

WESLEYAN WELCOMES NEW FACULTY

By Portia Wells
Decree Staff

This year North Carolina Wesleyan not only has a new Academic Dean but also has added five new professors to the faculty. Joining Wesleyan this year as full-time faculty members are Dr. Shirley Raines, Dr. Deborah Butler, Dr. Robert Little, Dr. Ken Hovey, and Mr. Terry Ward. We would like to welcome the new faculty members to Wesleyan and hope their experiences here are beneficial and enjoyable. (Due to uncontrollable circumstances Dr. Hovey could not be interviewed in time for this issue of *The Decree* but will appear in *The Decree's* next issue).

Dr. Shirley Raines
Associate Professor
in Education

Dr. Raines received a B.S. degree in Child Development from the University of Tennessee--Martin, a M.S. degree in Child Development and Early Childhood Education and an Education Doctorate in Curriculum and Instruction, both from the University of Tennessee. Prior to coming to Wesleyan, she worked as assistant professor at the University of Alabama. Other work experience include; instruction at both college and public school level, and she was assistant professor and director of the Roane State Community College Child Center, of which she was the founder. She is the author of a number of publications dealing with early childhood education. Her specialties are children's writings and beginning reading. She wishes to build a quality teacher education program, and has an interest in liberal arts education for teachers. The atmosphere here at Wesleyan is very supportive, and she feels she will be given the opportunity to work in her areas of interest. One thing that she has noticed about the instructors here is that they appear to be willing to help students when they are experiencing difficulties in a subject. She says that not all small schools have the same attitude toward their students as NCWC does.

Dr. Deborah Ann Butler
Assistant Professor
in Education

Dr. Butler received her B.A. degree in English from Christopher Newport College, an Education degree from the University of Virginia, and her Master in English and Education from the University of Virginia. Dr. Butler comes to Wesleyan with invaluable experience.

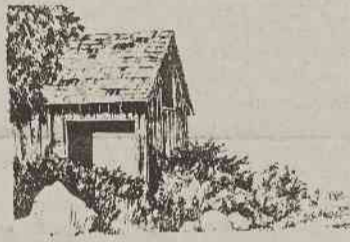
She has worked as an assistant professor and supervising teacher at Eastern Kentucky University, and she has taught on both the graduate level and in the public school systems. In the summer of 1982, she served as Director of a Summer Workshop for Young Writers for various age groups. She has also served as editor of State Curriculum Project at Eastern Kentucky University, Curriculum Consultant at the University of Virginia, made various presentations, and has written publications on middle school writers.

Here at Wesleyan she will be responsible for intermediate education. Her basic concerns are with writing education and how teachers teach writing to students. She plans to continue studying the writing

process. When asked why she chose Wesleyan she said, "My interest are in intermediate education and writing, and here at Wesleyan I will be given the opportunity to work in these areas." Dr. Butler feels she can use her interest to work on programs here at Wesleyan which will prove to be beneficial to both NCWC and herself. She is looking forward to working in a small college atmosphere which afford her the opportunity to work with professors in other areas besides education. With a small student body, she can get to know her students better through their writing and personal contact. Up to this point, Dr. Butler says she is enjoying being a member of the Wesleyan staff and says many of the education students show a considerable amount of interest in their field.

Dr. Robert Little

Dr. Little will be teaching in the Criminal Justice Department. A North Carolina native, he received his B.A. degree in Psychology with a minor in Sociology from East Carolina University. At the same college, he received an M.A. degree in Sociology with "Deviant Behavior" as an area of specialization. Finally, Dr. Little went on to receive his Ph.D. in Sociology from Virginia Polytechnical Institute and State University in Blacksburg, Virginia. His particular fields of interest are criminology and corrections, criminal and



REGISTRATION FAILING

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would require male college student applying for grants and loans through the Government to prove that they have registered for the draft. Some lawyers question the constitutionality of such legislation. "This is certain to generate some lawsuits," said Irvin Bomberger of the National Interreligious Service Board of Conscientious Objectors (NISBCO). Draft resister Martin, however, said these governmental efforts "show what a total failure the (registration) program is, in terms of enforcement: they have to go outside the existing law to enforce it."

Jim Feldman, staff lawyer for CCCO, the country's largest agency for draft and military counseling, said a private non-registrant's chance of being prosecuted for non-registration is slim--less than one in 1000--but present. It is now Justice Department policy not to prosecute if the resister registers before indictment. "Those willing to risk prosecution should know that there are legal defenses that can be made, and it may be difficult for the Government to prove its case," said Feldman. CCCO was founded in 1948 as the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors. Since then it has served continuously as a national, non-profit agency counseling young Americans facing the prospect of military service, and those already in the military.

juvenile justice, sociology of work, occupations and complex organizations.

He comes to Wesleyan with teaching experience at both the M.A. level and Ph.D. level. Dr. Little brings to Wesleyan a valuable source of knowledge that can be accredited to his education, teaching experience and professional positions held. He has also authored a number of papers of which one, "Cop Killing", a descriptive analysis of a heinous crime, was accepted for presentation at the meeting of the 1982 Southern Sociology Society in March of that same year.

His choice of teaching at a small college was influenced by his need to have the opportunity to have some input into the college in general in regard to the type of instruction that is offered. Another advantage of being at a small school is since there is

a small student body, he can give more of himself to the individual student. Dr. Little wishes to make the area of criminal justice a more academic type of study, and he will be active in upgrading the standards in this area. In addition, Dr. Little expressed a desire to help his graduates seek jobs. For him, Wesleyan has exceeded his expectations as far as the cooperation he has received from fellow faculty members. The students he says here at Wesleyan appear to be eager to learn, and he plans to present them with challenges they have not yet been exposed to.

Mr. Terry G. Ward
Assistant Professor in
Business Administration, Mr. Ward received his B.B.A. and his M.B.A. degrees from Morehead State University in Morehead, Kentucky. While obtaining his M.B.A. degree

he worked as a graduate assistant. Mr. Ward will be teaching accounting at Wesleyan.

His desire to teach at a small college brought him to NCWC. One of the most enjoyable aspects, he feels, of teaching at a small college is the size of the student body. To him accounting is the language of business. That is why it is very important to have a good background in accounting, and he feels that with a small class he will be able to give his students a better understanding. So far, Mr. Ward is enjoying the atmosphere here at Wesleyan and says the faculty has been most willing to make him welcome to the school. When asked how do you keep up the students interest in a course like accounting he said, "You must try to keep the students from dropping off at any point in the class by avoiding monotony."

ILLEGAL DRUGS -- BIG BUSINESS

By Congressman
L. H. Fountain

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Although various approaches to curb the use and flow of illegal drugs have been suggested and tried since the first anti-opium law was enacted in 1887, it is painfully clear that illegal drugs are still a major problem--a problem of growing proportion--still destroying families, still ruining careers, and still being pushed in our schools, even at the elementary level.

Clearly, we aren't doing enough and need to strengthen the legal tools available to the Drug Enforcement Administration and the F.B.I. Even more importantly, this is an area which desperately cries out for more education and training in our homes, churches and schools.

Illicit drugs generated an estimated \$79 billion in retail sales in 1980, up 22 percent from 1979. That's a lot, especially when we stop and realize that General Motors, one of the country's biggest companies, sold \$57 billion worth in cars in 1980, gross sales nearly \$22 billion below that of the drug pushers.

Unquestionably, the lure of illegal drugs--often praised in popular music and in the movies--has caused many young people to experiment with them, often with tragic results.

For instance, it is estimated that there are about 450,000 heroin addicts in the United States today. Fortunately, that figure is down from the 1974 peak of over 600,000 addicts. But, that 450,000 represents a larger number of people than live in Caswell, Granville, Halifax, Franklin, Edgecombe, Nash, Warren, Person, Wilson, and Vance counties combined.

Of course, heroin is but one of a number of illegal drugs being widely abused. Marijuana is another. It comes from the hemp plant which was planted in America as early as the 17th century. It was an important source of fiber for rope and other products.

Unfortunately, recent times have seen an emphasis on more dangerous uses of the hemp plant. From 1962 to 1980, for example, the percentage of young American adults who

tried marijuana increased from just 4 percent to 68 percent, or just over two-thirds. Marijuana is probably America's most widely used drug for non-medical purposes, if you exclude alcohol.

Heroin, cocaine, and other illegal drugs aren't sold over the counter in drug stores or convenience stores, but a large amount of these drugs enter the country illegally, much of the drug traffic being in the Southeastern United States, and they are just as accessible as if they were on sale at every neighborhood store.

There are two major reasons why illicit smuggling continues at such an alarming rate: drug smuggling is highly profitable, and it is still relatively easy to get these dangerous drugs across our borders. Criminals see the profits as worth the risk.

I have co-sponsored a measure which would, among other things, confiscate airplanes used in illegal drug trafficking. Billion of dollars of illegal drugs enter the country by air each and every year.

Additionally, a number of bills aimed at stemming the tide of drug trafficking are presently pending. They range from the confiscation of

all the drug-related assets of a smuggler, to pre-trial detention of dangerous smugglers, to rewards for those who help in drug busts, to making it a Federal crime to rob a pharmacy of narcotics, amphetamines, or barbiturates.

Furthermore, the International Narcotics Control Program, extended for the seventh time by the 97th Congress, has significantly cut Mexican heroin production through a cooperative program involving the massive spraying of Mexican poppy fields during the growing season. This program has directly cut both the amount and strength of heroin entering the U.S. through Mexico and helped slash the number of American heroin addicts from 600,000 to 450,000.

Much remains to be done. Heroin and hashish continue to flow in from Southeast and Southwest Asia. And Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru now rival Colombia as the sources of cocaine.

The total war against the flow and use of drugs in America is not only a fight for our children and our children's children; but also, it may well be an all-out battle for the survival of a civilized and sane society.

FEDERAL STUDENT AID

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off for eligibility. The interest on PLUS loans will be lowered from 14 to 12 percent sometime in October as a result of lower average U.S. Treasury bill interest rates.

As the economy continues to recover, we can expect a continued lowering of interest rates, thus easing student repayment costs and reducing Federal expenditures. In addition, the Reagan Administration has embarked on a major initiative to collect delinquent and defaulted loans under the National Direct and Guaranteed Student Loan Programs. It is anticipated that \$80 million will be collected in 1983. Congress has been asked to allow funds collected on delinquent loans to be

recycled in the loan programs; under present law, such funds are returned to the Treasury. Returning money to the loan funds would make more money available to future college students.

Student aid reforms proposed by the Reagan Administration re-establish the fundamental principal that a student and his or her family share the primary responsibility for meeting college costs. The Federal and State government have a role in bridging the gap between what a family can reasonably contribute and the cost of attending college. Only by maintaining its fiscal integrity can the Federal government continue to play its part in bridging this gap through student aid programs.