

Internship Received For Brookhaven

Dr. Sekendar A. Khan, Elizabeth City State University's representative in the Regional Cooperative Association in Science and Mathematics, announces that Miss Dora Liverman is participating in the Brookhaven Semester Program. The selection of Miss Liverman now brings to eight the number of ECSU students to supplement their undergraduate training through study and research at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, since 1973. The Laboratory, at Upton, Long Island, N. Y., is a national center for nuclear research.

The selection of Miss Liverman follows the successful participation, last year, of Anthony Eason, Pinetops, N. C. While at Brookhaven, Eason did reasearch on "Efficiency of Amerlite XAD-2 and XAD-7 Resins in Adsorbing Prace Amounts of Various Amino Acids Present in Sea Water." Returning to ECSU to complete his pre-medical studies, he is currently the senior student research assistant under the Reasearch Improvement and Development Program (RIAD). Three of ECSU's recent participants are now

medical and dental school students, at the Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.

Miss Liverman, a 1974 graduate of Northeastern High School, is a native of Elizabeth City. A pre-medical student, she is a student research assistant on the project, "Tentative Chemical Components of Vitex Negundo," under the supervision of Dr. Khan. Miss Liverman is a member of the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Thalia Sorosis Social Club, Health Careers' Club and the United Campus Religious Fellowship.

According to Dr. Khann, the Brookhaven Semester Program is designed to: encourage promising students from developing colleges and universities to seek careers in the fields of science and mathematics; and to expose students to the latest techniques, tools, and designs used in research. Previous participants from participating institutions have found their undergraduate backgrounds in biology and chemistry enhanced and strengthened through study and research at Brookhaven.



ECSU Football Team prepares for '77-'78 Season.

NEWS

The treatment of cancer with ascorbic acid (vitamin C) was discussed in a recent lecture at the University of Pennsylvania by Dr. Linus Pauling, winner of two Nobel Prizes. He talked about a study in which 100 patients with advanced cancer who received vitamin C were compared with 1,000 control patients who did not receive vitamin C. The average survival time of the patients treated with the vitamin was over four times that of the con-

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trols, and a fraction of these patients have had very long survival times, with no signs of malignant disease.

Disparity In Justice Found In Survey

New Hanover County, home of the Wilmington 10, has the highest rate of imprisonment for black men of any North Carolina county — according to a newly released study by the North Carolina Social Research Corporation. The rate of imprisonment in state prisons for all of New Hanover's black men was 2.3 per cent on September 16, 1976. Following New Hanover were Henderson, Stanly, Union, Lincoln, Buncombe, Mecklenburg, Forsyth, Catawba, and Rutherford Counties in order. Rates of imprisonment for black men in these counties ranged from

2.2 per cent to 1.5 per cent. Other populous counties with high rates were Governor Jim Hunt's home county, Wilson, which was in 11th place; Durham (in 15th); Wake (in 29th); Nash (21st); Lenoir (22nd); and Guilford (25th).

The study shows current rates of imprisonment for both black men and white men for all 100 North Carolina counties on September 16, 1976. The study found that all but seven counties had higher rates of imprisonment for black men than white; these seven counties were small western counties with vir-

tually non-existent black populations.

North Carolina counties vary widely in how heavily they are imprisoning black males, but they vary far less in how heavily they are imprisoning white males. The highest county rates of imprisonment for white males are only about 0.5 per cent. And there are 84 out of North Carolina's 100 counties which have higher rates of imprisonment for black men than even the highest county rate of imprisonment for white men.

Eastern counties were found to have very much

higher rates of imprisonment, in general, than western counties, but this appears to be due statistically to the fact that more blacks live in the east proportionately than in the west. No difference was found between the rates of imprisonment for blacks in the eastern counties and western counties. Western counties were found to have a slightly higher rate of imprisonment for white males than eastern counties.

The study suggests that further research is needed into the question of why county rates of imprisonment differ so dramatically from

each other. The study also suggests a need for further research into the question of how the political process affects rates of imprisonment. One researchable hypothesis raised in the study is that some politicians may covertly exploit latent racism with "tough" criminal justice proposals — in order to garner votes from whites to whom they can no longer make a direct racial appeal without offending black voters.

Copies of the study are available at cost from the North Carolina Social Research Corporation.