

Cont. from page 2

REAGAN

\$311 billion to \$337 billion; the percent of U.S. families below the poverty level increased from 10.3 percent to 11.2 percent; and the overall unemployment rate soared from 7.5 percent to 10.8 percent. The U.S. balance of world trade went from +\$31.2 billion to -\$6.9 billion.

Yet in the face of this monumental human suffering, Reagan does the obvious—he rants and rages in public that corporate taxes should not exist at all. “I’ll probably kick myself for having said this,” Reagan recently told a group of Massachusetts corporate executives, “but when are we going to have the courage to point out that our tax structure, the corporate tax is very hard to justify.” Reagan pointed out that the corporate income tax rate is 46 percent. But as any fool knows, virtually no corporations pay anywhere near this tax rate. This year, corporations will pay only 7 percent of all federal revenue collected from taxes. This contrasts with a figure of 24 percent only two decades ago!

Reagan’s latest statement on economics only confirms what most working people know only too well: that Reaganomics is “socialism for the rich, capitalism for the poor.” This latest attempt to expand corporate welfare, combined with his sagging opinion polls, indicates that this aging, raging reactionary has begun to run out of time and political credibility.

Scholarships Offered

ATLANTA, GA.—The Ralph McGill Scholarship fund offers scholarships for the 1983-84 school year of up to \$1,500 each to students with southern backgrounds who have completed at least two years of college, Jack Tarver, chairman of the Scholarship Fund said today.

Tarver said May 1st is the deadline for applications. He said a number of scholarships are awarded each year to students who have demonstrated a long-time interest in the news and editorial phase of newspapering.

Scholarships, he said, are limited to those young men and women whose roots lie in the south. Applicants must also convince the Awards Committee that they firmly intend to pursue a career in daily or weekly newspapering. Tarver said the Awards Committee wants to give scholarships to those who are likely to become leaders in the newspaper field.

Successful applicants will be required to maintain a “B” average in order to keep the scholarship.

A letter of not more than 500 words telling why the applicant wants a scholarship, together with a photograph of the applicant, must accompany each application. Applicants also must have a letter of recommendation from a college authority.

Application blanks may be obtained from: The Ralph McGill Scholarship Fund; Box 4689; Atlanta, Georgia 30302.

Cont. from page one

Drinking

20 year old lobbyists who are against the legislation and voice opposition to the proposal. Their argument is that anyone who is old enough to vote in elections and old enough to die for his country in wartime should be given the right to decide whether to have a beer or

FSU DEAN'S LIST

Fayetteville State University has announced 262 students named to the dean's list for the fall semester.

Those from the Fayetteville area include: Robert Agalotis, Elizabeth Alaniz, Carol Allemier, Bethany Allen, Vikki Anderson, Richard Arsenault, Debra Artiguez, Eddie Autry, Phillip Axler, Nancy Bacz-Diaz, Stan Balin, Wanda Barefoot, Bethina Barker, Alberta Bass, Carleton Bell, Beverly Bennett, George Bennett, Jacqueline Bergamine, Natalie Blanding, Renate Blanton, James Borowiec, Linda Bowden, Janet-Anne Boykin, Donna Bridges, Timothy Burns, Roberta Butler, Christine Byndon;

Michael Clitete, Robert Cole, Anthony Collins, Leon Crumpler, Margaret Danile, Tommy Daughtry, Mary Davis, Gloria Dawson, Terrance Dawson, Lydia Day, Pamela Deangelo, Gail Dimsdale, Gary Dudley, Hermine Dunk, Hung Duong, Tuan Duong, Richard Duttlinger, Jewell Edmonds, William Edison, Hugh Etzell, Curtis Faircloth, Martha Faircloth, Victoria Fisher, Howard Fleetwood, Donald Flowers, John Frei, Evelyn Fulghum, Linda Gibson, Deborah Giveens, George Gore, Charles Graham, Charles Green, Werner Gunzenhauser;

Brian Hackett, Lillie Hackman, Carl Haire, Karen Hall, Elizabeth Harper, Samuel Harris, Sherrie Hatten, Donna Hickman, Linda Hixson, Robert Holanek, Davis Holloway, Earlene Hughey, Nedra Hurst, Randy Ingmire, Carmoleta Jackson, Lorraine Jackson, Curtis Jacobs, Michael James, Edith Jankovicks, Peter Jernigan, Fidel Jimenez, Antoinette Johnson, Eugene Johnson, Sharon Johnson, Shirley Johnson, Howard Jones, Enitan Kalejaiye, Harriet King, Karen Kowalski, Patricia Lewis, Tracy Lewis; Belinda Macias, Lisa Macilwinen, Milton Manning, Katherine Marable, Karen Marksteiner, John Martin, Cheryl McCalop, Richard McClain,

James McCreary, Evelyn McDonald, Sandra McGill, Arlene McGinley, Suzie McKibben, Brigitte McLean, Ethel McNair, John Melvin, Norman Melvin, Mariangiola Miller, Sandra Miller, William Mitchell, Teresa Mittower, Stephen Moore, Rosa Murchison, Diane Newell, Christine Nordan, Lisa Odom, Margaret Ortega, Steven Owens, Mary Pangman, Connie Parker, James Pender, Merle Pierre, Linda Polk, Mary Price, Theresa Pugh, Sylvia Ray, Donald Reek, Cheryl Richie, Mable Rogers, John Russo;

Carolyn Sanchez, Mavis Savoy, Linda Schlenker, Buell Sheperd, Nancy Shotwell, Doand Sistare, Judith Skelton, Doris Stephens, Jacquelyn Stewart, Johnny Siedbeck, Cynthia Taft, Cynthia Taliaferro, Roseann Thomas, Robert Thompson, Susan Thornhill, Reuben Tull, Robert Vencil, Jean Wadsworth, Irene Walden, Michael Walden, Benetta Walker, Alicia Walsh, Beverly Warren, Cheryl Washington, Bernard Weinberg, Dimple White, Kenneth White, Sallie Whitehead, Tammy Whitfield, Agnes Williams, Michelle Wilson and Deborah Wright.

Out-of-town students on the dean's list are: Minnie Futrell, Aoshkie, Zona Brisson, Bladenboro; Rose S. Bland, Bolton; Frances Button, Burgaw; Rhonda Hopkins, Camp Lejeune; James Alderman, Leta Bass, Melinda S. Davidson, James Harding, Steve Parker and Nancy Pearson, all of Clinton; Dorothy L. Currie and Cynthia Moore, Clarkton; Marie Henry and Ruby Jackson, Charlotte; Kevin Faison, Delco; Wanda Johnson, Dublin; Martha Hurd, Dunn; Eleanor McKay, Elizabethtown; Michael Mazingo, Faison; Deborah A. Bass, Fremont; Franklin Brown and Glenwood Cooper, Garland; Kenneth Campbell and Raeford Melton, Greensboro; Napoleon Kornegay, Gary

Peterson and Gupton Peterson, Griston;

Kisha Moore, Grimesland; Patricia Green, Hamilton; Linda Ervin, Harrells; Brenda J. Bryant, Hobgood; Perry Cozart, Hollyspring; Mary Graham, Kenansville; Larry Chavis, Linda Glover and Patricia Stocks, Lumberton; Phyllis Horton and Janice Toon, Morehead City; Edith Barefoot and Sylvia Merritt, Newton Grove; Andrea McCrea and Gary Snapp, Raeford; Pamela Graham and Geneva Laccwell, Riegelwood; Ricky Lawrence, Rocky Mount; Jeanette Herring, Roseboro; John J. Ancellotti, Salemburg; Patricia Lloyd, Sanford; Bruce Ellison, Tarboro; Daniel J. Allen, Rene King, Teresa Lesane and Dorothea Singletary, Tarheel; Thomas Quail, Vass; Vickie Rozier, Chadburn; Juanita Blackmon, Wagram; Gloria Jacobs, Watha; Kathy Davis, Wilmington; Ella L. Brown, Williamston and Timothy Moore, Wilson.

Out-of-state students on the list are: Sherly LaSalle of Richmond, Calif.; George Wagner of Lancaster, Calif.; Miranda Morgan of South Windsor, Conn., and Gudden Smith III of Montville, Conn.; Freddie Garrett of Belle Glade, Fla.; Shelby Durham of Farmington, Ill.; James Gilley, Cameron Levell and Steven Levell of Indianapolis, Ind.; Rodriquez Norris of Westminster, Md.; Joseph McDowell of Bowdoingham, Minn.; Darryl Merrit of Newark, N.J.; Nora Stephens of Camden, N.J.; Joseph Files of Huntington, N.Y.; Chris Karayannis of Beavercreek, Ohio; Manuel Blackmon of Cola, S.C.; Diana Cooper of Nesmith, S.C.; Calvin Fleming of Lynchburg, S.C.; Beverly Smith of Gaston, S.C.; Michelle Wilson of Hemingway, S.C.; James Jones of Smithfield, VA.

a glass of wine, be it in a restaurant or purchased at the local 7-11 store.

Lobbyist for the proposal debate reports which pin-point alcohol as the leading cause of motor vehicle accidents among 16 to 24 years of age. They argue that drivers in the 16-24 age group were involved in forty-one percent of the nation's highway accident deaths (information obtained from the Center for Disease Control's Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report for December 10, 1982).

However, those in favor of this proposal fail to report that older drivers (over 24 years) make up a higher percentage rate. Consequently, older drivers are just as deadly and should also be the target of legal penalties. Furthermore, if special measures are to be taken to reduce the number 18, 19, and 20 year olds who drive and drink then the same measures should be taken against drivers in older age groups.

A survey was conducted during FSU's Spring Registration of students 18 and older to determine if they approved or disapproved of the Governor's Task Force proposal or if they were aware of the proposal. Opinions among the students were divided with fifty-one percent against the proposal and thirty-seven percent in favor with the task force. Fifty-one percent of the students knew of the proposal while forty-eight percent knew nothing of the recommendation. The following question was asked of the students to determine if they were aware of the proposal from the Governor's Task Force on Drunken Drivers.

“Are you familiar with the proposal put before Governor Jim Hunt by his task force to increase the legal drinking age from 18 to 21?” Here are the results:

	YES	NO
18-20	51%	49%
21-23	43%	57%
24-older	61%	39%

When asked if they approved or disapproved of such a proposal fifty-nine percent of the 18-23 year old opposed the recommendation. Sixty-one percent of the 24 year old and older were in favor of the proposal. The question asked of the age group was:

“A law has been recommended by Governor Jim Hunt's Task Force on

Drunken Drivers which would raise the legal drinking age from 18 to 21. Would you favor or oppose such a law?” Here are the results:

	For	Against	No Opinion
18-20	27%	59%	4%
21-23	24%	58%	8%
24-older	61%	36%	3%

The results of the survey were based on random selection of 230 students interviewed in person.

Cont. from page 3

Assembly

How A Bill Becomes A Law

Although people follow laws every day, many don't know how these laws are made in the legislature.

The first step is to draft the bill. Next the bill is introduced to the General Assembly by one of its members called the bill's introducer or sponsor. The bill is then assigned a number.

Once the Reading Clerk has read aloud the name of the introducer, the bill number and title, it is said to have passed the “first reading.”

Next the bill is assigned to a committee where it will be studied. Once the committee approves the bill, the bill is placed on the calendar so that the entire body can discuss it and make amendments, if recommended.

Reading and explanation of the bill are presented to the body by the chairman and then discussed and

Loans

Still Available

Campus Digest News Service

Many families have been scared off by the highly publicized eligibility requirements for federally backed student loans. Families with adjusted gross incomes over \$30,000 must take a “needs test” to receive a loan.

However, the needs test takes into account the number of children in the family who are attending college, and how expensive their schooling is, whether at public or private institutions. Many families earning well over \$30,000 yearly still qualify for the 9 percent interest rate federal Guaranteed Student Loans.

debated. After all have been heard, a vote is taken. If the bill passes, the “second reading” has taken place and it moves on for the third and final reading. The same procedures are carried out here.

If any amendments are suggested, the bill is sent back to the original body for approval. If this body approves the amendment, the bill is ready to go through the same process in the other house.

When an amendment is not approved, the two presiding officers appoint members to make up a conference committee, which tries to resolve the conflict and come up with an agreeable solution.

Once this agreement is reached, each house must vote on its acceptance. If no agreement is reached, or one of the houses rejects the committee's solution, the bill is “defeated.”

If the bill is passed by both houses, it is enrolled - new copy made with all changes, ratified - two presiding officers sign it, and then sent to the Secretary of State. At this point, the bill is now a law.

North Carolina is the only state that does not need the Governor's approval on a bill. He has no approval or veto power over legislation.

ERA

The 98th Congress could be fertile ground for women's rights issues. ERA, although suffering a setback last year, has already returned as H.J. Res. 1. It was reintroduced in the House on January 3, the first day of the 98th Congress, with 227 cosponsors.

The unanswered question at this point is to what extent the Reagan Administration, and Republicans in general, will support women's rights. Will the “gender gap” at the polls last November have an impact on the White House? Women's rights will certainly be major issue in the 1984 presidential and Senate races.

Meanwhile, numerous “equity bills” have been drafted to remedy gender-based discrimination of all kinds. Bills calling for equal pay for comparable work—based on the assumption that the cleaning lady deserves as much pay as the janitor—will soon be introduced, as well as measures requiring equal benefits under pension and health insurance plans.

Students

Out Of Money

Campus Digest News Service

A new survey shows that today's freshmen are more interested in making money than improving the world around them. Almost seventy percent of those questioned in colleges and universities across the nation said an important reason for attending college was to enable them to make more money.

Students show a declining interest in helping promote racial understanding, cleaning up the environment, and helping others.

The study was conducted by the American Council on Education and the University of California. Over 200,000 freshmen were surveyed.

The study also showed that today's students prefer careers in business, engineering and computer programming as opposed to teaching and research. Higher starting salaries and more likely advancement in the business-related fields are probably the key reason.