

CONVOCAION

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as ours in this entire area," the \$1.6 million renovation of the Cheshire Building, now under way, to house the Division of Business and Computer Science; the new outdoor track, "now operational and accessible both to our students and the community as a whole;" and the college's new Communications Center wing of the Seby Jones Fine Arts Center.

"Our next big project," Dr. Robinson added, "is construction of a Student Activities Health and Wellness Center. The \$8-\$10 million needed for this is part of the goal of our \$17 million Renaissance Fund Campaign."

During the convocation, Dr. Robinson presented the college's Distinguished Service Award to Vernon Malone, chairman of the Wake County Commissioners.

AFRICA

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Republic of Burkina Faso. Its southern edge is located on the Atlantic Ocean.

Ghana contains a diversity of climate, vegetation, cultural and economic patterns. It has a tropical climate characterized most of the year by moderate temperature, constant breezes and clear sunshine. There are two rainy seasons around May and September. The highest temperatures usually occur between February and April just before the rains begin. The dry season is between October and February, although the driest month in the eastern coastal district is August. Rainfall in Ghana is markedly seasonal in character, and at all places there is great variability in monthly and yearly totals. It is quite common for an entire month in a so-called rainy season to be without appreciable rainfall. "Harmattan" is the name given generally to the northeasterly winds which reach Ghana from the Saharan area, their place of origin. These winds bring very hot days with, however, cooler nights than usual, and low relative humidities.

Ghana consists of a narrow coastal plain, a zone of tall rain forest, and a northern area ranging from sparse woodland to treeless savannah. Along the coast, from Sekondi, on the west to the Togolese frontier on the east, stretch plains that are broad at their extremities, narrowing as they approach Accra. The western part of Ghana overlooks the sea, gradually dropping down to the delta of the Volta River, studded with rocky eminences called inselbergs because of their likeness to islands jutting up out of the sea.

Above these plains, the eastern half of the country is almost entirely formed by the Volta basin, with alternating sandstone and other soft stones, and with altitudes never higher than 100 meters. To the north it is dominated by the Gambaga escarpment, on the southwest by the Kwahu Plateau, whose southern edge is also rimmed by sheer cliffs, and, from south to east, in an arc, by the mountains of Akwapim and Togo.

Ghana is divided into nine regions, and each region has its own capital. The capital of the Greater Accra Region is Accra; the Eastern Region's capital is Koforidua; the Volta Region's is Ho; the Ashanti Region's is Kumasi; the Brong Ahafo Region's is Sunyani; the Northern Region's is Tamale; the Upper Region's is Bolgatanga; the Central Region's is Cape Coast; and the Western Region's capital is Sekondi.

In Akosombo the construction of the Volta Dam has given rise to a great source of hydroelectric power and a thriving industrial community. The Volta Lake, where the U.S. government donated the bridge, is the largest manmade lake in the world and an awesome sight to see. It is an enjoyable experience to cruise on and see the rich, fascinating diversity of tropical aquatic life.

A most exciting experience of tropical wildlife abounds in the zoos, game reserves and the ponds, some of which, rather uniquely, are religious shrines. In these places are some of the world's finest tropical animals, reptiles, fishes, and birds.

Ghana's main natural resources include some of the best gold mines in the world located at Obuasi, Tarkwa, Prestea and Dunkwa. Most Ghanaian

women wear only pure gold earrings handmade by a Ghanaian goldsmith who has learned the trade from his ancestors. Fourteen-carat gold is an insult to a Ghanaian woman. Manganese is mined at Nsuta in the Western Region while there are vast bauxite deposits at Nyinahin. Diamonds are also mined at Akwatia in the Eastern Region, and oil has been located in the country.

Other resources include iron ore deposits found at Opang Manso in the Western Region and Navrongo in the Upper Region. There are also huge bauxite deposits at Kibi. Timber, cocoa and coffee are still among the country's major foreign exchange earners. In fact, the cocoa industry in Ghana is the pivot upon which the economy of the country revolves. It is Ghana's most important raw material and the greatest earner of foreign exchange. Cocoa thrives only in countries which lie within 20 degrees of the Equator and grows best in lands where the climate is hot and moist. The bean prefers a well-drained, porous soil of considerable depth and rich in humus.

Thus, Ghana is ideal for the harvesting of cocoa trees. Ghana cocoa is famous all over the world for its very high quality—"Good fermented Accra" being the standard by which other cocoa beans are judged. This is a tribute to the Ghana cocoa farmer as the high standard of production is in no small measure due to his remarkable initiative and industry. The cocoa is exported to many countries including the United States, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Holland, Japan, and the USSR. Cocoa is not indigenous to Ghana. It is the seed of the tree, "theobroma coca," whose original home is located in South and Central America.

The official and commercial language of Ghana is English, although there are more than 50 African languages and dialects spoken in the country. The main local languages are Twi (CHWEE), Ga (GAH, with a hard "G"), Fanti (FAHN-tee), Ewe (EH-wee), Dagbani, Hausa, and Nzima (Zimah).

Beginning in primary schools, students must learn English, but several different languages are taught likewise, for the purpose of promoting national unity.

ALAN COOPER

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resigns," said the mayor. "I'm telling you I have the letter right here with his signature that indicates that there is a vacancy because he has resigned," Campbell said.

When challenged by District E Councilwoman Mary Cates about whether there was a problem with following the normal appointment process, Campbell said, "Well, I think there was a problem with removing the chair," referring to Dr. Cooper.

The council eventually agreed to accept Michaels' resignation, but the nomination of Cooper was put off until the next council meeting, scheduled for Tuesday, Oct. 16.

In an interview with The CAROLINIAN after the vote, Campbell expressed concern that the council did not move to reappoint Dr. Cooper to fill the vacancy created by Michaels' resignation.

"We did not have a majority of councilmembers that were willing to move forward with the appointment," Campbell said. "It will be held until the next council meeting, at which time either a vote will be taken... or additional nominations can be made."

Several people in the community said that the reason the council was reluctant to vote on the issue of Cooper's reappointment is that it would then show clearly who did and did not support Cooper's efforts on the Human Relations Commission.

The fact that the council voted not once, but at the insistence of Campbell, twice, during its Sept 18 meeting, to replace Cooper with two other candidates, indicates that he was consciously removed. When the council meets again on Oct. 16, those who plan to vote against Cooper can make it clear by nominating other candidates and then voting for them.

Several members of the Human Relations Commission, in a tense meeting called Monday specifically to address the removal of its chair, felt that this is just the latest episode in a series of alleged attempts by the council to slowly dismantle the commission.

Rev. Jim Lewis of the Episcopal Diocese led the criticism, saying that the council was confusing the commission by its actions. "They've [the council] tried to reduce our membership from 15 to nine, they've tried to take our human relations [function] away from us, they have fought us on the Crabtree issue straight on through... We haven't been able to have the hearings we've wanted to have, and now they've removed our leader."

In the midst of the meeting, Debra Redden was elected as interim chairperson of the commission until a permanent one can be chosen.

Campbell said that he was perplexed by the council's actions toward Cooper, particularly since he had laid the groundwork for resolving the Crabtree Valley Mall problem with blacks who had accused the mall of racist practices.



BILLY TAYLOR

Pianist Billy Taylor Performing For Gantt

Jazz pianist and composer Billy Taylor will perform a benefit concert on Oct. 11 at 7:30 p.m. at Jones Auditorium on the Meredith College campus in Raleigh.

Performing with Taylor will be Victor Gaskin, bass, and Bobby Thomas, drums.

All proceeds from the concert will support the Harvey Gantt for U.S. Senate campaign. Advance \$50 patron tickets are being sold by volunteers. For information on these tickets, which entitle the patron to special reserved seating and a post-concert reception, telephone Sue Simonds at 782-3252.

General admission tickets, which are \$15 are available at the following ticket outlets: Readers Corner on Hillsborough Street, Cedar Creek Gallery at City Market and Books at Quail Corners, all in Raleigh; Regulator Bookshop on Ninth Street in Durham, and Cameron's at University Mall in Chapel Hill.

Taylor, more than any other single jazz artist, is credited with bringing jazz to the forums of national radio and television.

He is the winner of two Peabody and an Emmy and is recipient of the first Certificate of Recognition given by the U.S. Congressional Art

RON BROWN

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He pointed to six of eight congressional seats Democrats won during 1989, and victories in governors' races in New Jersey and Virginia, and the mayor's race in New York City.

"We have a rejuvenated party, building a future for America and this state. Doug Wilder did it in Virginia and Harvey Gantt must do it in North Carolina," he said.

Brown was referring to Douglas Wilder's Democratic victory in Virginia, and the campaign of the Democratic nominee for U.S. Senate in North Carolina.

"Speaking about the Democratic Party's nominee for the U.S. Senate in North Carolina," Brown said, "Harvey Gantt stands up for what he believes in. He reaches out to all voters. Electing Harvey Gantt will send an important signal to all people throughout this country and around the world, that we choose people to represent people, based on their qualifications, and reject the politics of hate. The way Harvey Gantt is campaigning here in North Carolina is the way candidates should be campaigning all across the country."

Brown also criticized Gantt's opponent, Jesse Helms', negative campaign ads, saying they had nothing to do with the "bread and butter" issues concerning the people of North Carolina. Brown called Helms' campaign "dirty gutter politics."

He called the Bush administration a continuation of the Reagan administration, which promised to balance the federal budget and get waste out of federal government.

"They haven't done either of those three things. We've got a kinder and gentler rhetoric, but no kinder and gentler action," Brown said.

He added, "The decade of the '80s was a disaster, a turning back of the clock on civil rights, human rights and social justice. The rich got richer, the poor got poorer, and those of us in the middle got the very lifeblood squeezed out of us. A permanent underclass was created. They dropped out of school, they dropped out of work, they dropped out of life. They feel no connection in our society... engaging in antisocial conduct... and unless we start doing something about some of these problems through education, through rebuilding our families, through reaching out and helping one another, through understanding the appropriate roles of the private sector, government and the community working together, we may lose an entire generation of Americans."

On the following morning Brown appeared in Wilmington at a breakfast given in his honor by the New Hanover Democratic Party and then it was on to Chapel Hill and Orange County where he attended a luncheon reception given by the Orange County Democratic Party. On Saturday afternoon, he talked with supporters, other Democratic

Finally, the real challenges of this world for the future will have a great deal to do with conflicts, shortages, and places like Swaziland, Sri Lanka, and Nepal. Caricatures of Germans, Jews, Arabs, Afro-Americans, and people of other nations have no place as all of us must battle group hatred and diseases of the heart and body.

The 4 1/2 decades of imprisonment that characterized East German life is reason enough for German unity. The restored nation can be a beacon of hope to other nations where brothers/sisters are divided or fractured. Indeed, it is a symbol of hope for all of us.

CRIME

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ed in the case so far, but the church has 60 days to appeal the order to the state Office of Administrative Hearings or close its day-care facility. State law allows it to continue operating the center during an appeal.

The state could seek a court injunction to close the center if a situation existed that threatened serious harm to children, if it is operating the center during an appeal. From 1982 to this past June, the center operated without state approval and without being in compliance with all state regulations, according to records of the state day care section. The major problems involved meeting building codes and obtaining a sanitation and fire inspection, but the center also violated training and discipline regulations.

EDUCATION

(Continued from page 1)

Black educational researchers, because of their experiences and backgrounds, are more inclined to be interested in addressing issues related to or affecting minorities and the disadvantaged. Unfortunately, since 1975 the number and percentage of African-American recipients of doctorates in education have declined. The percentage of black doctoral recipients in education was 9.3 percent in 1975, but only 7.0 percent in 1986 (National Research Council, 1976, 1987). This is a foreboding trend concerning the production and contribution of black faculty in fields related to educational research and development. As a further indication of that downward trend, in 1976, 691 blacks received doctorate degrees in education but only 421 received the degree in 1986 (National Research Council, 1987). In 1985, the percentage of black full-time faculty in all fields was only 4.0 percent, down from 4.4 percent in 1977 (U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, 1985).

Further, half of all black faculty are at black colleges. Thus, the percentage of black faculty at major doctoral granting research universities in all fields, including education, is minuscule. Moreover, the American Council on Education (1988) reported that between 1977 and 1983, the number of black full-time faculty dropped from 19,674 to 18,827, while the number of white faculty increased five percent to 473,787.

An aside, but quite significant nonetheless, is the fact that in 1986, black men represented 39 percent of the total black Ph.D. recipients. That proportion compared conversely to the 60 percent for white male Ph.D. recipients. In education, the male-female ratio for blacks is a more severe 1:2. White women Ph.D. recipients in education also outnumber

white men, but the ratio is a more evenly distributed 4.5:5.5. Significantly, however, the proportion of white male education faculty is substantially greater than that for white women.

A crucial question is why is the visible participation of blacks in research and development so relatively low and why is American education missing out on this potential source that could significantly expand the horizon of educational research and development? The problems of insufficient and declining numbers have been presented, but there are other factors inherent to the academic community that suppress the participation and the subsequent production of black educational researchers. Some factors involve the academic milieu at universities where research is a primary focus.

At those institutions, blacks may find themselves isolated with little or no professional support and the sense that there is little appreciation for their research interest, particularly if it centers around minority issues. Other militating factors involve racial discrimination and prejudice, although in forms far more subtle than in years past. Additionally, other factors are connected to the fact that relatively few black doctorate holders have enjoyed solid protege-mentor relationships. The results from the lack of such relationships could be long-lasting and probably stifled the careers of many. These factors will be discussed and recommendations to increase black participation in educational research will be presented.

Overall, the predicament of black faculty in educational research and development is quite serious and probably more so than is generally realized when the large picture is considered. One could argue that the same experiences cited can occur for white faculty, but the reasons are often based on race rather than personality conflicts. Under such circumstances, there is little wonder why the number of black academicians significantly involved in educational research is relatively low and the presence of cynicism exists. Given the current rate, black participation is likely to remain low unless vigorous action to address the problems is undertaken.

Despite the low numbers, black faculty as a group, however, can to a large extent significantly affect their collective destiny. Listed below are some major courses of action that should have the effect of increasing the number of black faculty and enhancing professional development.

All key individuals at predominantly white institutions who hire or seek to hire black faculty should be conscious of the environment that will be presented to black faculty, and there are steps that should be taken to ensure that the participation of black faculty at those institutions will be worthwhile. Institutions that bring black faculty to departments or schools where none are present or the numbers are negligible, should forthrightly acknowledge the likelihood that those individuals are unlikely to be fully welcomed by their colleagues and hence will not likely be accorded the collegial amenities that most new faculty would expect.

In other words, it is unrealistic for institutions to assume that black faculty will be treated "just like any other faculty member." In many academic situations, such assumptions are quite fallacious. Those facts should not be ignored.

candidates including Gantt, and Fourth Congressional District Rep. David Price who introduced Brown to the group.

Brown praised the "hard work" of Price and Third District Rep. Lancaster. He called them "representatives of the people whom the people could be proud of."

N.C. Democratic Party chairman Lawrence Davis, III and N.C. Democratic Party Executive Director Everett Ward, who accompanied Brown, called the visit "a tremendously successful one."

"It accomplished just what we wanted it to, increasing enthusiasm for this campaign and all of our candidates," said Davis.

"The national party under the leadership of Ron Brown has provided state parties across the country a real campaign-oriented support base which enables Democrats to develop a successful campaign," said Ward.

TWO GERMANY'S

(Continued from page 1)

statesmanship; all justifications for unity.

Within the past decades the country has given billions to Israel, in addition to assimilating countless of refugees, paid \$10 billion to Russia as the price for leaving the way open for unity; given another \$2 billion for the Persian Gulf situation, and paying \$39 billion in assistance to East Germany in order to create a bridge of stability between East and West. Billions more will have to be paid in the future.

As all countries look at their history, they will find skeletons in the closet. The demons of the Hitler era are dead. As President Pavel of Czechoslovakia so eloquently stated it, "To say someone is bad because he or she is German is akin to racism or anti-Semitism."

Students of history know that in U.S. history, in this century, in times of stress there has been a tendency to demonize or grossly caricature "the enemy." Whether this be the "liberty cabbage" syndrome of World War I, the "Jap menace" of World War II, or the current caricature of Arabs as "terrorists."

Reasonable people, even in times of stress, must remember the dangers of media simplification, sensationalism, or outright distortions. Our constitutionalism is rooted in the basic understanding that majorities and minorities have responsibilities and protections. This is particularly true in times of stress.

Germany is a nation of shopkeepers today. It has deliberately kept a low international profile. On Oct. 3, unification day, a new chapter in German history began.

A lasting legacy in all of this, in spite of a world besieged by S&L crises, specie extinction, Persian Gulf clouds, and threats of violence in many places, is the restoration of a broken nation into a community of nations; that is hope and promise is even the difficult area of historical change.

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