anyone would use the airways to utter such disregard for the dignity of human beings who have accomplished much and deserve great credit."

"Imus in the Morning" originates from CBS Radio-owned WFAN and is syndicated to more than 70 stations and simulcast on MSNBC.

Karen Mateo, a CBS Radio spokeswoman, said that Imus' employment status with the company has not changed. In a statement, the company said, "We are disappointed by Imus' actions earlier this week which we find completely inappropriate. We fully agree that a sincere apology was called for."

MSNBC, where the radio program is simulcast on television, attempted to distance itself from Imus and apologized for his crack.

The 66-year-old Imus, a member of the National Broadcasters Hall of Fame, is known for his caustic style and politically incorrect views.

"His insensitivity runs deep," said Ciara, citing Imus' previous comments comparing NBC News correspondent Gwen Ifill with a "cleaning woman" and referring to Illinois Sen. Barack Obama as "that colored fellow."

"Until we are satisfied with the level of his contrition, then we really are ready to go to the mat," she said. "He needs to put the wheels in motion and not just issue a three-line apology and call it a day."

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Should law protect reporters?

BY DAVID WESTPHAL
McClatchy Newspapers

Should reporters get special treatment that protects them from prosecutors' subpoenas and testimony before a grand jury?

Based on action by state legislatures, nearly all of which have enacted some sort of "shield law" for media reporters, the answer is a clear yes.

But the idea of extending similar protection into federal law has proven exceedingly controversial in Congress. And for much of the last half-century, journalists themselves have been divided about whether reporters need special status that would help them shroud confidential sources and unpublished documents from discovery by prosecutors.

But not anymore. With judges ordering journalists to prison at a quickening pace, most journalists and First Amendment advocates are now solidly behind a bid to enact a federal shield law.

Among proponents is Joshua Wolf, the video blogger recently released from prison after serving nearly eight months for refusing to testify about an anarchist demonstration he recorded. So is former New York Times reporter Judith Miller, who served nearly three months for refusing to testify in connection with the Lewis "Scooter" Libby prosecution. (Both eventually cut deals with prosecutors that led to their release.)

Politicians as diverse as Democratic Rep. John Conyers of Michigan and Republican Sen. Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania have recently come out in favor of shield legislation. While opposition remains strong, including likely opposition from the Bush administration, some observers say a shield law could come out of Congress before the next presidential election.

"Those who expose wrongdoing by the government in our nation's papers, airwaves and Internet sites are most at risk for suffering retaliation," Conyers told a group of editors earlier this year as he endorsed a federal shield law.

But even proponents acknowledge that many questions linger over how and whether a shield law would work. How would it be considered a journalist? How would judges decide whether a story was important enough to outweigh the interests of a criminal investigation? And might prosecutors actually increase their pursuit of journalists, figuring that it would now be up to judges to decide?

Supporters of the proposed federal shield law say it would allow journalists to protect their sources. Opponents believe such legislation could be a threat to national security.

SHIELD LAW Q&A

Q: Why should reporters get special privileges under the law?

A: The reason, say shield law proponents, is that without it, reporters will be unable to secure vital information, particularly from sources who feel they must remain anonymous. Many reporters, especially those dealing with sensitive government agencies, are able to learn information only because they've promised to keep their source's identity secret — even to the point of being willing to go to jail to protect it. Because of recent court rulings, there is little now to stop prosecutors from making reporters part of their investigative and prosecutorial team. Should that happen, reporters say, valuable sources of information would go dry. In addition, journalists say their credibility will be shot if the public begins to view them as aides to prosecutors.

Q: Why has this issue bubbled up right now?

A: For more than 30 years many journalists thought they had some protection as a result of a Supreme Court ruling, *Branzburg v. Hayes*, in 1972. Although the decision was highly ambiguous, the news media, along with some lower-court judges, chose to read it as an implied privilege for reporters. But a ruling in 2003 by Judge Richard Posner and additional decisions in 2005 made it clear that federal law confers no special protection from prosecutors' subpoenas. A succession of recent jailings or threatened jailings has upped the ante.

Q: But as a practical matter, don't federal prosecutors shy away from hauling reporters before grand juries?

A: Historically that's true. The Department of Justice requires prosecutors to apply a balancing test before subpoenaing reporters. It recognizes the value to the free flow of information for a journalist to be shielded from involvement in a federal prosecution, and says subpoenas should be issued only as a last resort. Justice Department officials say those guidelines are as valid today as ever. But subpoenas seem to be on the rise anyway — witness the parade of

Jailed journalists

U.S. journalists who have served significant jail time over press freedom issues:

Name	Why jailed	Jail time
Joshua Wolf San Francisco freelance video blogger	Refused to turn over video of protesters to FBI	226 days
Vaneesa Leggett Houston author	Refused to turn over research or sources to FBI and judge	168 days
Jim Hirsch Princeton, N.J., TV reporter	Refused to turn over video obtained from FBI	124 days
Judith Miller New York Times reporter	Refused to testify against news sources and probe outed CIA agent	85 days
William Ehrlich Los Angeles Herald-Examiner reporter	Refused to reveal sources during Charles Manson murder trial	46 days
Myron Barber New York Times reporter	Refused to reveal sources in murder of New Jersey doctor	40 days

Source: House Committee on Freedom of the Press (HCFP); PEN American Center; Observer
ANGELA SMITH, JUDY TREIBLE/MCT

reporters testifying in the recent Libby trial. Some First Amendment advocates say a "social compact" between prosecutors and the press has broken down, and that it's become much more likely that reporters will be drawn into investigations.

Q: Aren't there cases where the interests of justice outweigh reporters' protection of their sources?

A: Yes. Many people agree that there are certain situations, especially involving national security, where reporters are obliged to submit to a prosecutor's interrogation. For that and other reasons, most legislative proposals call for a "qualified privilege," rather than the absolute version that some states have.

Q: To whom would the shield law apply? Couldn't we have scores of bloggers claiming they should benefit from a shield law?

A: This has long been a fundamental barrier to enactment of a shield law.

And with the Internet on the scene, it's become even trickier. Would a shield law protect a citizen blogger who uncovered sensitive national security information and posted it on his or her blog? To some extent, the new legislation attempts to overcome this problem by focusing not on the author but on the work itself. From a practical standpoint, the issue of what would be protected remains far from clear.

Q: Don't some journalists still question the need for special protection?

A: Yes, although their numbers are fewer. Ben Bradlee, legendary former editor of *The Washington Post*, recently told a group of editors he still has doubts about whether it's a good idea. And some non-journalists say that, despite news media protests, federal prosecutors still overwhelmingly avoid reporter subpoenas.

DIFFERING VIEWS

PRO

More Democrats than Republicans appear to support the idea of establishing a federal shield law for reporters. But some prominent Republicans are on board as well.

Sen. Arlen Specter, top Republican on the Senate Judiciary Committee, told newspaper editors in late March that a shield law is "something that should have been passed a long time ago."

Reflecting journalists' central argument, Specter said, "If newspapers labor under the threat of being held in contempt and going to jail, it is obviously a chilling effect."

Another Republican, Rep. Mike Pence of Indiana, has framed his support of a shield law as an affirmation of the founding fathers' love of freedom.

"(They) did not enshrine the free and independent press because they got good press. They enshrined a free and independent press because they believed in it as a cause of liberty," he said.

CON

Although President Bush has not spoken recently about new shield law proposals, his administration is on record opposing the idea.

The Justice Department two years ago called a shield law proposal "bad public policy primarily because it would bar the government from obtaining information about media sources — even in the most urgent of circumstances affecting the public's health or safety or national security."

In particular, said James Comey, then the No. 2 Justice official, a shield law would raise major barriers to the government's ability to "enforce the law and fight terrorism."

Randall Eliason, a former prosecutor and now law professor at American University in Washington, says a shield law wouldn't affect many of the most highly publicized cases because a court would still conclude that the prosecution's interests outweigh the protection of a journalist's sources or unpublished materials.

"The issue is, is there a legitimate basis for reporters to refuse to testify when as any other citizen they're faced with a valid court order that says you have to testify?" he said.

David Westphal is Washington editor of McClatchy Newspapers and is co-chair of the Freedom of Information Committee for the American Society of Newspaper Editors.



CELESTE ERIKSSON/
THE SEATTLE TIMES

Three 6 Mafia + Hollywood = Hilarious

Josh Capers
Copy Desk Chief

"Adventures in Hollywood" is just what the title states. Some guys from the hood and their adventures in Hollywood, and we can pretty much assume what kind of interesting concepts that can produce. Needless to say, this show will surpass all of the thoughts that just came to your mind.

"Adventures in Hollywood" is MTV's newest reality show that follows rap artist Three 6 Mafia, which consists of Juicy J and DJ Paul, and their entourage traveling from their hometown of Memphis, Tenn. to Hollywood, Calif.

The funny part about the show is they aren't trying to be funny. They are just being themselves (as any avid Three 6 Mafia listener can tell you.) If you don't believe me, you can listen to the Outro on every Three 6 Mafia (or Three 6 Mafia affiliated rap) album to get the gist of that.

In the series premiere episode, the stars "drove" a Rolls-Royce from Memphis to their new house in Hollywood, a 24-hour and 16-minute drive according to the directions that they had.

The Academy Award winners arrived in Hollywood looking to bank on their recent success and maximize the opportunities that Hollywood had to offer them, which is the "real" reason for the show.

Three 6 Mafia has been under heavy scrutiny for being sacrilegious but interestingly enough, the two brothers in the mix, Juicy J and Project Pat, are actually preacher's sons.

Pastor Houston, the father, serves as the groups conscious, as he constantly keeps in touch with Juicy J to make sure that they stay out of trouble. To what avail though is a mystery.

Even though Juicy J is enough entertainment to fuel the show alone, Big Triece, the personal assistant, and Computer, another assistant, also provide comic relief, but of another sort.

Big Triece might have the common sense of an 8-year-old, and as for Computer, well, DJ Paul sums it up best.

"He (Computer) knows as much about computers as I knows about the space shuttle." In other words, they are just long-time friends from Memphis that are along for the free ride and TV exposure, but at their own expense, and I don't mean that literally.

None-the-less, this "Adventures in Hollywood" could possibly be one of the funniest shows that I've ever seen on MTV.

Tired of the campus bookstore?

Sellitatschool.com allows you buy, sell and trade books for free

Michael J. McCray
Sports Editor



Ben Miller



Oriah Ben-Gal

The days of paying \$150 for a book in the campus bookstore and then returning it for \$30 are long gone.

Sellitatschool.com is an online classifieds site started by two UNC-Charlotte business students, Oriah Ben-Gal and Ben Miller.

The goal of the site is to allow students to buy, sell and trade with other students without getting hustled by the campus bookstore.

The site has caught on at UNC-Charlotte and now the Greensboro natives are looking to spread Sell It At School throughout the Tar Heel state.

"We figure every semester students have to go to the bookstore to get books, supplies, things of that nature," Miller said. "Instead of business to consumer, we want it to be consumer to consumer, which is skipping the middle man. We're trying to eliminate that process."

Like Facebook in its early days, only people with valid university e-mail accounts are allowed to join. Once you log onto Sell It At School, you'll notice that the site has no frills, it's just the basics and that's by design.

"The cleaner it looks, the easier it is to use," Ben-Gal said.

"We just want people to be able to use the site, get what they want and move on. We all know that college students are so busy today that they

don't have time to sit around and fumble through the site for 45 minutes to finally find the damn book."

In addition, Miller said, "We're keeping it basic so it looks clean and easy to use versus eBay where there's so much to it you have to sit there all day and look for whatever it is you want."

Sell It At School doesn't stop at textbooks. Members of the site can find a new roommate, a new job or find out what's going on in the community.

Miller and Ben-Gal have a "ridiculously rigorous" screening process where they research and evaluate every business looking to post job openings on the site, that includes having perspective companies fax key information and even running the information through the Better Business Bureau.

"We are in the process of interviewing quite a few companies to post jobs on there," Ben-Gal said.

So far, only established businesses have made it through that process.

"Let's say the YMCA wanted to

sell it at School.COM

The Next Generation of College Classifieds

hire students. Yeah, we know who the YMCA is, so we really wouldn't do any research on them, they'd be allowed to post a job listing on our site," he said.

"But if some random person came up to us and said 'I have a small business or a small restaurant, and I'm looking for a secretary, or I'm looking for a couple service part-time,' and I haven't heard of the business or I haven't been there, then I'm not going to post the job ad, why? Because I'm not looking out for the students, who knows, this could be some convict."

"Instead of students spending money on our site for buying books and things, hopefully they can make money on our site."

Sell It At School isn't against small business but wary of having students incorporated to an illegitimate business.

For student entrepreneurs, the site encourages members to sell their own things.

That means students with connections for cell phones, fitted hats, books or up and coming fashion designers can go online and post their items for purchase, no bidding required. Unlike eBay, Sell It At School doesn't charge its users to list items.

"We don't care what you do on

the site, as long as you follow the rules," Ben-Gal said. "That means no pornography, no bad language and no illegal content; meaning you can't sell a dime bag on our site."

Ben-Gal and Miller aren't using the site to become a fortune 500 company.

"We aren't looking to get rich off this but we do want to make sure we can live a normal life," he said.

"As long as we can pay our bills and provide these services free of charge, this isn't a fad that's going to go away after we made it big or after we make a couple bucks."

"We really are concerned about the students and just because we get out of college (Miller graduates in May and Ben-Gal next May) doesn't mean we aren't concerned with helping students save money."

With North Carolina soon to be conquered, the plan for the Sell It At School revolution looks to hit campuses in the Southeast. After that, the Northeast and then head west.

So does Sell It At School spell the end of the college bookstore, as we know it? Probably not, but hopefully it will make them reconsider their pricing.

Ben-Gal sums this up well. "I understand they have to stay in business, but they don't have to rip off the student in the process."

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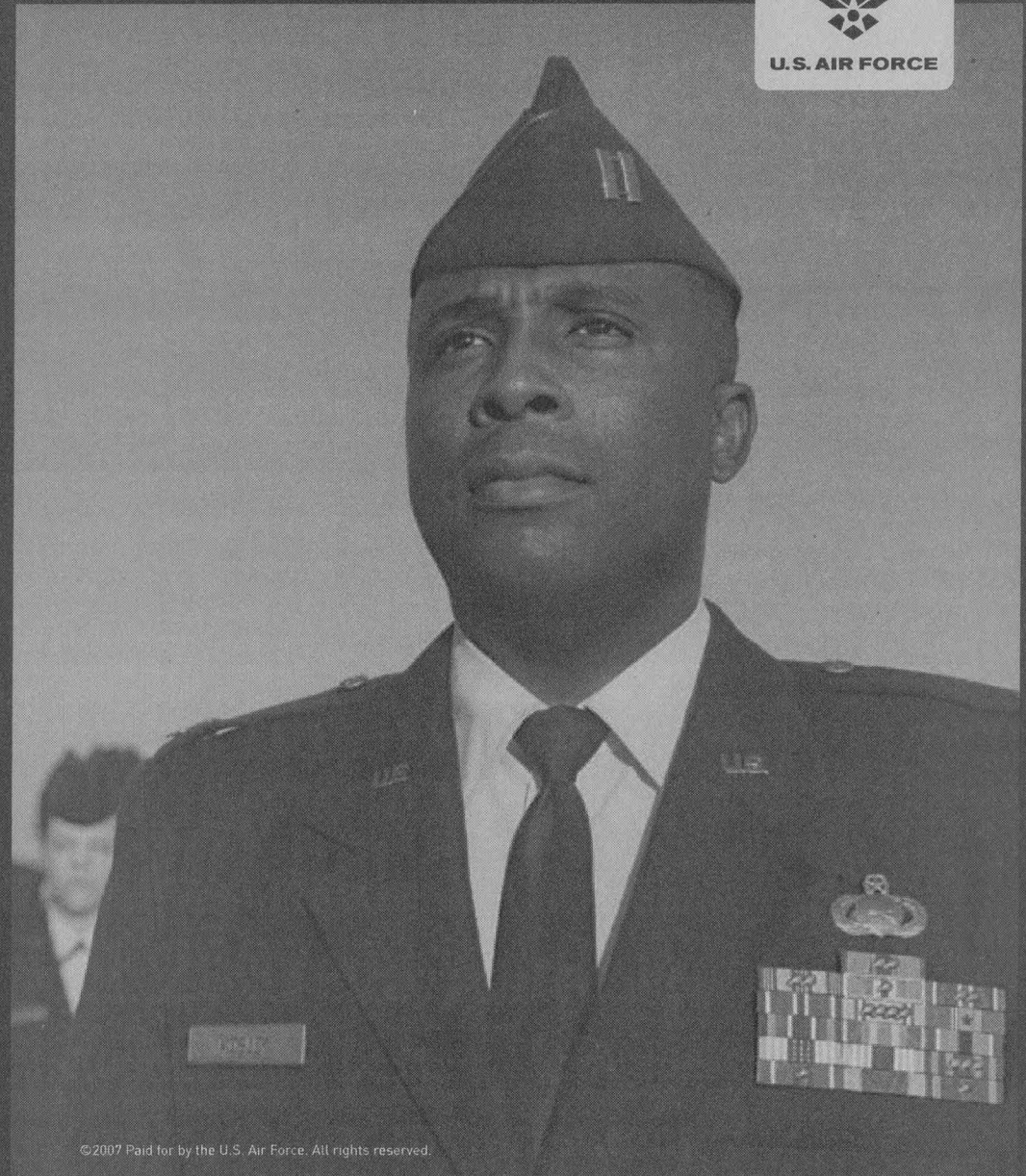
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Aggies snap B-CU streak

Wildcats hadn't lost in MEAC since April 2005

Mike McCray
Sports Editor

The only thing consistent about the Aggies in 2007 has been their inconsistency.

After the dropping the first two games of the series to Bethune-Cookman on Saturday, A&T put all the pieces together for an 14-11 win over the Wildcats Sunday on ESPN.

The win snapped Bethune-Cookman's MEAC winning streak, which dated back to April 2005, at 20 games.

Joe McIntyre was the stand-out star Saturday as he went 5-for-5 with four RBI's and two runs scored.

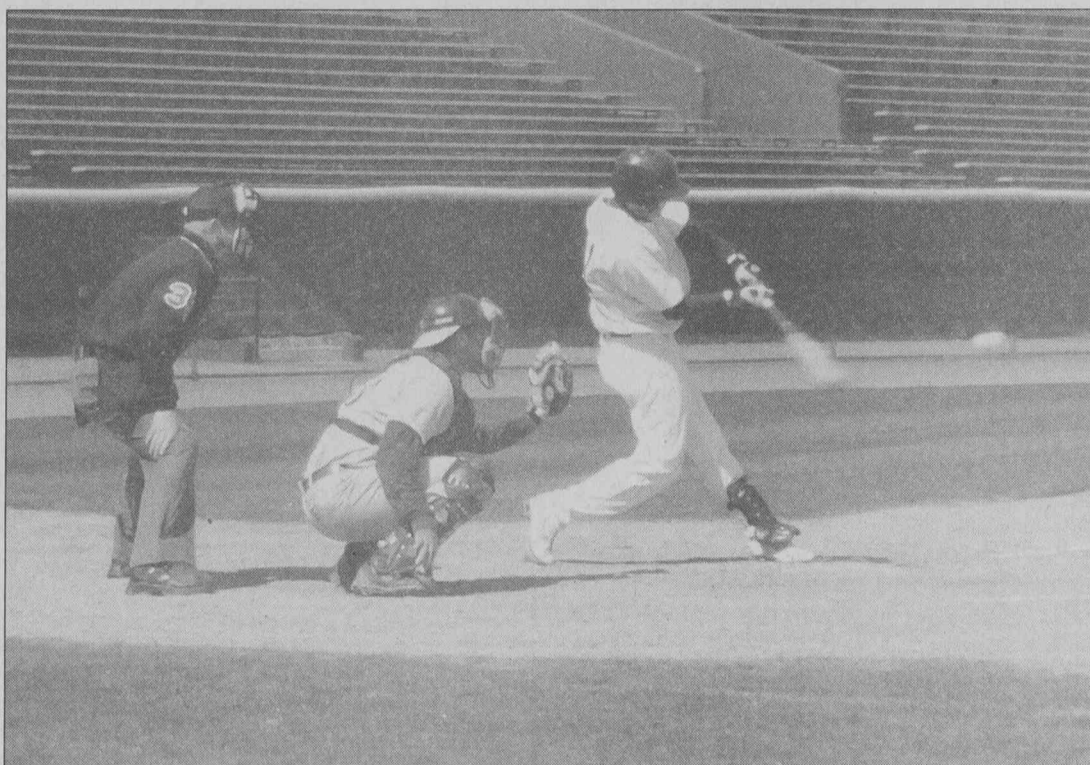
"Well, you just think fast-ball and adjust," said McIntyre, down playing his big game. "Try to keep a good approach and hit up the middle and as they come in put your hands to hit."

McIntyre's focus at the plate might have a lot to with him playing in the field instead of just hitting.

"Oh yeah, I love it (playing in the field). I love it! It keeps me in the game," McIntyre said. "I stay in the game regardless, but you feel like you're doing more than just hitting."

McIntyre wasn't the only one getting a piece of the sporadic Wildcats pitching. Freshman C.J. Beatty hit a three-run homer in the fifth inning.

"It felt good because I was in the batter's box praying, quoting scripture and everything trying to say 'Lord look I want me a three-run homer right here,'" Beatty said. "I was sitting on it, I knew a fastball was coming and I just thought if I get my hands around and even touch the ball right here I knew it was going to go."



Edward Banks Jr./The A&T Register

Nick Mayo went 2-for-5 for the Aggies on Sunday. The Aggies lost 7-4 and 8-0 Saturday in the but found their stride offensively in a huge 14-11 win over MEAC powerhouse Bethune-Cookman on Sunday.

Junior J.P. Primus pitched 5 1/3 innings, striking out six.

The Aggies were in cruise control the first five innings of the game as they jumped out to a 13-3 lead banging out 13 hits in the process, but the Wildcats wouldn't let go of the streak that easily.

Bethune-Cookman scored five runs in the 6th inning and three runs in the 8th inning to cut the Aggies once 10-run lead down to just two.

But mishaps on the mound for the Wildcats in the 8th drove in the Aggies last run, and led to B-CU manager Mervyl Melendez being ejected.

The Aggies also had solid performances from their role

players. Joe Wade started at 2nd base and went 3-for-6 with an RBI and two runs scored.

Jaron Neal, who only had four at-bats all season coming into Sunday, started behind the plate and had a big day going 3-for-5 with an RBI and a run scored.

McIntyre and others seemed happy with the win but still acknowledge that they have work to do.

"It was very big," said McIntyre. "We loss the series and that was tough to swallow, but we came out saying we're just going to do us, play for the dogs."

The importance of the win

wasn't lost on freshman C.J. Beatty either.

"It was big because B-CU is one of the biggest teams not only in our conference, but in the nation, as well, they're really known for good defensive baseball and all around. So to win and break that winning streak, it was nothing but fun," Beatty said.

The win capped off the first annual Groomes Spring Classic Weekend sponsored by the newly formed Aggie Baseball Alumni Association.

The event honors former A&T coach Mel "Big Ten" Groomes, who coached baseball for 31 years with the Aggies.

Corey Lima, an A&T pitcher from 1994-1997 who retired from the Florida Marlins organization in 2002, was excited to see his alma mater get the win.

"It was an exciting win. We had a good showing," said Lima, whose father played at A&T from 1967-1971. "I was impressed with the attendance outside of our organization and the talent on the field. Coach Shumate has done a fantastic job of putting a good team on the field."

SATURDAY

With temperatures dipping down into the 30's, many people would expect a team from Daytona, Fla., with players from various warm locales, to struggle to adapt to the unseasonably cold weather in Greensboro over the weekend.

Apparently, Bethune-Cookman didn't get that memo as they took two out of three games from the A&T this week at War Memorial Stadium.

In the first game, Tim Johnson had nine strikeouts in 6 2/3 innings of work, but it wasn't enough for the Aggies to keep pace as the offense sputtered and an inexperienced bullpen allowed Bethune-Cookman to burst the game open en route to a 7-4 win.

Phil Brewington clawed his way back in the starting lineup and showed why he deserves to stay, going 3-for-5 with a double, two singles and one run scored.

The second game of the doubleheader saw the Wildcats jump all over pitcher Chris Eggers in the 8-0 win in 7 innings.

Kory Kinnear went 2-for-3 for the Aggies as they only managed six hits as a team.

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Father figure passes

Robinson was like a dad to the Fobbs'

Darrick Ignasiak
Sports Editor

For the Fobbs family, Eddie G. Robinson was more than a coach.

Robinson, who coached at Grambling State for 57 seasons, died last week.

He lost his battle with Alzheimer's disease at age 88. His funeral is set for today.

He took the time to be there for his players, critiquing every aspect of their lives.

Robinson had an emotional farewell in 1997 when he ended his coaching career at first all-time among all divisions of college football with 408 victories (He was later passed).

"It hurt," said Broderick Fobbs of Robinson's death. "He was like a dad to us."

Fobbs was a running back at Grambling State from 1992 to 1996 and now is the offensive coordinator at Northwestern State University in Natchitoches, La.

"You kind of have mixed feelings," Fobbs said. "You miss him, but you don't want to see him in pain. I am thankful to have memories."

Robinson was also like a father to North Carolina A&T coach Lee Fobbs, father of Broderick. The Grambling legend was also a role model to Hampton coach Joe Taylor. The list goes on for people who came in contact with Robinson.

"My last memory was not necessarily as a player," Broderick Fobbs said. "I was there for his ceremony after the game. He cried afterwards. So many emotions came up there."

Lee Fobbs cherished his time with Robinson. Most of his former players didn't have the opportunity to spend time with him because of his condition.

He described his last memories of Robinson.

"It was one of those quiet times," said Lee Fobbs. "We talked about things, about the past. It was always a good time talking to Coach."

Lee Fobbs — a running back at Grambling State from 1968 to 1973 — played for Robinson. He also served as an assistant under him at Grambling State.

Robinson even went out of his way at dinner to teach Fobbs the correct utensils to use.

"I couldn't wait to be with him," Lee Fobbs said. "It's almost like a kid in the candy store."

A little over two decades later, things were the same with Broderick Fobbs in his experience at Grambling.

Broderick Fobbs reflects on what Robinson's impact was on historically black colleges and universities.

"He actually helped put us on the map," Broderick Fobbs said. "He was the pioneer for it all. It was more than winning football

games. He taught us about putting on a tie, dating, everything. There was no aspect of your life that went unattended."

Robinson had the personal touch as a recruiter. He used that method to recruit Lee Fobbs.

Robinson talked with Lee Fobbs' mother and sealed the deal with her. Lee Fobbs was heading to Grambling State whether he liked it or not.

"He spent most of the time with my mom," Lee Fobbs said.

"My mom told me I was going to Grambling. If you've never been around him, once you leave him, you'll love him. He was a great friend."

It was at an early age when Broderick Fobbs started to ask his dad about his career. He heard that his father had an outstanding college career. Lee Fobbs was known around the house as being humble, especially not talking about his career on the football field.

As a result of question after question to his dad, the young boy found out about Robinson. So when it was time to go to college, Broderick Fobbs opted for Grambling State.

"I was recruited by him," Broderick Fobbs said. "It was impossible for me to go anywhere else. I have always been surrounded by positive people." What more positive can you get than Eddie Robinson?"

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EDDIE ROBINSON | 1919 - 2007

Remembering a legend

Robert Coleman
Contributor

When most people think of black college football, two things usually come to mind: the band and the classics that the football teams participate in.

Eddie Robinson, the one man who was responsible for putting black college football on the map in America, has passed away early last week at the age of 88.

Robinson, or "the Old Man" as A&T's head football coach Lee Fobbs affectionately called him, was born in Jackson, La. in 1919 and was the son of a sharecropper and domestic worker.

Robinson graduated from high school and became a star quarterback at Leland College in tiny Baker, La. near Baton Rouge.

Shortly after college he was hired as head coach of Grambling.

When Robinson took over at Grambling State in 1941, he was a young and determined coach who not only wanted to teach the game of football but also wanted to mold young black-men to be the best citizens they could be.

Early in his coaching career, Robinson had to make the most of what he had at the small school in Louisiana.

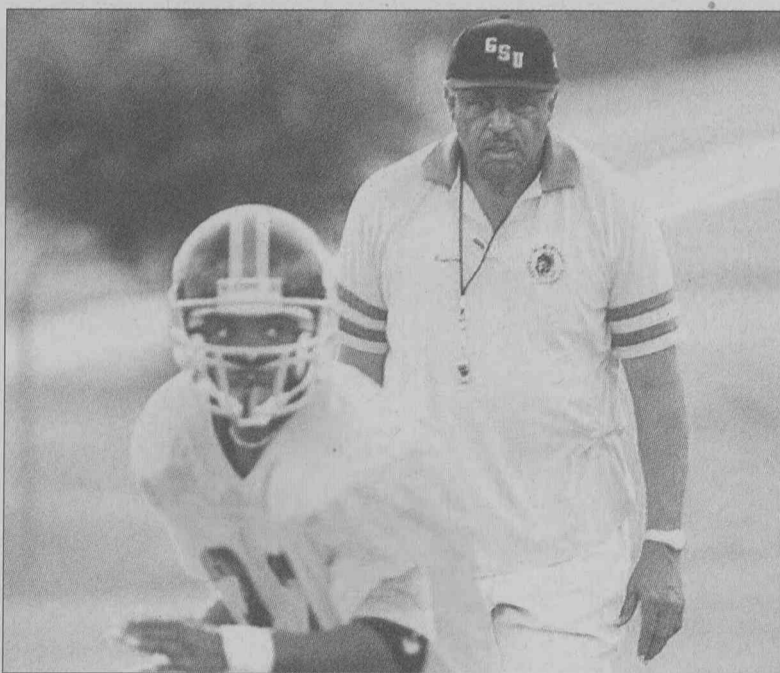
He did not have any paid assistant coaches, had to use old and worn out equipment and had to personally make bag lunches for his players on road trips because they were not allowed to eat in white restaurants in the segregated South.

For many of his players, Robinson was a father figure, mentor and a leader to look up to. Many of the top black athletes in the South chose to attend Grambling State because they were not allowed to play football at the major white universities in the South.

Robinson also made sure his players graduated and attend church

EDDIE ROBINSON'S LIFE

- ◆ Born in Jackson, La. in 1919.
- ◆ Hired at Grambling State in 1941.
- ◆ Went 3-5 his first season then went 9-0 in his second season without allowing a single point.
- ◆ In 1949, he helped former Grambling State player Paul Younger become the first player from a black college to sign with an NFL team (Los Angeles Rams).
- ◆ In 1985, he passed Paul "Bear" Bryant with his 324 wins, making him winningest football coach at the time.
- ◆ Won 17 SWAC titles, nine black college National Championships and only had eight losing seasons in 56 years at GSU.
- ◆ His 408-165-15 all-time record is second all time in college football wins.
- ◆ Graduated 80 percent of his players.
- ◆ Has five former players in the Pro Football Hall of Fame
- ◆ Was inducted into every Hall of Fame that he is eligible for.



Ovie Carter/Chicago Tribune

Eddie Robinson has the second-most career wins in Division I football history and turned a small black school in Louisiana into a powerhouse that has produced over 200 NFL players since Robinson's arrival.

every Sunday, while they were playing at Grambling State.

What Robinson did to build the popularity of black college football is still appreciated to this day. Every year, numerous historically black colleges play football classics in big market cities because of the popularity of the Grambling State program.

Events such as the Florida Classic in Orlando, Fla. and the Southern Classic in New Orleans were made possible simply because America took interest in black college football.

Due to the location of Grambling State's campus and the small capacity of the team's stadium, Robinson decided to take his team on the road to play their opponents.

The following season they played in 11 games in front of over 200,000 paying fans from the South

to Yankee Stadium.

Black college games are televised almost every week on various cable channels and these schools get more exposure to appeal to America.

Many black college football athletes are also thankful for what coach Robinson was able to accomplish with his players. Robinson made NFL teams notice the type of talent that was being overlooked in the black college ranks and NFL scouts started visiting these black college campuses.

During his tenure, Robinson sent over 200 players to the NFL and other professional football leagues.

Not only did coach Robinson influence players, he influenced young black males that were not gifted enough to compete athletically to get into coaching.

Even though there are not many

black coaches in the NFL, there are lots of black coaches on the high school and collegiate level.

His impact on football might be equally important to black America as the impact of another influential person who shares his last name, Jackie Robinson, who broke Major League Baseball's color barrier 60 years ago this week.

He will be remembered as a great leader, a father figure, and a pioneer for the growth of black college football in America.

Robinson is survived by his wife, son Eddie Robinson Jr., daughter Lillian Rose Robinson, five grandchildren and four great-grandchildren and thousands of players whose lives he touched.

Robert Coleman is a JOMC major from Winston-Salem. He can be reached at blueprint336@yahoo.com

*The 'Old Man'
always got the best
out of everyone*

Dameon Runnels
The Dallas Morning News

DALLAS — Team meetings the night before the game are pretty ordinary in college football. But not this one.

It was my freshman year, and we were about to open the season against Alcorn State. I had seen Eddie Robinson in action through weeks of training camp, two-a-days and meetings galore. I had not seen him in game mode. I assumed I had figured him out. That assumption was far from the truth.

This was no ordinary game. Steve McNair was rolling into town. He had been a thorn in The Old Man's side for years. Coach Rob had great respect for McNair and what he had accomplished, not only for his school but for our conference and black college football in general, but he wanted to win. We had not beaten Alcorn since McNair was quarterback.

At the start, the meeting was what I expected. He talked about Grambling pride, what it means to be a G-Man (GSU football player), and gave the usual pep talk. Suddenly, things took an unexpected turn. This invincible American icon began to cry. "Maybe I failed somewhere as a coach!" he said.

He raised his voice: "We just can't beat him! Hell, do I have to stick my foot out and trip 'em?" Then he gave everyone in the room that look that only The Old Man could give. In my short time on campus, I had become very familiar with that look. It was the type that made you say, "The last thing I'm going to do is disappoint him."

We had a players meeting after the coaches left. Everyone felt the same way I did. We were not going to let him down. The funny thing about playing for Coach Rob is that in trying to live up to his expectations, eventually you begin to raise your own. Coach Rob was never afraid to cry. He felt that passionately about coaching and about us. He had been at this thing for over 50 years; I'm quite sure he knew what worked and what didn't.

He also had great respect for everyone around him, his team, his opponents and the fans. He referred to the game as a show. He often said, "If people paid their hard-earned money to see you play, then they deserved one hell of a show."

The two schools did put on a show that night, combining for more than 1,100 yards in total offense. We won, 62-56, and the fans rushed the field as though we had won a championship. The Old Man was not going to be let down that night.

Everyone remembered that look.

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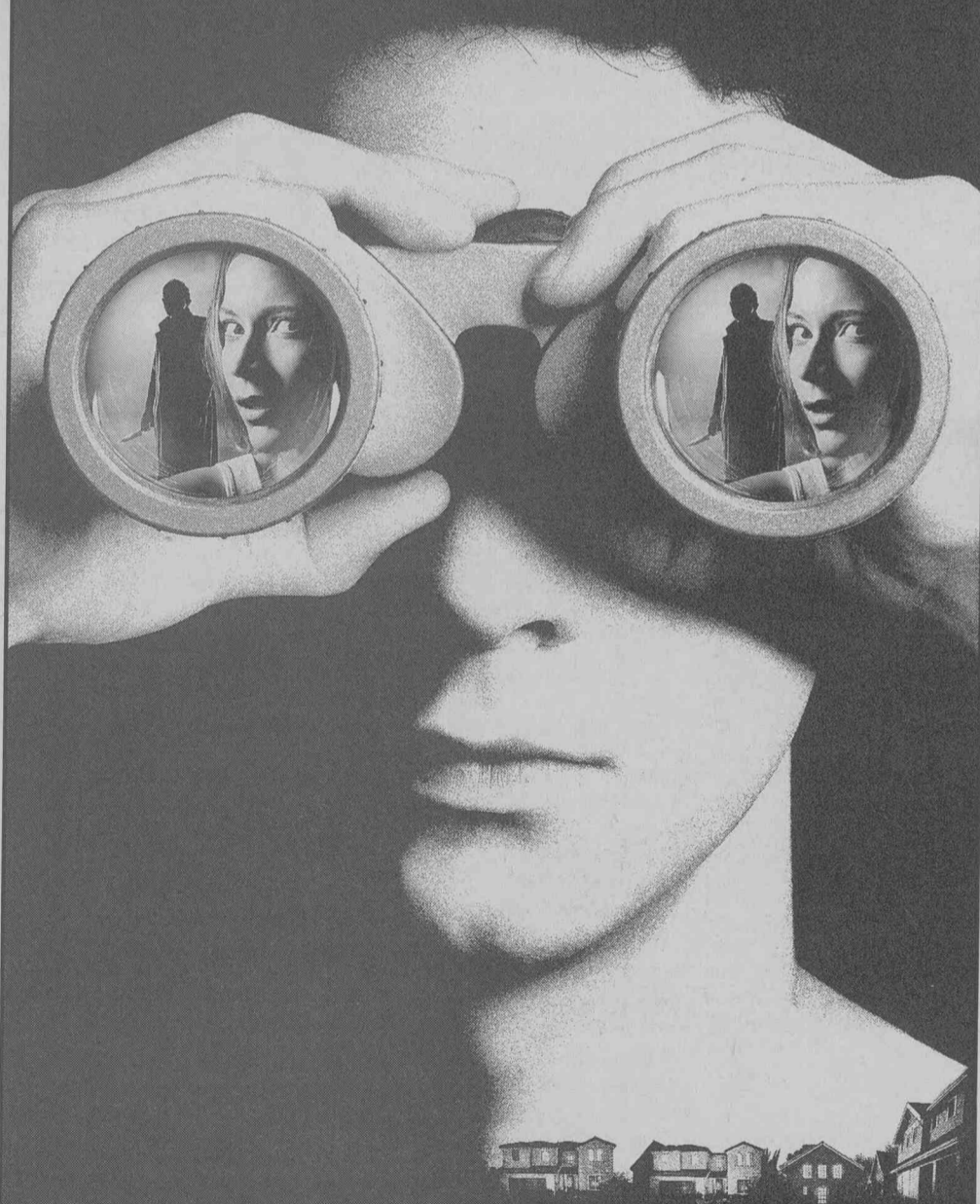
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What's News—

In Business and Finance

EMI Shifts Strategy In Online Music Sales

In a major break with the music industry's longstanding antipiracy strategy, EMI Group plans to begin selling significant amounts of its catalog without antipiracy software.

The London music company is to sell songs without the software—known as digital rights management, or DRM—through Apple's iTunes Store and possibly through other online outlets.

Apple said iTunes will make individual tracks available from EMI artists at twice the sound quality of existing downloads, with their DRM removed, at a price of \$1.29. iTunes will continue to offer tracks to consumers at 99 cents but these will have standard sound quality and with DRM still applied. Customers who have already purchased standard tracks with DRM will be able to upgrade to DRM-free tracks for 30 cents.

The agreement means that iTunes customers will soon be able to play downloaded songs by the Rolling Stones, Norah Jones, Coldplay and other top-selling artists without the copying restrictions once imposed by their label. EMI said almost all of its catalog, excluding music by The Beatles, is included in the deal.

DRM has been a contentious issue in online music sales. Record companies have insisted that digital retailers employ the software to prevent rampant copying. But because the DRM used by Apple is proprietary and doesn't work with services or devices made by competitors, it has locked owners of the company's iPod music players into buying the most popular mainstream music from the iTunes store.

Record companies have blamed this lock-in for limiting digital music sales, which account for around 15% of all recorded-music sales in the U.S.

Airlines Are Planning WiFi in the Sky

After years of discussion and delay, U.S. airlines will start offering in-flight Internet connections, instant messaging and wireless email within 12 months, turning cabins into WiFi hotspots.

Carriers are expected to start making announcements around the end of the summer, with service beginning early next year.

AirCell, a Colorado company, paid \$31.3 million at a Federal Communications Commission auction last year to take over radio frequency once used for expensive airplane service and reallocate it to Internet and cellphone service. The Internet service already has the approval of both the FCC and the Federal Aviation Administration.

What makes the service particularly attractive to airlines is that they will share revenue with AirCell. The service will cost about the same as existing WiFi offerings. AirCell says it will charge no more than \$10 a day to passengers. It will also offer discounted options for customers and tie into existing service programs like T-Mobile, iPass and Boingo. Speeds will be equivalent to WiFi service on the ground.

Colleges Reject Record Numbers

This year's college-admissions competition is turning out to be more brutal than ever—and not just for students who applied to elite universities.

A number of top-tier state schools and smaller liberal-arts colleges say they received more applications this year from well-qualified students—and consequently are turning down a higher percentage of them.

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill received 20,017 applications, up from 19,736 last year. The state school's acceptance rate fell to 33.3% from 34.1%. At Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio, 4,624 students applied, up 8%, yet it accepted 1,348, down from 1,395 last year, to prevent overenrollment.

Several factors are fueling the rise in applications. One is popula-

A Higher Bar

This year's admission rate at selected colleges:

Harvard University	9%
Yale University	10
Stanford University	10
University of Pennsylvania	15
Pomona College	16
Williams College	17
Georgetown University	20
Cornell University	21
Bucknell University	30
University of Michigan*	42

*Rolling admission not yet complete

tion trends: The number of students graduating from high school has risen each year since the 1995-96 school year, according to the National Association for College Admission Counseling. The U.S. Department of Education predicts that the trend will continue until at least 2013.

Another is an increase in international students, sometimes spurred by expanded university recruiting efforts. And a third is the growing use of the Common Application, a form that can be completed online and sent to a number of admissions offices far more easily than paper-based applications. More than 300 schools accept it.

Gaming Chips Head to the Office

Businesses that need really, really fast computers are starting to see big gains by borrowing technology from the world of videogames.

The idea, backed by Nvidia and Advanced Micro Devices, is to apply chips that manage graphics and video on computer screens to more general number-crunching tasks. These graphics-processing units, known as GPUs, are getting rave reviews and threatening to take specialized jobs from the microprocessors used in personal computers and server systems.

Energy-exploration companies, for example, use rooms full of servers with conventional Intel and AMD microprocessors to sift through seismic data to analyze potential petroleum deposits. Some simulations that take weeks or months on such machines can be completed in 10% of the time with the aid of Nvidia GPUs, says Diderich Buch, chief executive officer of Headwave, a Houston software specialist in the field.

"It's beautiful," he says. "We have companies that are testing it, and the response is just amazing."

Even fans concede that GPUs aren't good at every chore, and will usually work alongside conventional microprocessors. But they excel when calculations must be carried out repeatedly on massive sets of data, such as comparing photographs with images from security cameras at airports or public buildings.

The shift to GPUs reflects the fact that microprocessors are no longer improving fast enough for some users. Intel and AMD have recently boosted performance by putting two processors on each piece of silicon, and are racing to add more. But GPU makers are far ahead in such parallel approaches.

Odds and Ends

Apple introduced a new offering on its iTunes Store, Complete My Album, allowing consumers to purchase at a reduced price the remaining songs from an album for which they've already bought single songs on iTunes... For Sale: Lovable Losers. Tribune Co., owner of the Chicago Cubs, said the storied baseball club will be sold after this season as part of real-estate mogul Sam Zell's acquisition of the media company.

By Don Arbour

How to contact us: CampusEdition@dowjones.com

AT COLLEGEJOURNAL.COM

- A look at the pay, career path and incentives for perfumers.
- Tips on finding legitimate mystery-shopping gigs.
- How a protégé should go about breaking up with a mentor.

Street Fashion Trends Shape Strategy At Apparel Firms

BY VANESSA O'CONNELL Standing near a cluster of bars at the corner of Red River and East 6th streets in Austin, Texas, earlier this month, Helen Job grew anxious about denim. She had spent four days in the hip college town, trying to determine whether a new look was catching on.

After seeing mostly skinny jeans, which she believes are on their way out, Ms. Job finally spotted a young woman in a T-shirt and high-waisted, straight-legged jeans. The sighting was further confirmation of a trend her colleagues at Worth Global Style Network had already documented on the streets of Scandinavia, Europe and Japan and in stores in Paris and London.

"Give it about six weeks," she said, "and all the New York stores will have them in the windows."

COOL HUNTERS

Ms. Job is one of the fashion industry's secret weapons. As U.S. editor of WGSN, a fashion-consulting service, she is one of a growing number of third-party researchers who go out into the streets to get an early look at emerging styles and to find out where young people are shopping. A competing service, Doneger Group, has increased the number of employees dedicated to trend spotting by 50% to 120 people in the past five years. The 30-year-old Ms. Job even teaches a class on trend spotting to fashion-merchandising students at Parsons The New School for Design.

The role of trend spotters—also called cool hunters—has grown in importance as the fashion cycle has speeded up. Desperate for an edge in a lackluster market, apparel makers and retailers increasingly are seeking help in quickly sorting through competing trends. Trend spotters can help mass merchandisers figure out which nascent trends from chic boutiques or even thrift stores might be hot sellers on a wider scale.

Street style has become an impor-



Fashion trend spotter Tim Bess talks with shopper Xavier 'Ozbe' Peña at the Goliath boutique in Harlem

tant source of inspiration for retailers eager to lure shoppers with a taste for "fast fashion" at chains like H&M and Zara. Many chains have their own in-house trend spotters. Store inventory is also turning over more quickly, as retailers strive to refresh the merchandise on their racks. At Nordstrom, for instance, inventory turned over 5.06 times last year, compared with 3.7 times in 2001.

These consultants work in different ways, but many produce slick, periodic reports—often focused on key looks, such as accessories—which they sell to mass retailers, apparel manufacturers and designers. Ms. Job says her photos are used by clients such as Levi Strauss, Liz Claiborne, Giorgio Armani, Calvin Klein and Polo Ralph Lauren.

Many trend spotters focus almost entirely on young people, on the theory that they have an impact on the broader fashion scene. "A lot of the people we buy from are the people who are interpreting the street trends, they are just doing it at a higher-level quality," says Julie Gilhart, fashion director at Barneys New York.

"There is the longstanding debate of what influences what. Does the street influence high fashion or does fashion influence the street?" says Michael Macko, vice president for men's fashion at Saks Fifth Avenue. He for one, is "always fascinated" by street fashion.

The recent rise of the men's all-over-print hoodie, or hooded jacket,

shows how street trends spread.

The Japanese urban streetwear chain A Bathing Ape helped push the look into the U.S. from Tokyo a couple of seasons ago, prompting small retailers in New York like Karmaloop to start selling their own versions. Soon, print hoodies were showing up in hip magazines such as Complex and Nylon and hip-hop videos. Over the past six months,

more mainstream designers and apparel makers picked up the style, which is now widely available.

Equally important to identifying trends is figuring out when they are over. Tim Bess, the 41-year-old menswear street-style guru for fashion consultancy Doneger Group, studies men ages 18 to 26. On a recent Saturday, he roamed the streets of SoHo and Harlem in New York. He chatted briefly with several sharply dressed kids, two of whom wore printed hoodies, and checked the window displays of influential boutiques. His conclusion: The printed hoodie trend still has legs, but won't last much longer. Some guys on the street had already moved on to a more "cleaned up" look of solid shirts and jeans with little or no detailing.

Another sign: Mr. Bess spotted a printed hoodie on a scruffy middle-aged man walking by. "You can tell when a trend sort of moves on," he said. "When you start seeing people who shouldn't be wearing a certain brand or look, that's when it's over."

For next year, Mr. Bess predicts a shift to a '90s grunge style. Some boutiques, he noted, have begun carrying plaid and flannel shirts.

TRAWLING ST. TROPEZ

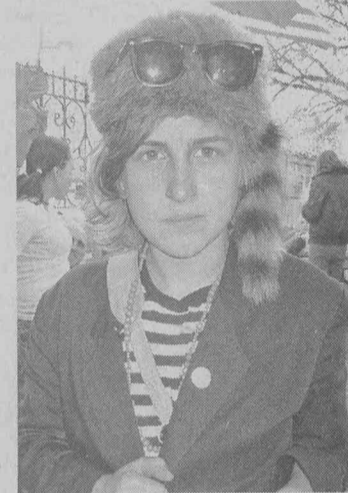
It's getting tougher to figure out where to find fashionable folks. In the 1970s and 1980s, trend spotters trawled the boutiques of St. Tropez, France, after the Paris fashion shows, in search of emerging labels. Some

still swear by the French resort when it comes to resort or cruise wear.

But trendy neighborhoods are constantly shifting today. Trend spotters now attend rock music festivals in Denmark and Scotland, and trek off to Colombia, Brazil and Istanbul. Barbara Fields, who runs her own trend-spotting firm, travels monthly to London, Barcelona, Tokyo or Seoul. She says one of her best tactics lately has been taking photos of young people in Tokyo's Harajuku district. Based on what she's seen there, she believes fur-trimmed hooded athletic jackets will be an emerging trend for fall, along with wide-leg pants with a diameter of 24 inches to 33 inches.

Janine Blain, head of Doneger Group's Los Angeles office, sees a movement away from "girly" styles to an "alpha male" look of structured women's jackets and pants in menswear fabrics.

Last week, WGSN's Ms. Job sorted through more than 400 pictures she took in Austin, putting together groupings of three to six shots that illustrate a trend for her



A young woman in Austin, spotted by Helen Job, sporting a raccoon hat

"trend flashes"—short reports she'll produce once a week for the next three weeks. In addition to high-waisted jeans, which she has noticed since at an H&M store in New York, she plans to focus on Ray-Ban Wayfarer-style sunglasses and the trapper-style raccoon hat that several young women were wearing.

Fox Plans New Feature In Ad Breaks

BY BRIAN STEINBERG Commercial television has always relied on the ad breaks that interrupted its programming. Now, one network is about to begin interrupting its ad breaks with tiny snippets of programming.

By mid-month, News Corp.'s Fox network plans to run short animated clips about a taxi driver known as "Oleg" during ad breaks. The character will offer up odd bits of wisdom and even chat with spoof versions of celebrities like Tom Cruise or Donald Trump. Fox hopes the clips will persuade viewers to keep watching during commercial breaks, rather than—as many people do—changing channels or using a digital video recorder to fast-forward through ads.

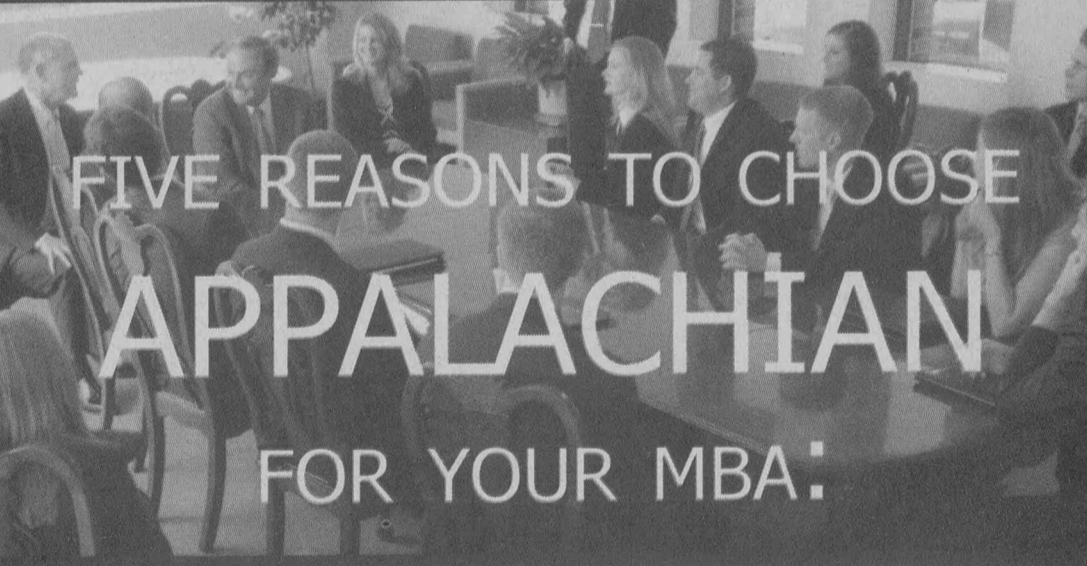
"It's something that pops up that is unexpected and the viewer says, 'What the hell is that?' It may keep them around for a while longer," says Jon Nesvig, Fox Broadcasting's president of sales.

The clips' premiere comes less than two months before Nielsen Media Research is scheduled to release a new measure of ad viewership expected to show audience levels are noticeably lower for ads than for programs. While the numbers won't surprise many people, they will give marketers hard evidence to use in pushing for lower prices for ad time.

So, most of the major broadcast networks are working on ways to boost ad viewership, although Fox's plans appear to be the most advanced. Walt Disney's ABC is mulling ways to make it less obvious to viewers that programs are pausing for commercials. One potential example is for a cast member of ABC's sitcom "Ugly Betty" to be shown in a scene opening a magazine where a picture from the glossy expands into an ad.

This month, General Electric's NBC plans to conduct two experiments. One will involve trivia and will take place during multiple episodes of the medical sitcom "Scrubs." The other will involve "The Tonight Show With Jay Leno," though the network declines to offer details.

At CBS, executives have been discussing creating individual concepts for specific clients. "I don't think a cookie-cutter approach is going to work," says Jo Ann Ross, CBS's president of sales. The network also wants to test things quietly and monitor viewer reaction, she says.



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