

Henry Frye

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Receives

Prestigious Award

Greensboro - Henry E. Frye of Greensboro, the first black man to

Greensboro, the first black man tobe named to the N.C. Supreme
Court, will receive the Charles
Duncan McIver Award from the
University of North Carolina at
Greensboro during the institution's
Founders' Day Convocation on
Monday, October 6.

The award recognizes North
Carolinians who have rendered
unusually distinguished public
service to the state or nation. The
bronze medal bears the likeness of
Charles Duncan McIver, who
played a leading role in founding the
State Normal and Industrial
School (now UNCG) and was its first
president.

Created in 1983 by the UNCG Board of Trustees, the medal is awarded by action of the board. No more than one medal will be awarded in any year and there is no requirement that the award be given innually.

Frye, who grew up in Ellerbe, was amed an associate justice of the I.C. Supreme Court in 1983. He currently serves as chairman of the court's permanent families task te. A 1953 graduate of N.C. A&T hte University, he received his law gree with honors from the UNCpel Hill Law School in 1959. He the eighth of 12 children and in his resume that he was a boy and sawmill worker from

addition to being involved with law practice until 1983, Frye et as an assistant U.S. attorney the U.S. Middle District from 65 and was a law faculty memat the N.C. Central University School from 1965-67. He was an inizer of Greensboro National k in 1971 and served as its ident from 1971-81. He was an inter of the board of directors of Mutual Life Insurance pany from 1973-83 and served as any from 1973-83 and served as

Company from 1973-83 and served as its vice chairman from 1981-83.

Frye was a member of the N.C. House of Representatives for six terms from 1969-79. In that position, he was the first black representative elected to the N.C. House since 1899. Frye also was chairman of the Guilford County delegration to the General Assembly in 1974 and 1975, another first for a black man.

Red Cross To

Teach CPR

The Greater Carolinas Chapter of American Red Cross is seeking Charlotte area residents to learn cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and, at the same time, help

the Red Cross shape the way CPR will be taught in the future.

The local chapter is one of four Red Cross chapters in the country that have been selected to field test the new CPR curriculum for the American Red Cross nationwide.

CPR is a technique using mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and chest compressions, which can revive a person who has suffered cardiac arrest because of a heart attack or drowning.

Guidelines for administering CPR

have recently changed, so the Red Cross is updating its teaching

methods.

The field test is open only to those who have never before taken a CPR course. The class will be taught Wednesday, October 8, 8:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m. at the Red Cross, 2425 Park rd. Cost is \$5, which includes lunch. For information on how to register for this special CPR class, contact Red Cross Health Services, 376-1661, 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. weekdays.

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Carolina Businesses Generate 2.6 Billion Pounds Of Waste

Raleigh - Approximately 2.6 billion pounds of hazardous waste "Hazardous waste is a necessary by-product of industrial manufac were generated by 690 industries and businesses in North Carolina during 1985, a decrease of 56 perturing processes and it is essential turing processes and it is essential that industry and state agencies continue to cooperatively implement a waste reduction, handling and treatment program," Meyer said.

Each year the Branch sends questionnaires to all facilities which have sent notification of hazardous waste activities. The responses from the questionnaires provide the ingormation which makes up the annual cent from 1984, according to the annual report on hazardous waste released this week by the N.C. Department of Human Resources' Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Branch. The decrease from 1984 to 1985 was due primarily to the largest hazardous waste generator in the state implementing procedures to minimize the waste generated by substituting chemicals and modifying its waste treatment processes to reduce the amount of

waste generated, according to

mation which makes up the annual report. Six hundred and 90 generafors and 77 treatment, storage or disposal facilities participated in the 1985 survey, according to Meyer.

The majority of hazardous waste generated in the state during 1985 (about 91.5 percent) was treated of

detoxified on-site at the industries and businesses where it was produced, Meyer said. Less than 4.7 percent of the waste material produced (about 141 million pounds) was shipped out-of-state for treatment or disposal. Approximately 114 million pounds (3.8 percent of the total North Carolina waste generated) was treated at North Carolina off-site facilities. Most of

this waste was either incinerated or recycled at solvent recovery facilities, Meyer added.

Less than 86.5 million pounds of the waste shipped out-of-state was placed in landfills. Approximately 2.7 percent (80 million pounds) of the waste was recovered for research. waste was recovered for reus

Five types of North Carelina

industries were responsible for generating over 92 percent of the hazardous waste produced in the state in 1985, according to the report. These industries included chemical and allied products, electronics and electonic equipment companies, machinery, fabricated metal, furniture and fixtures.

There were 700 generators in the state in 1985. Seventy-six of these generators treated, stored or dis-

posed of their own wastes.

The annual report lists
Mecklenburg County companies as
the largest generators of hazardous
waste in the state, producing over
1.4 billion pounds of hazardous waste
in 1985. Other counties with

amounts of hazardous waste, in order, are Durham, Lee, Surry, Buncombe, and Nash. A hazardous waste is defined by

A hazardous waste is defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection. Agency as one that could pose dangers to human health and the environment after it is discarded. Examples are wastes that are capable of burning or causing a fire; capable of eating away materials and human tissue; capable of interacting with air or water causing an explosion and the release of poisonous fumes; and, capable of poisoning humans.

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