



What's going on

Theater

On February 12, Asolo State Theater presents the play "For Colored Girls Who Have Considered Suicide When the Rainbow is Enuf" in Stewart Theater at 8 p.m. This play draws a huge crowd every time is presented so go early and grab your seat. It's a winner.

Movies

The UAB has lined some excellent movies commemorating Black History Month: Diana Ross, Billy Dee Williams and Richard Pryor star in the 1972 Paramount film *Lady Sings the Blues*. Ross plays the lead role in the fictionalized account of the great jazz singer Billie Holiday. Ross won an Academy Award for her portrayal. Showtime is Feb. 11 at 8 p.m.

You have to see it and *She's Gotta Have It* is probably the best low-budget film of 1986. Spike Lee film has become a critical sensation. The story centers around a Brooklyn graphics designer who happily juggles three lovers, one of them played by Lee. Showtime is Feb. 12 at 11 p.m.

Stormy Weather is the flick that made Lena Horne the star she is today. This dazzling tribute to entertainer Bill Robinson highlights several decades of American song and dance performed by some of our leading blues artists. Showtime is Feb. 26 at 8 p.m.

Sultry singer Vanity and the realistic dialogue make *The Last Dragon* the movie it is. Box-office magic occurs when Motown meets the martial arts in this high-energy blend of break dancing, kung fu fighting and flashy music video visuals. Showtime is Feb. 26 at 10 p.m.

Technician Black History Month Special



SCOTT RIVENBARK/SCOTT JACKSON/STAFF

Things to come

Student body president Kevin Howell and Miss NCSU Stacy Hilliard signify the future of the N.C. State black community. Howell is NCSU's first black president, while Hilliard's crowning marks the second consecutive year that a black woman has won the title of Miss NCSU. See stories on Howell and Hilliard on pages 4 and 5.

Future's promising for blacks

Students: blacks can only go up

By Dwuan June
Senior Staff Writer

Most black N.C. State students feel that the economic and political outlook for blacks in the near future can only improve.

They feel that blacks will continue to excel in politics because they are tired of being delegated to. They feel that the only way they can improve their status in the world is to keep pushing.

Gerrald Martin, a sophomore majoring in recreational resources administration, said he believes that while whites want blacks to excel, it is nothing but "a cosmetic effect."

Whites say "they want us to excel and grow," the Winston-Salem native said. "But it's just the opposite."

Martin cited the Equal Opportunity Employer commercials frequently seen in the media as examples. He said that some whites will go all-out to hire blacks just "so they can say 'we hire blacks.'"

"There are some whites who will give blacks a chance," he said. "The hiring is 50% skill, 50% because they're black. Some pop up at the right time when a job is available. Some will get hired because they're good."

Unfortunately, it may take time before a black person is hired solely upon his ability, not his color.

Junior Jerrold Davis, a business administration major, said "it will be a while" before blacks are hired because they are good workers, not black workers.

"We have to show them we

See STUDENTS, page 2

Education key to succeeding

By Dwuan June
Senior Staff Writer

Gerrald Martin vividly recalls the day his mom told him what he must do to succeed in life.

"She told me if you want something, I would have to work on it," says Martin, a recreational resources ad-

ministration major. "She said you have a head on your shoulders so you want to use it."

Martin's mother is probably the single most important influence in his life. He said she calls him regularly to encourage him to do well in his studies. She often reminds him that "I do have the brains to succeed," he

says.

Martin is a member of the N.C. State track team. He runs the 100-meter relay, the 60-meter relay and the 4X100-meter relay. Martin says he began competing in track in junior high school around the

See MARTIN, page 6



Gerrald Martin

Pride in being black



DUWAN JUNE/STAFF

College Democrats President Derrick Cook relaxes at his desk. Under his leadership, membership of the NCSU organization has tripled.

College Democrats flourish under 'brash, outspoken' leader

By Calvin Hall
Assistant Features Editor

The door of room 227 in Turlington Dorm is covered with photocopies of poems. Just above the peep hole is a jagged strip of cardboard with the words "Images in Black" printed in bold, black letters. The subject of the poems cover three specific themes. The first one is pride in being black. The second deals with accepting oneself and asking others to do the same. The third covers dealing with friendship.

These friendship poems are unusual because their melancholy tone speaks of person a somber, grim person—who is very much unlike the brash, articulate and outspoken leader who resides in the room. The owner of the poems is Derrick Cook. He is the president of the College Democrats, perhaps the most important organization of its kind on any campus in the UNC system.

Because this organization is so effective there lies a paradox. How come the leader of such an effective organization remain relatively anonymous in the social circles of both black and white students at N.C. State.

"It's because I want it to be that way," Cook says emphatically. "There are some people who think a title brings respect. I believe a person brings respect to his title."

Self-righteous. No, far from it. His statement conveys his sincerity, his conviction and betrays a sense of modesty and humility that is not quite evident when first talking with Cook. He believes in what he says, states it well and backs up what he says with facts, figures and often astute observations.

Cook, a Greensboro native, is a double major, trying to earn degrees in business administration and economics. Under his self-described dynamic yet "quiet" leadership, the College Democrats has "flourished," growing in membership from five dues-paying members to 18 in the past year. With a total membership of more than 60, it is the second-largest college democratic organization in the state.

Having been directly or indirectly responsi-

ble for campus visits by many influential Democrats, the latest being Johnathan Jackson, son of Democratic presidential candidate Jesse Jackson, Cook makes sure that his organization keeps NCSU students informed on the principles of the Democratic Party.

Yet Cook remains aloof from it all. He allows the organization's accomplishments to speak for themselves. "My goal was to make the organization work," he says.

"I look at the organization as if it were a team...it wasn't going to be a one-man-let's-do-it-all-one-way operation," he says.

Even though he seems to do his duties in the College Democrats with relative ease and self-confidence, Cook says that there is some pressure to perform his duties. "There is great pressure to perform, definitely," he says. "You've got to seem on the ball even during those times that you're not."

This belief also applies to what Cook thinks is the main task facing blacks at NCSU—graduating from NCSU. He says that many people may disagree with that assessment, but he finds that it is more true than people realize, especially for blacks in a predominantly white campus.

"We live in a society that perpetuates the idea that we (blacks) fail...I would have to say that getting out of NCSU (with a degree) is the biggest challenge that black students face," Cook states with a facial expression that indicates extreme concern as well as sincerity.

Cook feels that the current state of blacks at NCSU and in the nation as a whole is one of complacency. He feels that they have a false sense of security that covers up that fact that society in America is really in a state of disrepair.

"We need to get our own act together and start helping each other," Cook said. "I know that has been said so many times."

Cook says that many of the stigmas that hinder the development of black society stem from the media. He points to the media

See **BLACKS' IMAGE**, page 4

Students: Blacks will excel in politics, economics arena

Continued from page 1

can do the job just as good as anyone else," he said. "For a black person, you have to be twice as good as a white person."

Davis also said it will be some time before whites are used to blacks in high, elected positions—for example, if Democratic presidential candidate Jesse Jackson is elected into the White House.

"It's going to take whites a while to get used to it," he said. "I don't think white America is ready for (a black president)."

Harry Sutherland, president of Phi Beta Sigma fraternity, disagreed with Davis' views and said the economic and political outlook for blacks is a good one.

Blacks are beginning to realize they can make things happen by themselves, he said. "Politically and economically, African Americans are headed to the top. One reason African Americans are progressing is that there are more educational opportunities available. The African Americans are depending more on ourselves and our ability to make things happen for us in the positive respect."

Monique Morris agreed that blacks will continue to excel because they want to succeed in life.

Morris, a junior communications major, said blacks "are living in a society where getting ahead and excelling basically means what you know and what you know." Because of this, she said she feels blacks do have a future in economics and politics.

"The black woman/man will have to work twice as hard and know twice as much," Morris said. "But, if you want it bad enough, you will do just that."

"Jesse Jackson is a perfect example with his continued determination," she added. "Blacks will persevere."

Blacks will succeed, but it's "a long way" down the road before blacks and whites are equal politically and economically, said Trevor Gadsden, an electrical engineering major.

"We're making inroads in both areas, but the trip isn't over yet," he said. "Sure, the civil rights marches in the sixties made a lot of progress, but it



Melissa Fuller

(in which) people want to believe."

Gadsden, however, believes the trip to political and economic equality can be short one—if both sides work together. "If they accepted each side for what they are instead of what they would like to be," he said, "we could all get along."

Blacks are tired of being told what to do, and because they are tired of it, they will begin to move forward politically. At least that's what junior economics major Lena Rollison believes.

"We're moving forward because more black people are getting involved and that's a good sign if we are to make a difference," she said. "We're tired of seeing things delegated to us. We want to do some of the delegating or at least work with them."

Melissa Fuller, a junior accounting major, agreed with Morris and said blacks "can't help but go up. There is always room for expansion."

Fuller said blacks are beginning to hold major political offices and they now have a "large voice in the political arena."

"If they utilize our voices they'll realize that we're strong," she said. "If we can just see how much power we have."

NCSU black students agree that the future looks bright for blacks as a race. They see more blacks holding major political offices and obtaining better, high-paying jobs. Like Fuller said, blacks "can't help but move ahead."

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We've got to be prepared, because no one is going to give us the opportunity to be unprepared. We almost have to be overprepared, and education is one of those basic things.

Irwin Holmes
N.C. State's first
black graduate

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MARK S. INMAN/STAFF

Irwin Holmes, the first black to graduate from a previously segregated Southern university, now resides in Durham.

Irwin Holmes

Irwin Holmes was born in Durham in 1938. In 1956, an acceptance letter from N.C. State ignited an onslaught of publicity for the 18-year-old high school student. He had also been accepted at Howard University in Washington, D.C., but it was no secret that he wanted to attend NCSU. In 1960, Holmes made history. He became the first black to graduate from a Southern university when he received an electrical engineering degree from N.C. State.

Holmes accepted a job with RCA after graduation and moved to Camden, New Jersey to accept a job as an engineer. When the company began laying off workers in 1979, Holmes took a job at IBM and returned to Durham.

First black graduate not intimidated

By Suzanne Perez
Features Editor

He says he was in the right place at the right time. Not many would agree.

It was Spring 1960—in the midst of the nation's severe racial problems—when Durham native Irwin Holmes made history. He received an electrical engineering degree from N.C. State, becoming the first black man to graduate from a Southern university.

While the country's political atmosphere prevented many blacks from pursuing their educational goals, Holmes says he was not intimidated.

"Receiving my college education was something I always planned on doing," Holmes says. "I didn't really think of it as anything unusual. Both of my parents had college degrees, and it was expected that I would do the same."

"It was something special, of course, being the first black graduate. It felt good," he adds. "But I still feel like it could have happened to a hundred other people. I just happened to be the one."

Before he entered NCSU in 1956, Holmes was apprehensive about the future. He received his diploma from Hillside High School in Durham, an all-black public institution.

But an acceptance letter from NCSU triggered an onslaught of publicity for the 18-year-old Holmes. Reporters and photographers from *The New York Times* and *The Wall Street Journal*, as well as local media, crowded into his front yard the day he received the reply.

"Everyone wanted to know if I'd go to State," Holmes says. "I'd been accepted at Howard University, too, and it was probably just as good an engineering school as State."

"But Mom and Dad both thought the time was right. I did, too. Everyone told me it was only fitting that I should go to State."

Despite the publicity, Holmes says he didn't feel his accomplishment was anything extraordinary.

"Sure, I guess it was big news," Holmes says. "But I wasn't making the papers like some other blacks were."

James Meredith, a freshman at the University of Mississippi, received much more publicity, he says. Television newscasts and newspaper front pages were filled with stories about how the young man needed police protection to attend classes at the previously segregated college.

"I never had major problems like that," Holmes says. "Mine were just minor incidents."

Holmes's voice flows smoothly, with neither an angry nor resentful tone. He even laughs as he remembers the reactions of his classmates and professors when he and three other black men joined the ranks of the 1956 freshman class.

"There were a few things that happened which I would actually call prejudiced behavior—incidents that I still remember," he says.

When Holmes began the second week of math class during his first semester, he and his classmates were met with an unexpected schedule change and a new professor.

"It was a pretty routine thing," he says. "So I didn't think anything of it. Things like that happen all the time, right?"

But this case was different, as Holmes soon discovered.

"I later found out that the original professor had complained to the department head. She didn't want to teach a black man."

"There were those few incidents...when people treated me differently...treated me with certain reservations," Holmes says. "But overall, I had a good time in school. A lot of people welcomed my being there."

Not knowing what to expect or how he would be received by his fellow students, Holmes says he decided to live off campus his first semester. He later moved into Watauga Hall, and he met other young men—black and white—with whom he formed lifetime friendships.

"There were some really special guys there," he says. "They were in a period of their lives when they were starting to throw away all those crazy things their parents told them. They were starting to think for themselves."

Holmes says post-graduation interviews showed a job market that was ready to hire blacks for prominent positions. He was

hired by RCA and moved to Camden, N.J., to begin work as an engineer.

When the company began laying off workers in 1979, Holmes took a job with IBM in Research Triangle Park and returned to his hometown of Durham.

"In my days, blacks saw education as the only way to get out from under the rut. Poor black families desperately wanted their children to receive a college education," he says. "What they don't realize is that a college education may get the black man hired, but it doesn't guarantee he'll get a job that will make use of all his skills."

"Black people are more or less guaranteed a job if they have a college degree, but they are never guaranteed to advance in that job."

Holmes adds that education is still a fundamental tool for today's young black men and women.

"We've got to be prepared, because no one is going to give us the opportunity to be unprepared," he says. "We almost have to be overprepared, and education is one of those basic things."



MARK S. INMAN/STAFF

"I realize two things: They're looking at it from what's best for them, I'm looking at it for what's best for the students . . . You have to keep them

off balance." Student Body President Kevin Howell on dealing with NCSU's administration.

Howell: A man of involvement

By J. Ward Best
Senior Staff Writer

"Kevin Howell hasn't done anything."

The words are not from an administrator, or from an opponent on issues that Howell, as student body president, has fought to change. Howell says this of himself.

Howell was elected N.C. State's first black SBP last year by over 51 percent of the votes in a run-off election. He sees the turnout as a testament to students electing who they thought most qualified—regardless of color.

Howell credits increased student involvement in the government for the heightened awareness of campus and student issues.

"I think so many times we get caught up on 'I' and what 'I' have done. 'I' did this or 'I' got elected president. But it took a lot of 'we's.' If all of the students at North Carolina State didn't want me in here, I wouldn't be in here. Student government wouldn't be effective if the students didn't respect or believe in me."

Many people Howell meets on campus—and he can hardly walk ten feet without greeting someone—"swear that I'm out campaigning," he says. Howell sees it differently.

"The first thing I said when I took this job, 'I don't want to be known as a politician or for politicking.' I think people just ought to be genuine. I

believe in telling it like it is. If I dislike something you've said I'm going to tell you about it, and I'm not going to worry about the politicking of it."

As NCSU's first black SBP, Howell holds a unique position in the university's 100-year history. There are some areas of his job that he feels are unique to him alone.

"I always feel like I have to work twice as hard," he says. Howell leaves his office door open for all students to come in and talk to him, but he makes a special effort to talk to minority students about their concerns.

Howell does not single out blacks as the only minority on campus deserving his attention, though.

Athletes, international students and Greeks fall under Howell's attention to minority groups. Howell continues to encourage these groups to participate more actively in student government.

"I enjoy being an advocate for the students," Howell says.

Howell's political career began in seventh grade as secretary and then president of the student body at his junior high school. He continued in high school, winning elections as sophomore and junior class presidents. He was elected student body president of Shelby High School in his senior year.

Howell also became involved in wrestling in high school. After winning his first 32 matches, he says he "got kinda slack" and lost the state finals.

"That's where I came up with that philosophy. He who makes excuses is lost."

Howell was recruited to wrestle at State and continued for two years "following a dream."

The daily practice and weightlifting account for his large build, which is usually complimented by a suit and tie. Besides presenting a better, more professional image, Howell says he's outgrown all of his casual clothes.

Howell says he stopped wrestling in his sophomore year because "I felt like, to a certain degree, I was being selfish. Because I was gaining everything, but I just wanted so much more to give."

Howell later joined Alpha Phi Alpha and, he says, "from that point on I said, 'Hey, I can believe in myself, and I got involved in student government.'"

The involvement started with his role in the Student Senate during the 1985-86 academic year. The following year, he served as executive assistant to SBP Gary Mauney. He also sat on the Senate finance committee, subcommittee on minority affairs and the ad hoc committee on minority affairs.

Administrative work and classes take up his afternoons, but even after he leaves his office, Howell doesn't leave the job. "The bulk of my work comes after hours. I've gotten to the point now where I just bring my books up and study and stay up here late at night," he says.

Howell says his efforts are aimed toward a future in law and politics.

Although he says he'll continue his efforts as SBP until graduation in May, he has already planned to attend graduate studies at Wake Forest or UNC-Chapel Hill. He says he hopes the degree will allow him to practice in a law firm, to "build his name."

The name building—for politics, of course. Although he doesn't cite any specific goals, governorship or even a place in the White House are possibilities.

Howell says the racial future at N.C. State must include the achievement of his present goals. He hopes more minorities—blacks, in particular—will reach higher positions in the administration and faculty.

"The positions would, he says, provide "positive black role models."

"This university has done a lot as far improving relations between minorities here . . . but we can't stop, and we can't be content with ourselves," he says.

For his own future, Howell takes inspiration from his wrestling days, and from a friend he made then—Derrick Whittenburg. "One thing I learned from Derrick. He said, 'Kevin, you're gonna have to know what you're gonna do when the crowd stops cheering.'"

"When I leave here, I'm going to have to deal with people on one," Howell says. If Howell's track record of relations and achievements hold, he should have no fear.

Blacks' image problems stem from media, Cook says

Continued from page 2

"We need to get our own act together and start helping each other," Cook said. "I know that has been said so many times."

Cook says that many of the stigmas that hinder the development of black society stem from the media. He points to the media coverage of the Jackson campaign as an example.

"They (the media) have said that Jackson is 'not electable,'" Cook says. "That's the first time that has ever been said about any presidential candidate that I can recall. It's sad."

As a further example of biased media coverage against blacks, Cook cites media treatment of Washington Redskins quarterback Doug Williams' achievements after Superbowl XXII.

"If (John) Elway had done what Williams did in the Superbowl, we would be still hearing everything about him in the media, don't you think?"

Cook, however, understands that the media faces a "dilemma" when it comes to coverage of blacks. This dilemma is how to walk the thin line between covering black events simply for the sake of covering black events and viewing black events with the same fairness as comparable white events.

But he feels that there is something inherently wrong with how even well-meaning white Americans perceive themselves in relation to blacks.

"Whites constantly perceive themselves as good," he says. "It's always this sense of 'look what we did for you' or 'look how good we are to you,'" he says.

Shifting from political rhetoric to Biblical understanding with relative ease, Cook points out that "the Bible

says there is only one god—God above."

Cook also believes that no one political party had held the solutions to help blacks. As such, he says that blacks need to find solutions within themselves. "We seem to be waiting for some big revelation when we don't need one . . . love and help each other . . . stay with your foundation."

For Cook this foundation is his family, more specifically, his grandmother whom he describes as "loving" and his "Rock of Gibraltar." Indeed, if there is a subject in which Cook feels most sentimental, it is the subject of family. It is his grandmother who has given him most of the poems that adorn his door, those same pride-filled, melancholy poems that say so much about Cook, the person, while leaving you wondering about Cook, the enigma.

Hilliard: I made the right decision

By Calvin Hall
Assistant Features Editor

There is a softness in her voice — a softness mixed with a helpful dose of insecurity. But behind that soft voice is an ample amount of confidence and the eagerness to succeed in life.

The voice belongs to the 1987-88 Miss NCSU Stacy Hilliard, a junior computer science major. Hilliard is the second straight black woman to be crowned Miss NCSU in as many years. She is the fourth black woman to win the coveted crown.

The Baltimore native had no intentions of running for Miss NCSU when she came to N.C. State in 1985. The only thing on her mind was academics.

However, after winning a beauty pageant in Metcalf Residence Hall, she was subsequently asked to enter the competition by eager sponsors who saw her potential. She still was not completely sure it was something she wanted to do.

"I was so scared," says Hilliard. "I kept thinking about getting through the first stages — the essay. But as I went through the selection process, I felt better about it and I realized that even if I didn't win it would be a good experience."

Hilliard said Wandra Hill, coordinator of minority student affairs and Co-op program education program, and Endia Hall, director of the Peer Mentor Program helped her make the decision to enter the Miss NCSU pageant. It was a decision that turned out to be a good one for Hilliard.

Hilliard said her grandmother and her deep religious beliefs helped shape her. With two sisters and a brother far older than she, Hilliard states that she basically "grew up by herself." Her grandmother was a vital part of her life.

"My mother and I are very close and I love her dearly," Hilliard says, "but my grandmother is very important to me."

Hilliard feels that being Miss NCSU is more of "a personal gain" something she worked hard to achieve. However, she also feels that is says a great deal about the attitudes of blacks on campus.



MARKS INMAN/STAFF

Miss NCSU Stacy Hilliard believes blacks should support other campus organizations as actively as they supported

"It shows that when there is someone representing blacks on this campus, black students will come together and vote," she says.

As far as her duties as Miss NCSU are concerned, Hilliard feels no pressure to perform or a "fishbowl effect" when it comes to representing her school. However, she, like some former holders of the Miss NCSU title, does have one point that bothers her about her job — there seems to be no set list of responsibilities for Miss NCSU to do. She is serving as a "facilitator" for the Black History Quiz Bowl on Feb. 24 and as a judge for the Miss Moo-U pageant later on in the year. Even so, Hilliard said she would

like for a list of responsibilities to exist for Miss NCSU each year.

"I feel kind of bad when people ask 'What are your duties as Miss NCSU?' and I have nothing to tell them other than that I represent the school," she says.

Although Hilliard is encouraged by the support she received from black students in her campaign for Miss NCSU, she feels that there are many organizations for blacks on campus that need more support from black students in order to maintain their effectiveness.

"There are many vital black organizations on this campus that are not supported by even

her. The Baltimore native was reluctant to join the contest even though she had many supporters.

one-half of the black students," Hilliard explains. "Supporting each other is the biggest challenge facing black students on this campus."

Furthermore, Hilliard hopes that by being Miss NCSU, she has encouraged other blacks to want to become more involved all over the campus.

She said that blacks "should become more aware of where we have come from and build a strong foundation based upon our unique heritage. I think people often lose touch with where they've come from."

"I think we need to learn more about blacks — our accomplishments — and see what

the famous blacks have done and what they were saying. Then we need to see what we can do as individuals to build upon it."

Hilliard plans to live in Raleigh in the near future, working at a job she hopes her experience as a Co-op student at Northern Telecom will get her. Ultimately, she would like to "start a family-owned business for black teens" because "black teenagers are the future."

Looking back, Hilliard says that she is glad she came to NCSU whether she was Miss NCSU or not.

"I made the right decision," she says proudly. And indeed she did.

Remembering great black leaders of America

No man better deserves the title "Father of Black History" than **Carter G. Woodson**. The historian, educator, editor and author was a pioneer in the black history field and the interpretation of the black image. In 1915, he organized the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, now the Association for the study of Afro-American Life and History.

In 1916, he established the *Journal of Negro History*, a specialized scholarly journal.

In February 1926, he inaugurated *Negro History Week* — the accomplishment he is best known for — which later developed into Black History Month. He began the *Negro History* bulletin in 1937. Dr. Woodson was a specialist in all areas of black history of black participa-

tion in the economic and social development of the U.S. He died in 1950.

Benjamin Banneker

Benjamin Banneker was probably the best known black person in early U.S. history. He was an astronomer, farmer, mathematician and surveyor. Except for several winters of

elementary schooling, he was entirely self-taught and demonstrated an instinctive skill with mathematics. In his early 20s (1753) he constructed a striking clock, built entirely at wood, each gear carved by hand, without ever having seen one. In 1791, Banneker was an assistant to Major Andrew Ellicott, the surveyor appointed by President George Washington to lay out

the boundaries of the District of Columbia.

From 1791 to 1796, Banneker made all the astronomical and tide calculations and weather predictions for a yearly almanac, with the first almanac bearing his name and including his calculations being published for the year 1792. Opponents of

See **INFLUENTIAL**, page 7

Sports Spotlights

Chucckkkeeee rises to the occasion

By Katrina Waugh
Sports Editor

Vinny Del Negro steals a pass under the Duke goal and starts up the court with nine men chasing him. He slows a bit to let the crowd pass him, then whips a pass over his head to the basket.

Chucky Brown, who has slipped behind his man in the commotion, comes flying toward the hoop. Brown, knees bent nearly to his chest, and the ball reach the rim at the same time. He slams the ball through the net for yet another highlight film jam.

After the game Johnny Dawkins, a former Duke star now with the San Antonio Spurs, can't stop grinning at Brown.

"All that summer league ball must of helped," Dawkins says to Brown. Dawkins turns away from Brown, then turns back again. "And you're not even a senior."

...

Chucky Brown is the starting power forward for the N.C. State men's basketball team. He averages 16.6 points and six rebounds a game for the Wolfpack. He is also a junior — both academically and athletically — majoring in sociology.

He came to NCSU from North Brunswick High, where he was named North Carolina's "Mr. Basketball" by the Charlotte Observer after his senior season. During that season, Brown averaged 25 points and 10 rebounds.

In his first game as a member of the Wolfpack, Brown showed a flash of his future by scoring 15 points and pulling down 11 rebounds against Western Carolina. He went on to average

"I like to have fun when I play. I don't like to be tight and tense. I like to be loose. When you're tight, you just set yourself up to make some big mistakes."

Wolfpack forward Chucky Brown

3.1 points and 2.2 boards a game as a freshman.

Last year as a sophomore, Brown earned five starting opportunities and 6.6 points a game and 4.3 rebounds. But during the ACC tournament, his potential turned into reality.

He averaged 13 points and 8.3 rebounds during the tournament, helping the Wolfpack stay alive with overtime wins over Duke and Wake Forest.

NCSU needed to win the ACC championship to get into the NCAA tournament. Only North Carolina, which had not lost a conference game all year, stood in the way.

Brown — along the rest of the Wolfpack — rose to the occasion. He scored a then career-high 18 points and grabbed 10 rebounds to lead NCSU to the championship.

For the Wolfpack, Brown's coming of age could not have happened at a better time. He came through when the team needed him. Now Brown is a regular member of the starting five.

Not only does he play more for the Wolfpack, Brown has improved his game. He has become quicker and more aggressive than he was a year ago.

"I lost some weight," Brown said to explain the new-found quickness. "I was working out over the summer and I got up to 217 (pounds). Now I'm back down to about 202."

Brown's flashy dunks are the stuff that TV sports casts are made of. In the midst of the game, you can almost hear Tom Sutor's "jamburger" as Brown slams another shot home.

But Brown's contributions to the team aren't limited to making the Wolfpack look good on the highlight films.

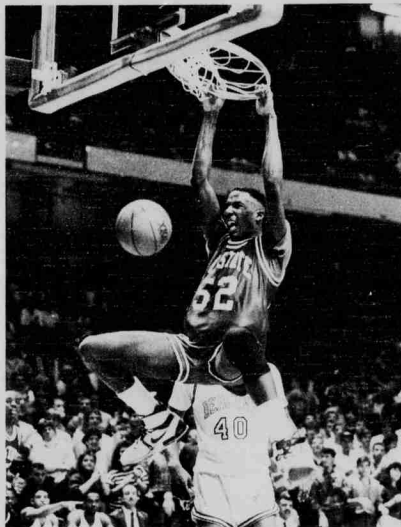
Brown can hit a soft jumper as easily as he can fly through the air. He's hitting 55 percent of his shots and 63 percent of his free throws. He's even hit a three pointer this season.

Defensively, he's the team's second leading rebounder behind center Charles Shackleford, who leads the Atlantic Coast Conference in that category. And Brown has more than a few steals to his credit.

Still, it is his rebounding and defense that Brown says he would like to improve.

"I feel like I can score at anytime," Brown said. "I need to get more rebounds. I'm getting more, but I could still get better. I've got to go to the basket more."

He speaks in a soft, gentle tone. So soft that it's hard to



EDDIE GONTRAM/STAFF

Chucky Brown slams home two in his usual, flashy style against the Wake Forest Demon Deacons in a game earlier this year.

believe he is the same man who is so vocal and so animated on the court. During the game, Brown doesn't even try to disguise his emotions.

When he hits a shot, he can't help but grin. If an official's call goes against him, he spreads his arms and his face registers pure disbelief.

"I like to have fun when I

play," Brown said. "I don't like to be tight and tense. I like to be loose. When you're tight, you just set yourself up to make some big mistakes."

"I feel like when you're loose and having fun, you play better."

And when Chucky Brown is playing well, Wolfpack fans can't help having fun.

Martin: Blacks realizing they need education to succeed

Continued from page 1

seventh grade — the turning point of his life.

"That's when I started realizing goals," he says. "My mom told me that I was going to have some kind of extended education."

Martin said he believes his mom told him that because of the troubles she experienced growing up during the late 1960s.

"Back when they were growing up, they can only be janitors

or school teachers," he said. "There was abuse in public places — white kids abusing blacks in school. If the blacks retaliated, they'd still get abused."

"Mom told me of Martin Luther King. She told me how they strived in that time," he said. "I figured I could do it — I could do it (succeed) in a better time."

Martin believes that because blacks want more in life, they will continue to excel and pursue an education to get what they want.

"Blacks are realizing they

have a brain and starting to enroll in college," he says. "They want to go far (in life)."

"They rarely get what they want," he continued. They have to take the initiative in order to succeed."

Upon graduation, Martin hopes to put his degree to good use. He wants to design recreational facilities such as golf courses, tennis courts and "hopefully" a major gymnasium.

"I want to be more than just a janitor, a bus boy or some waiter in a restaurant," he says. "I want to be the best I can."

Thanks . . .

I would like to thank Scott Rivenbark and Scott Jackson for the color shot on the front.

It's a great shot.

Thanks to two other photos: Marc Kawanshi, for the last minute photo. (You should thank me. If it wasn't for me, you would have never gone to Leazar Hall in your life); and last — like he always is — Mark "The Man" Imman.

Credit where credit is due to Managing Editor Michael Hughes for helping with production. When it comes to laying a straight line, Mike's the man.

Thanks goes out to our illustrious Editor-in-Chief Joe Galameau. Thanks for hanging with us — sorry you didn't get to go to Food Lion.

Katrina, the Chucky story was great. Mad, my voice was scratchier than yours Suz, I can't believe you got in touch with Irwin Holmes. Thanks a lot.

Special thanks goes to my number one running partner Jerrold Davis. If I forgot anyone, don't feel bad. You are not by yourself. Thanks.

dwan d. june
Assistant Managing Editor

Music industry owes blacks more than any other present industry

Music probably owes more to black influence than any other entertainment medium today — especially rock 'n' roll.

There are, of course, different classifications of music. Billboard lists countless different categories. These categories are determined by the dominant style of the music.

These classifications were determined by the predominant audience and by no means restrict the audience or account for the color-blind nature inherent in music.

Music history calls Elvis Presley "the king of rock 'n' roll." Without taking anything away from one hell of a rocker, and a world-class drug abuser, Elvis was nothing new.

He was a white man playing rhythm and blues tunes.

The style of the time was to have white singers cover original rhythm and blues (R&B) tunes by black artists. Elvis made it big in his own right, with the original recognition coming from purely what was termed, at the time, "black music." To the surprise of many record execs, many of the white cover tunes were far less successful than the original.

Chuck Berry, Little Richard, Ray Charles and Fats Domino were the big names of the early rock years. These men created some of the greatest and most enduring classics of all times.

J. Ward Best

Sounds Like This

The Rock and Roll Hall of Fame inducted these men, along with Elvis, as great musicians — not black musicians.

Of course, rock and roll changed with the times. Different styles emerged and all music became more polarized.

Barry Gordy started Motown Records to provide black artists with a greater chance for contracts and exposure. Unfortunately, the music was given a newfangled classification, R&B, which separated groups like The Supremes, Stevie Wonder, Gladys Knight and the Pips and Marvin Gaye from the mainstream of popular music.

These and many other artists crossed the color lines, but were still considered part of the R&B class.

The great social revolution of the 1960s didn't do much to reverse the trend in hindsight. Of course, Jimi Hendrix emerged from the area as one of the greatest rock guitarists of all times. The Doors and Jim Morrison relied heavily on the

standard R&B sound, and even cover tunes for their popularity. The attitudes may have shifted slightly for the public, but black and white music still existed in thought as well as on the air.

The disco era had everybody dancing to anything with minimally intelligent lyrics over a synthesizer and a drum machine. For good reasons, lack of talent and innovation among them, this period in music history has been forgotten.

Rock 'n' roll returned to dominate the popular music charts. The revival brought with it (thoefully!) the beginning of a new trend.

More musicians — white and black — are recording songs and albums that defy the strict classifications. Musicians are working together as musicians respecting each other's talents.

Prince and the New Power Generation stay on top of the charts, even when the superstar changes his style with each album. Tiffany and Debbie Gibson rate the highest on dance and dance charts. Record stores ordered so many of Michael Jackson's new album that it was shipped as a platinum album. The best-selling albums and singles receiving most airplay show nearly an even racial balance.

Recently, musicians are also integrating their bands and styles to produce fresher and better sounds.

Paul Simon won the best



Many black singers in the 1960s enjoyed what present-day black singers hope to achieve — crossover hits. Stars such as Marvin Gaye, Gladys Knight and the Pips and the Supremes continued to enjoy crossover hits despite their allegiance to Motown. Today's pop music still draws many of its characteristics from rhythm and blues.

album of the year award for "Graceland." The album combined Simons' pop vocals with African rhythms and melodies to create a masterpiece album. Sting's new band also incorporates traditionally black jazz overtones with pop/rock guitars

and drums. Robert Cray plays strictly rock and roll guitar, and plays it very well.

All told, the lines of distinction and restriction in the music industry may yet disappear. The reactions and results almost assure they will.

Influential black American leaders make mark

Continued from page 5

slavery in the U.S. and England used the almanac as evidence of the abilities of black people.

Rosa Parks

In December, 1955, Rosa Parks' refusal to give a white man her seat on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama became one of the most significant sparkplugs in black history. Her protest triggered a 381-day boycott and catapulted boycott leader Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. into national prominence. It also led to the outlawing of segregation on Montgomery buses and paved the way for the Freedom Movement of the 1960s. Employed as a seamstress when she was arrested for her stand, she lost her job as a result of her role in the boycott.

Langston Hughes

One of the most prolific and perhaps best known of modern Afro-American writers is poet Langston Hughes. Hughes was a major figure during "The Harlem Renaissance (1920-

1930)." His usual technique of incorporating jazz and blues rhythms into his work earned him the epithet "the Poet Laureate of Harlem." During this period Hughes produced such memorable works as "The Negro Speaks of Rivers (1920)." Overall, more than 13 works were published during his lifetime. Several noted works include: "Not Without Laughter (1930)," "The Big Sea (1963)" and "The Panther and the Lash (1967)." In his lifetime, Hughes earned numerous awards, such as the Witter Byrnes Award (1926), the Anisfield-Wake Award (1959) and the Springam Medal (1960) for excellence in poetry.

Crispus Attucks

Crispus Attucks ran away from his master in Farmington, Mass. on Sept. 30, 1750. Twenty years later, the freedom and dignity of his country as he had once been concerned for, his personal freedom and dignity, Attucks became the first hero of the American Revolution. He was a leader of the patriot mob that

was fired upon by British troops in the Boston Massacre of 1770, after confronting a detachment of British redcoats in Boston's King Street. The redcoats fired on the men who stood in their way, and Attucks, the ex-slave who stood vanguard, was the first American to be killed. All told, five men died in the massacre. In 1888, the city of Boston erected the Crispus Attucks Monument on the Boston Common to honor Attucks and the others who died.

Harold Washington

Harold Washington won election as the first black mayor of Chicago in 1983 by defeating

Republican Bernard E. Epton, a former state representative. He became the first black mayoral nominee of Chicago's Democratic Party by defeating Mayor Jane M. Byrne and Cook County's State Attorney Richard M. Daley in a primary election. Washington was born in Chicago, and was graduated from Roosevelt University in 1949 and from the Northwestern University School of Law in 1952, becoming a lawyer in 1953. He served in the Illinois House of Representatives from 1965 to 1976 and in the Illinois Senate from 1976 to 1980. He also represented Illinois Senate from 1976 to 1980. He also represented Illinois

First Congressional District in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1981 to 1983.

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A Year in the Life of N.C. State

Yearbook portraits in that little room behind information

Portraits will be taken on the third week in February, and that's the fifteenth to nineteenth.

They'll be taken by that crazed guy with the beard who whistles at your legs. You'll find him in that little room behind the information desk on the second floor of the Student Center. This is the last time the portrait people will be on campus, so now's your chance. Make Mom proud. Prove you went to school.

Senior portrait sign-up

Seniors need to sign up for their portrait sitting. The sign-up sheet is out side of the Agromeck office on the Third Floor of the Student Center.

Everybody else portrait walk-ins

That's right: everyone. Grad students to froshes. You don't need to make an appointment, just come in anytime from February 15 through February 19. You'll get shot.

Groups and Greeks

Call the Agromeck Business staff and sign up for your group picture. Now, 737-2409, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Deadline's approaching and it looks like the Society of Industrial Cheeto-eaters wants a four-page section. Space is going quick, so hurry up. Deadline is February 12.

1988 book sales

Go to the Agromeck Table in the Student Center Lobby and fork over your \$10 for the book. Do not pass go, do not go to your 7:50. Tell them I said it's ok: you bought your book.

Call Mom

If worse come to worse, call Mom and tell her to buy you an Agromeck. We mailed her a card, and we know she's waiting to hear from you.

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