

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA'S MINORITY VOICE - SINCE 1981

Black actor says he is getting threatening calls and boycotts

By J. ZAMGBA BROWNE Amsterdam News Staff

All-out negative response this week by whites and even some African-Americans to the con kept of a Black Jesus shows that racism is alive and well in the United States and even affects their perception of God, accord ing to a graduating senior at New York Theological Seminary.

Colin Moore observed that it's all right for a Black actor to portray Herod, Judas or Satan, but certainly not Jesus. He said this is ironic since the irrefutable record shows that the historical Jesus was in fact a man-of African an-

Moore, who is majoring in Black liberation theology, fur ther noted that all of the early portraits of the Madonna and child show Mary as a Black woman and Jesus as a dark complexioned baby.

He added that the image of Jesus at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem also shows Jesus as a Black man sporting an Afro hair style. "The Roman mosaic in the Basilica of the Damianco in Rome shows Jesus as a Black man," Moore declared. According to Moore, the most persuasive example of Jesus' African identity is found on the coin minted during the reign of Roman Emperor Jus-

tinian II. He said it portrays the face of a Black man with wool hair.

Therefore, the white response to the idea of a Black Jesus reveals a profound ignorance of the authentic identity of the historical Jesus Christ," Moore declared in a telephone interview.

Roman Catholic priest Lawrence Lucas said the negative response shows the stupidity and ignorance of those who claim to be Christian, particularly of Catholic persuasion. "What are they going to do when on-their way to Hell they find that Jesus is a good African brother?" asked Lucas.

He added that those so-called Black Roman Catholics whom the media will project, saying that it doesn't matter whether Jesus was Black, yellow, green or white, indicates that as far as they are concerned, it doesn't matter what God in his goodness made them as human beings.

Lucas further said that obviously Jesus' teachings by word and example are far more important than what he looks like. But to be afraid to acknowledge his Africanness is again indicative of how ashamed these folks are of themselves.

"Anyone reading the Bible and knowing anything about geography and history cannot possibly consider that Jesus in his humanity was anything other than Afri-

can," according to Lucas. He added that until the 12th century, one would be hard pressed to find any representation of Jesus and Mary in Christendom was anything other than African.

The Rev. Al Sharpton stressed that the negative response to the concept that Jesus was Black shows the ultimate expression of white supremacy. "For whites to threaten a Black man for playing Jesus, who was Black, reminds me of how they crucified Jesus in the first place," said Sharpton.

He said the fact is many whites who call themselves Christians don't want to admit that Jesus was of African ancestry. "I wonder what they are going to do on Judgment day when a Black man comes out as Jesus Christ to judge them," he added

Meanwhile, the controversy which sparked this debate is over Desi Arnaz Giles who showed up last Sunday to participate in a drama at the Performing Arts Center in Newark, N.J., playing the role of Jesus Christ.

The reaction was swift from whites, many of whom canceled their tickets. Giles' life was also threatened. Giles remembered a particular phone call from a woman who told him point-blank that she wasn't interested in seeing a Black man portraying Jesus.



How America Can Overcome Racism

As we approach the 21st century the fundamental challenge to our nation remains the same as it was at the end of the 18th century: the problem of racism. Racism is not easily eradicated from America because it is such an integral part of the American experience. Slavery was the economic backbone of the original thirteen colonies and the idea that an African American counted as only 3/5ths of a person was institutionalized in the Constitution.

Certainly, the character of American racism has changed over the past two hundred and twenty years. African Americans are now legally entitled to all the rights of full citizenship. Though this enfranchisement has not been powerful enough to overcome the social and economic obstacles to full equality. Can racism ever be overcome?

Not in America as we have known it. As long as power in America is concentrated in the institutions that pre-date the abolition of slavery than racism will never be overcome.. Reforms, concessions, increased tolerance, yes,

head of our civil rights movement. But in neither case were African Americans full partners in building a new America. We wrenched our freedom- and dignity from a basically white power structure that was more or less disposed at that particular time in history - to accommodate our demands. The major parties enlarged American democracy to "include" us and other "disadvantaged" constituencies not as partners, but as purely passivevoting(or non-voting)blocs.

The politic of coming to white America to get things for Black America has failed, and will continue to fail. This approach locks us into the politics of identity victum. We have to reach out to other Americans willing to work with us as full partners and build a new American democracy.

A new democracy means in $creased\,citizen\,participation\,where$ all Americans are activists, and take responsibility for the country **Continued on Page Seven**





Williamston, N.C. Shown above is Mr. and Mrs. Rogers who own a Beauty Salon, ladies clothing store, ad everybody knows about Rogers Tire Service in Williamston, N.C. where all of eastern N.C. drives to get good tires and service from the staff of Rogers Tire Service shown below.

Photo by Jim Rouse



Nothing But The Best Gospel, Joy 1340 AM Radio announcer and sales manager Bro William Clark is shown with his wife, family and friends at the DuBois Center for a joyful reception after the wedding. Hats off to you my brother and sister, now let's have some more children. (smiles)

we have won these things. But racism has not been overcome.

The Republican Party ended slavery. One hundred years later, the Democratic Party put itself at the

Black Indians

In 1920 the historian Carter G. Woodson, founder of Black History Week, wrote that entire libraries were devoted to studies of the relationship between Europeans and the Africans they enslaved and between Europeans and Native Americans. But, said Woodson, the third part of the triangle remained unexplored. "One of the longest unwritten chapters in the history of the United States is that treating of the relations of the Negroes and the Indians.

And what of people who are both? The very notion of a black Indian has most whites shaking their heads in disbelief or smiling at what sounds like a joke, a myth, or an unlikely play on words. No one remembers any such person appearing in a textbook, a Western novel, or a Hollywood movie.

But in the 1920s the anthropologist Melville J. Herskovits, renowned for his documentation of African cultural retentions in American life, concluded that between a quarter and a third of African Americans had at least one Native American ancestor. Today that figure is closer to 95 percent. Frederick Douglass, Martin Luther King, Jr., Lena Horne, Alex Haley, Jesse Jackson, Alice Walker, Langston Hughes, and LL Cool J are just a few of the African-Americans who have acknowledged their Indian ancestry. Yet few black Americans realize that their familial ties to Native Americans are evidence of an important historical process. When Europeans first arrived in what would become **Continued on Page Three.**

A Salute to Mr. Shivers, this picture was taken in 1994 at Fleetway Cleaner, a place where Great Fathers from the Black Community would talk about one problems and thing would get done after these discussions. Posing for our camera is Mr. William Shivers who's aunt created Carver Library for the Black Community of West Greenville. How do you hide something from a Black man; put it in a book, Fleetway Cleaner owner Roscoe Norfleet bottom. God Bless You.

Photo by Jim Rous



Mrs. Beatrice Maye

Whether or not your child does well in school may, in large part, depend on you. Here's how you can both achieve high marks.

1. Make reading automatic. Reading is the key to school success and, like any skill, it takes practice. If he reads haltingly, one word at a time, without expression or meaning, he needs more practice.

2. Provide equal opportunity in the classroom. Sitting in the same classroom, different children get very different educations. Teachers tend to give most of their

attention to a handful of students, usually the top third of the class. 3. Teach thinking. Is your child learning to remember information or to use it? Does she memorize a math formula, or does she learn how it applies to all the circles of her life? Does he know the battles and dates of the American Revolution, or does he also know the reasons for these events, the ways they changed the world and still shape out lives? Knowing what an idea or a principle means, and how it can be applied, helps the child learn better and remember longer.

4. Review before proceeding. This is most important.

5. Have classmates help. More and more schools are trying teamwork, or, as educators call it, "cooperative learning". After the teacher has presented a lesson, the class divides into small groups in which students help one another master the lesson. There are some important bonuses to team study. Self-esteem goes up. Students learn the value of cooperation and develop better attitudes toward classmates with different ethnic backgrounds or physical handicaps. Parents can help children organize study teams outside the classroom for homework.

6. Educate at home. According to the experts, what happens in your home is a better predictor of success in school than is any I.Q. or achievement test. In the homes of top achievers, homework and reading are given priority over play or television; parents encourage their children's intellectual interests and praise school achievement. Family members talk together and do things together.

DOES YOUR HOME ENCOURAGE LEARNING?

Score Two Points for each statement that is "almost always true" of your home; score one point if it's "sometimes true"; score zero if it's "rarely or never true".

1. Everyone in my family has household responsibility, at least one chore that must be done on time.

2. We have regular times for members of the family to eat, sleep. play, work and study.

3. Schoolwork and study come before play, TV or even other work

4. I praise my child for good schoolwork, sometimes in front of other people.

5. My child has a quiet place to study, a desk or table at which to work and books, including a dictionary or other reference material

6. Members of my family talk about hobbies, games, news, the books we've reading, and movies and TV programs we've seen. 7. The family visits museums, libraries, zoos, historical sites and

other places of interest. 8. I encourage good speech hab-its, helping my child to use the

correct words and phrases and to learn new ones. 9. At dinner, or some other daily occasion, our family talks

about the day's events, with a chance for everyone to speak and be listened to.

10. I know my child's current teacher, what my child is doing in school and which learning materials are being used.

11. I expert quality work and good grades,. I know my child's strengths and weaknesses and give encouragement and special help when they're needed.

12. I talk to my child about the future, about planning for high school and college, and about aiming for a high level of education and vocation.

If you scored ten or more, your home ranks in the top one-fourth in terms of the support and encouragement you give your child for school learning. If you scored six or lower, your home is in the bottom one-fourth. If you scored somewhere in between, you're average in the support you give your child for school learning.

This research came from Benjamin S. Boom, on how a child learns, say Bloom. It is as important as the quality of teachers or curriculum. Inside almost every poor to average student, there's a smart kid yearning to get out. With these ideas, we can help to unlock that potential.

MAKE TALKING PART OF YOUR FAMILY'S EVERY-DAY ROUTINE

Here are some ways to make talking routine:

1. Talk in the car. If you pick your child up from school or after school care.

2. Talk the minute you or your child get home. That can be your "break" time together.

3. Have an "after dinner" talk. Make it a habit to spend some quiet time with each child individually to see how things are going.

4. Talk as you tuck your child into bed. Less talkative children often open up in the car or when the lights are out, because they feel more comfortable when you're not looking at them.

Also a child is more likely to talk about his day if you tell hem about your day first.

CHANGES AFFECTING STUDENTS

In how Students Have Changed: A Call for Action, the American Association of School Administrators have identified ten significant society changes affecting U.S. students since the 1960's:

1. The number of dysfunctional families has grown.

2. Technology has influenced

school work and home life. 3. Children face more crime,

violence and poverty. 4. Communities are becoming

more diverse. 5. Mass media's influence on

children has increased, giving children more knowledge at an earlier age.

6. Students are more likely to question authority and shun traditional values and responsibilities

7. The hurry-up society often lacks a sense of community.

8. The workplace demands higher levels of literacy.

9. Knowledge of learning styles requires new kinds of education. 10. Peers exert a more powerful influence on values.

A LESSON TO LEARN

Thomas Huxley once wrote. "Perhaps the most valuable result of all education is the ability to make yourself do the things you have to do, when they ought to be done, whether you like it or not. It is the first lesson that ought to be learned...and it is probably the last lesson learned thoroughly"

Qualities That Make A Woman Beautiful (1 Peter 3:2-4)

Respect, Pure Behavior, Godly Life, Be Beautiful Inside - In Your Heart, Gentle and Quiet Spirit. Qualities Of A Man Are More

Important Than Riches (1 Timothy 6:10-11)

Work at what is right and good, trust God, love others, patience, gentleness, fight on for God, hold tightly to the eternal life.

Questions: Which of these qualities do I possess? Which do I lack? Success Attributes: Determination, attitude, pride.

Marriage: "You can't have a marriage unless there are two people who are honestly committed to each other". Sallie 3/5/97

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native people. Then, as the Indian populations fell victim to overwork, disease, and deliberate extermination, Europeans began kidnapping Africans to fill their places. For

centuries Africans and Indians remained enslaved throughout Latin America and the Caribbean, working together on tobacco and cotton plantations and in dank mines. Oppression created a special bond between the two groups. The first evidence of this dates from 1503. Viceroy Nicholas de Ovando, who over saw Spain's holdings on the island of Hispaniola (today Haiti and the Dominican Republic) said that his enslaved Africans had "fled among the Indians and taught them bad customs and never could be captured."

Alarmed, European authorities sought to eradicate black-Indian contacts and to pit the two groups against each other. A royal order to Hernando Cortez in 1523 banned

Latin America, they enslaved the Africans from Indian villages. "Division of the races is an indispensable element [of control]," wrote a representative of the Spanish government. And a French colonial official declared, "Between the races we cannot dig too deep a gulf."

Blacks and Native Americans gave early colonists reason to fear them. Beginning in the 1680s in the Dutch colony of Surinam, in South America, fugitive Indian and African slaves formed a community called the Saramakas and built a powerful military alliance. The Saramakas and fugitive bands like them became known as maroons. (The word derives from the Spanish term cimarron, which

in the sixteenth century referred to domestic cattle that escaped into the hills on the Spanish Caribbean islands. Eventually the Anglicized term maroon was used to describe African or Indian slaves who fled into the mountains, jungles, and

forests outside colonial settlements.) Living in the shadow of Europe's New World empire, the maroons acquired a reputation as relentless fighters. Some formed outlaw bands, becoming raiders who preyed on whites, Africans, and Indians alike. Others established communities dependent on farming and herding and sought peaceful relations and trade with their former masters and overseers. European officialdom judged maroons to be, in the words of one French historian, the "gangrene of colonial society." Their independence and prosperity refuted white claims of African and Indian inferiority, and their villages served as havens for any slave on the run. When well-trained colonial armies were ordered to crush the outlaws, they met with stiff resistance. Maroon "self-respect grows because of the fear whites have of them," a white Brazilian wrote to King Joao of Portugal in 1719. Maroon songs resonated with victorious pride:

Black man rejoice White man won't come here And if he does, The Devil will take him off.

At first most maroon Leaders were African-born, but after 1700 leadership fell increasingly to those of mixed heritage. Foreign soldiers had little stomach for warfare in the wilderness against black Indians, so Europeans hired or conscripted Native Americans and Africans as soldiers. The conscripts were skilled frontier fighters, but their loyalty was dubious. In 1732 Spanish officials in Venezuela threw 150 Indians and Africans and 100 white soldiers against Juan Andresote, a black-Indian maroon leader. When Andresote's guerrilla fighters surrounded the invaders, the soldiers of color on the Spanish side defected. The musket fire of Andresote's men finished the work, killing or wounding more than half the whites as the rest fled.

North American colonists as well worried about relations between blacks and Indians. According to Theda Perdue, the author of Slavery and the Evolution of Cherokee Society, Europeans-whoenslaved Native Americans throughout the colonial period-had few qualms about selling Indians they had captured in battle to slave traders. In fact, Native Americans were not exempt from enslavement until well after the American Revolution. The besieged Indian nations needed allies, and the runaway African slaves, who soon came to see the Indians' villages as safe havens, proved eager to help fight the colonists. In the 1720s African slaves belonging to Louisiana's governor, Etienne de Perrier, formed a military alliance with the Natchez Indians that resulted in the destruction of a French settlement. Perrier warned that this "union

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than did the Seminoles, a

between the Indian nations and the black slaves" could lead to the "total loss" of the colony. In 1723 an African commanded another devastating black-Natchez expedition against the French outside New Orleans. Governor Perrier's Choctaw warriors captured many slaves who had fled to the Natchez Nation but refused to surrender them for eighteen months. When the Af ricans were finally turned over, they boasted of the freedom they had enjoyed with the Natchez and Choctaws and showed, according to Perrier, a new "spirit of laziness, independence and insolence.' During the 1763 Michigan uprising, led by the Ottawa chief Pontiac, an onlooker reported that though the Ottawas and their confederates were killing white they were "saving and caressing all the Negroes they take." And Native Americans allowed their villages to serve as stations on the network of safe houses that became known in the early 1800s as the Underground Railroad. Indeed, many African-Americans who sought freedom in Indian villages were treated as sisters and brothers, and some groups, like the Mohawks, in New York, encouraged intermarriage with them. The children of these unions were treated as full members of the tribe and served as a bridge between the two cultures.

Perhaps no Native American group had closer ties to the Africans

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stamp out the Seminoles, black and red, who had been raiding American plantations and fiercely repelling attacks on their own camps. Over the next four decades the Seminoles fought the U.S. Army, Navy, and Marines to a stand still in three wars that cost the United States more than fifteen hundred soldiers and \$40 million. At one point the Seminoles managed to tie up half the U.S. Army. "This, you may be assured," said Gen. Thomas Jesup in 1837, "is a Negro, not an Indian war." In reality it was both. The Seminoles fought to protect their land, but they also fought to protect their African brethren from re-enslavement. When captured, black Seminoles were sold into slavery whether or not they had been born free.

From early colonial days on, every treaty with Native Americans included provisions for the return of slaves. But compliance was another matter. As Kenneth W. Porter explains in his book The Black Seminoles, few Indians re turned fugitive slaves, even though whites tried to bribe them with valuable pro visions such as animal skins, blankets, and muskets.

Many whites believed that the surest way to prevent Native Americans from hiding runaways was to make them masters, thereby giving them a personal in vestment in African bondage. Indians would no longer shelter fugitive slaves, it was believed, once they came to see the value of their labor. Because the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, and Seminoles --- known as the Five Civilized Tribes-lived in the South, whites considered their acceptance of slavery vital to maintaining order in the region and encouraged slave ownership within these nations.

As slave owning took hold it Continued on Page Seven.



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4 - THE "M" VOICE - WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7 - MARCH 16, 1997

East Carolina University Native American Organization Pow-Wow March 22



The East Carolina University Native American Organization (ECNAO) will hold its forth Annual Pow Wow at East Carolina (College Hill Field) on March 22 from 11:00 AM to 5:30 PM. The event 'is free to the public. There will be great dancing, singing, and native crafts and food available.

Patrice Henderson, a Lumbee Indian from Raeford, serves as president of ECNAO, "One of the goals this year has been to bridge unity among the minority populations at ECU. We, as a minority group on campus, have to support one another and create situations in which we can share our cultures with each other."

Joey Crutchfield, Alumni Advisor and a Monacan Indian says, "Dr. Haines and the Minority Affairs staff at ECU provide excellent support for ECNAO and the POW WOW. Many African-American people, up to two-fifths have some Native American blood in their family. A Pow Wow like the one at ECU may provide an opportunity for people to learn more about that side of their family. The ECU POW WOW is fun for the whole family. We invite all African American people in Pitt County to attend." For more information, call the Minority Student Affairs Office at 328-6495. Sycamore Hill's New York Fellowship Trip

Dr. Howard W. Parker and 94 members and friends of Sycamore Hill Missionary Baptist Church traveled to New York recently for a Men's Day Fellowship Service at the Berean Missionary Baptist Church in Brooklyn, New York. Berean's pastor, the Rev. Arlee Griffin, is the former pastor of Cornerstone Missionary Baptist Church in Greenville.

The group had the opportunity to enjoy a buffet breakfast bar at the Maryland House. Upon arrive in New York, they enjoyed a lovely "welcome" reception in the hospitality room. Cassandra Tripp was the hostess for the event, compliments of BB&T Tours & Travel. Refreshments included: punch, baked ham, wheat mini-loaf bread, and assorted cookies. After the long ride, the food and fellowship were great! The group shopped at the Newport Centre Mall City, New Jersey.

The gloup shopped at the treve to the provide the gloup shopped at the treve of the shops and over 20 eateries. Berean Church hosted a hot fellowship breakfast on Sunday morning. Dr. Howard Parker rendered a very inspirational message for the 11:00 AM morning worship service; music was rendered by the Sycamore Hill Male chorus. A delicious dinner was served before the return journey home.

Little Willie Center

The Little Willie Center is having its Seventh Annual Spring Festival Workshop on Saturday, April 19, 1997 from 11:00 AM-6:00 PM. This exciting event will be held at the Carolina East Mall. The theme of the Festival is "Survival Skills for Latchkey Children."

There will be educational, human service, social, civic and commercial exhibitors, in addition to vocal and musical entertainment, inspirational speakers, food and fun.

The Spring Festival Workshop is one of our major fundraising drives. Contributions will go toward the purchase of a new van to help transport latchkey children.

Please advertise this event. We also look forward to seeing you there.

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ALLEN BROCK - Festival Chairman Board of Directors



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Violent Crime grows in West Greenville

Violent crime in Pitt County and the rest of the country is an issue about which all citizens should be concerned. Within three months, Pitt County (especially West Greenville) has seen a rash of violent crime that could have been avoided or deterred with sound, meaningful policies and plans. Further, people like Chuck Autry (City Councilman) have organized informal gatherings of elected officials, clergymen, professionals, and others to discuss the crime question and suggest solutions to combating violent crime that threatens security and peace in the county. Unfortunately, many people who attended the meetings seemingly want to grandstand and accomplish absolutely nothing substantive. Serious about crime, I developed a comprehensive crime control and prevention plan part of which has been successfully implemented and sustained by

progressive cities throughout the country. The package consists of the following: Community Policing, Curfew Laws/Ordinances, Cash/Gift Certificates for Handguns, Around-The-Clock Toll-Free Hot Line for Counseling Drug Addicts, Zero-Tolerance Plan, Digital Display System, Neighborhood Watch Coordinator/Director.

Community policing involves foot and mobile patrol (car, bike, mopeds, etc.). This could be done in conjunction with a few police sub-stations in strategic areas around Greenville. More unmarked police cars will be a plus. If such a program is to become successful, police chiefs would need support from the following groups: the community, elected officials, the media, community agencies, and the police department.

The police chief should build consensus among the five groups using a calculated, verifiable strategy. The police department may consider sending its officers to a class specializing in community policing. Numerous police departments use effective community policing. This is key to building confidence in the police department while giving average citizens input in the process. Indeed, the face-to-face interactions between the police and community are imperative for encouraging personalized, safe neighborhoods.

Curfew laws could comprise a dusk-to-dawn program to prevent and combat youth violence. The rules should apply to youth under 17 years of age. Thanks to President Clinton, the Justice Department has issued some guidelines to promote effective curfew programs within the country. The following guidelines are based on some of the broad suggestions of the Justice Department: Curfew centers to receive violators, centers should be staffed with volunteers and social service professionals, counseling or other referrals for families, recreation or job programs, and anti-drug programs.

Cash for handguns involves the clergy, business community, and elected officials conducting periodical fund-raisers to sustain such a program. Stolen and unregistered handguns should be exchanged at designated centers for cash or gift certificates and be destroyed. Too many handguns are in the wrong hands.

in the wrong hands. An around-the-clock hot line would counsel drug users and guarantee anonymity. Members of the clergy, social service professionals, and other qualified volunteers skilled in the art of counseling could staff the center.

A Zero-Tolerance Plan is a massive anti-drug campaign which includes distributing flyers around Greenville. Commissioners may seek funds to support a broad approach of disseminating anti-drug information over the county. The literature and verbal information (i.e. via radio, television, newspa-

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per, etc.) must educate residents on the dangers of and penalties for illegal drug use. Further, each church should provide counseling and seminars for drug addicts. Additionally, community ministries may play a role. They could spread the Good News with residents, particularly in economically-deprived neighborhoods. Such ministries will restore hope and optimism in residents feeling a sense of powerlessness.

In brief, a digital display system could coordinate crime-related information from the police department, City Council, commissioners, and business community where data relating to violent crimes, drug statistics, etc. will be displayed. This is another way of educating the public.

A neighborhood watch coordinator should be employed to drive through neighborhoods periodically and report suspicious activities. This is a type of citizen patrol. At the end of each shift, the civilian patrol officer will complete a shift patrol report to be submitted to the coordinator. The coordinator will complete a weekly summary report at the end of each work week. A copy will be for-warded to the police department. Citizens patrols will have a radio but no guns on duty. He/She will be required to check in to the base every 30 minutes. A Citizen Patrol Academy may be established as funds permit. Prospective students may receive scholarships in exchange for their services. This allows students to receive a college education and commit themselves to community service. Incentives should be offered by the business and non-business community to stimulate participation.

Elected officials and others should welcome the aforementioned innovative approaches to crime deterrence and prevention. Elected officials who play politics with public safety and the need for community peace should be denied re-election. They need to stop pussyfooting around and promote domestic tranquillity. Keith Cooper

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North Carolina Consultant Wins Mary Kay Car

Dallas...Mary Kay Inc. Independent Beauty Consultant, Cathy Perkins of Greenville, North Carolina, is on the road to success. She recently qualified as a team manager and earned the free use of a 1997 red Pontiac Grand Am.

To qualify as a team manager, Perkins had to meet specific sales and recruiting requirements. In this position, Perkins will provide leadership to team members and will work with the unit's sales director in meeting sales and recruiting goals.

Continuing on the road to success, Perkins can achieve the status of silver key or gold key manager. The next position of achievement is directorship, where new directors can win the use of one of Mary Kay's famous pink Cadillacs! There are approximately 8,000 Mary Kay career cars on American roads today.

Mary Kay is the number one brand of facial skin care and color cosmetics in the United States. The Mary Kay line includes more than 200 premium products in nine categories: facial skin care, color cosmetics, nail care, hair care, body care, sun protection, fragrances, men's skin care and nutritional supplements. More than 20 million U.S. consumers purchase approximately 150 million Mary Kay products each year. There are more than 425,000 independent Mary Kay beauty consultants operating their own businesses in 25 countries worldwide.

Enrollment Announcement Head Start Program

Martin County Community Action, Inc. Project Head Start is now accepting applications for the 1997 Fall Enrollment for children and includ-



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ing children with disabilities. Eligibility is determined by HHS Income Guidelines, family needs, disabilities, and/or special conditions of the child.

Children who will be enrolled will be exposed to a broad educational curriculum that will prepare them for preschool social and educational experiences. Health, nutrition and mental health are also important factors in the development of these children. These areas are also facilitated in the daily routines of the children. Parent Involvement and other program services as mandated are required and are fully utilized by the program. Ten percent (10%) of Head Start Enrollment is identified as: "health impairment, emotional/behavior disorders, speech/language impairments, mental retardation, hearing impairment/deafness, orthopedic impairment ,visual impairment/blind, learning disabilities, autism, traumatic brain injury, and other impairments for children who require special education and related services."

Head Start is a comprehensive developmental program for children ages 3-5 yeas old. This program is based on the premise that children share certain needs and that children from low-income families, in particular, can benefit from a program designed to meet those needs. Head Start operates nine (9) months of the year, - September through May. The centers are open Monday through Friday and the hours of operation are 8:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m. Head Start has been operating in the Martin County area since 1965, currently there are 192 children. Nine (9) classrooms are comprised 4-5 year old and one (1) classroom consists of three year old must become three by October 16th; Beaufort County has been operating since 1977 and presently serving 99 children. Five (5) classrooms of 4-5 year olds are accommodated in this county.

Pitt County originated in 1985 and serving 222 children in twelve (12) classrooms accommodating 4-5 year olds.

Funding for Martin County Community Action, Inc.

Project Head Start is received from the Administration for Children, Youth and Families Unit, Department of Health and Human Services. In order for children to qualify, they must meet the family income guidelines. Below are the guidelines.

1996 FAMILY INCOME GUIDELINES FOR HEAD START PROGRAMS

1996 FAMILY INCOME GUIDELINES FOR ALL STATES (EXCEPT ALASKA AND HAWAII), THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND PUERTO RICO.

ize of Family Unit	Income		
	\$7,470		
	\$10,030		
	\$12,590		
	\$15,150		
	\$17,710		
	\$20,270		
	\$22,830		
	\$25,390		

For Family Units with more than 8 members, add \$2,560 for each additional member. Please contact the Family Service Worker at the Head Start center in your area: Martin Co: North Everetts 792-5353

Pitt Co: St. Gabriel (752-9755) Ayden (746-4298 Farmville (753-8036)

2 3

5

6

7 8

Beau fort Co: 264 Washington (946-5632) Aurora (322-5543 Belhaven (943-3006)

For more information or to enroll a child, please call Ms. Teresa Greene, Social Services Coordinator or Ms. Gloristeen Matthewson, Disability Services Coordinator at (919) 792-7141 or come by the Martin County Community Action Head Start Administrative Office at 106 South Watts Street in Williamston, North Carolina.

WILLIE MOORE Greenville - Mr. Willie Moore died Sunday, March 9, 1997 at Pitt County Memorial Hospital. Flanagan Funeral Home, Inc.

LINNIE ROBERSON New Bern - Ms. Linnie Roberson died Sunday, March 9, 1997 at Craven Regional Medical Center. Flanagan Funeral Home, Inc.

HATTIE LEE HARDY

Vanceboro - Mrs. Hattie Lee Hardy, 73, of 150 Maul Swamp Road, died Sunday, March 5, 1997 at Craven Regional Medical Center in New Bern.

Funeral services Sunday 3:00 p.m. Queens Chapel FWB Church in Vanceboro. Burial in Dawson Cemetery.

Surviving: sons, William Hardy, David Hardy, and George Hardy, Jr. of Vanceboro, NC.

2 daughters, Lula Jenkins of Durham, NC and Mary Patrick of Vanceboro, NC.

1 brother, James Dawson of

Vanceboro, NC. 5 sisters, Roberta Gaskins of Newport News, VA

Daisy Curtis of Newark, NY Mamie Wooten, Holland Chapman, and Ruby Edwards all of Vanceboro, NC

18 grandchildren; 12 great grandchildren; 1 great-great grandchild

Viewing Sunday 2-3 p.m. at the church Flanagan Funeral Home, Inc.,

Greenville.

MARY RANDOLPH

Greenville - Mrs. Mary Randolph, 58, of 603 W. 14th Street, died Monday, March 3, 1997 at Pitt County Memorial Hospital. Flanagan Funeral Home, Inc., Greenville.

Robersonville - Mr. Hallie Hollis, 61, of 1943 Twin Bridge Road, died Sunday, March 2, 1997 at his home. Flanagan-Perkins Funeral Home, Inc.

Black land loss summit planned in North Carolina

Historical Tillery, N.C. and Franklinton Center at Bricks, N.C. will be the sites of the first Southwide Black Land Loss Summit March 20-22. The goals of the conference, according to the planning committee, are: "to stop the trend of African-American land loss and the disappearance of family farms, establish a regional network in support of the sustainable economic development of rural resources, communicate the rural voice of Americans effectively across all cultural, racial and geographic boundaries, serve as a clearinghouse to disseminate ideas and alternatives in response to poverty and injustice in North Carolina and the world.'

The initiative for the conference comes from the Concerned Citizens of Tillery and its Land Loss Fund because of the steady and rapid decline of Black farmers and landowners. "African-Americans are losing land at a rate of 9,000 acres per week. In 1920, one in every seven farmers was African-American. By 1982, only one in every 67 farmers were Black. In 1950, African-Americans owned 1.2 million acres of land in North Carolina, but by the 1980s they owned less than 400,000 acres," said Gary R. Grant, executive director of the organization. He says, "I have watched as my community, a resettlement community under FDR's New Deal, as more than 200 family farmers dwindled to less than five."

Besides the decline of African-American family farmers and landowners, "many rural southern communities have endured environmental degradation, health risks and loss of economic vitality as part of a nationwide trend of environmental racism," Grant went on to say.

The conference is open to all. For farmers, there is a small fund available, on a first-come, first-serve basis, to assist with travel, housing, food and lodging for the conference. For further information, contact Gary R. Grant by phone at (919) 826-3017; by fax at (919) 826-3244; or write to The Land Loss Fund, P.O. Box 61, Tillery, NC 27887 or e-mail at tillery@aol.com

Greenville will be blooming

be in bloom on Tuesday, May 6, 1997 from 10:00 am until 6 pm as the Friends of the Ronald McDonald House host a spring garden tour to benefit the Ronald McDonald House. The third biennial garden tour will showcase 8 unique gardens, ranging in sizes and gardening styles. Tickets are \$12.00 each and are available at Accents, Jefferson's, Now & Then

Greenville, NC - Greenville will Designs, Ronald McDonald House, and Sunshine Garden Center.

Seven of the gardens on display belong to private homeowners, and the eighth features the Ronald McDonald House. There will be Garden Boutique under the tents at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Jack Welch. Merchants will offer garden-related accessories, books, plants, porcelains and gift items. A gourmet boxed lunch is also

available at the Welch home. The ticket for the lunch is \$8.00 and is available by advance purchase only. Please contact Patti Clark at 756-4519 for luncheon tickets or for special seating arrangements.

Join the Friends and enjoy some of Greenville's gardens. While havinglunch under the trees, you may also shop Garden Boutiques for gifts and garden accessories. Tour the gardens at your own pace and

in which order you choose anytime between 10:00 am and 6:00 pm on Tuesday, May 6, 1997.

Proceeds from the event will be donated to the Ronald McDonald House, a haven for families with seriously ill children visiting the Children's Hospital of Eastern North Carolina. For more information, please contact Christy Angle at 830-0062.

Children and Families Enjoy Spring Open House at Aycock

Birthplace Wednesday, March 19

living history demonstrations provide the perfect remedy for spring fever and an opportunity to learn about farm life during the 1800s. On Wednesday, March 19, from 9:30 a.m. - 2:00 p.m. the Charles B. Aycock Birthplace State Historic Site will welcome first grade classes from Fremont, Northeast and Northwest Elementary Schools along with whoever else want to join the fun during its annual spring open house.

As one of several kick-off events for the Fremont Daffodil Festival, the Avcock Birthplace open house offers various activities young visitors and families will enjoy. At the mid-1800s farmhouse, historically dressed staff people will cook over an open-hearth fireplace and shell and grind corn. While in the site's

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Wagon rides, farm animals and one-room schoolhouse a "schoolmaster" will explain what school life was like for children during the late-1800s.

Boykin and Hogg, Inc. will bring out its beautiful Belgian draft horses for wagon rides and a petting zoo will be set up on site. Additionally, children can visit with the site's resident sheep and fowl

Young visitors will explore history by going on a scavenger hunt through the homestead and can even experience a bit of the 19th century by playing a period game called "Chicken Market."

Admission to the site and all activities are free. The Aycock Birthplace is located nine miles north of Goldsboro. Take Governor Aycock Road off U.S. 117 for about 1/2 mile, brown historic site

919-758-0456

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Don't forget to also come to the Fremont Daffodil Festival on the

following Saturday. For more information about the festival which will be held in downtown Fremont, please call 919-242-5111.



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March 31-April 5, 1997 at 7 pm April 6, 1997 at 3 pm

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From Page Three, Black Indians

brought rigid stratification to the previously fluid Native American society and helped weave racial prejudice into the fabric of Indian communities. Soon a class hierarchy arose based on white blood. Native Americans with white ancestry (usually those with the most slaves) stood at the top, "pure" Indians were next, and people of African descent were at the bottom. Indian masters, however, generally rejected the worst features of slavery. Some groups, like the Seminoles, used their slaves as interpreters and advisers, since their blacks were fluent in both English and the Seminoles' Muskogean dialect. Native Americans also came to rely on African Americans as cultural navigators, taking advantage of their familiarity with white America's customs. Slavery among the Indians allowed Africans a measure of independence unthinkable within the plantation system, and many of the Indians' slaves acquired their own land and livestock, constructed sturdy homes for themselves, and freely hunted and fished on Native American property. Many white Southerners, angered by what they saw as the Indians' lax attitude toward slave owning, demanded that Native Americans invite whites into their villages to help bring their slaves under control.

Though the Five Civilized Tribes conformed to Southern mores by adopting Christianity and owning slaves, whites still saw them as standing in the way of settlement. Congress sought to eliminate this obstacle by passing the Indian Removal Act of 1830. Vigorously supported by President Andrew Jackson, the act ordered the mass deportation of the Five Nations from their homeland, in the Southeast, to reservations in Oklahoma and Arkansas. The Cherokees sued the state of Georgia to prevent the confiscation of their lands and eventually took their case to the Supreme Court. Though the court ruled in the nations' favor, Jackson refused to recognize the decision. The Indians would have to go. The Five Nations, with their thousands of African slaves, embarked on

a series of infamous forced westward marches, which the Cherokees called the "Trail of Tears." After they began settling their new lands, in the 1830s and 1840s, slavery became even more entrenched among them. Though the Indian populations decreased over next thirty years, their slave holdings increased. Despite this, intermarriage between the two groups continued. By 1860 African-Americans had mixed so thoroughly with Native Americans of the Five Nations that some white legislators wanted to revoke the Indians' tax exemptions. The Civil War tore the Indian nations apart. Surrounded by Confederate troops and influenced by Confederate agents, most Native Americans in Oklahoma Territory felt they had little choice but to follow the Confederacy. Despite this, in November 1861 hundreds of black and red Indians, led by the Creek chief Opothle Yahola, fought three pitched battles against Confederate whites and Indians to reach Union lines in Kansas and offer their services.

After the war the Indian nations emancipated their former slaves with varying speed. The Chickasaws and Choctaws, most of whom had sided with the Confederacy, proved the most resistant to change, while the Seminoles freed their slaves immediately. Among Creeks, Seminoles, and Cherokees black people made economic strides rarely duplicated within the larger society. Black Cherokees ran schools and owned barbershops, general stores, and restaurants. They be came printers, ferry operators, cotton-gin managers, teachers, and postmasters.

In 1879 black Cherokees petitioned for full citizenship within the Cherokee Nation, declaring that it "is our country; there we were born and reared, there ale our homes . . . there are our wives and children, whom we love as dearly as though we were born with red, instead of black skins." The Seminole Nation elected six blacks to its postwar governing council, and black Seminoles, like black Cherokees, built thriving communities and attended Nation schools, such as the Creek-Seminole College in Boley, Oklahoma. Black Choctaws and Chickasaws who had fought for the Union often found themselves denied full membership in their nations. In 1884, as the Chickasaws argued the merits of granting equality to blacks, a convention of African-Ameri cans announced that the Chickasaws were their "friends and we know by the experience of the past that we can live with them in the future in a close union.

Despite these hardships, most Afri can-American freedmen wanted to remain in Indian territory. Whatever they may have suffered from the

From Page One, Overcome Racism

It means restructuring the decision-making process to give all citizens a stronger voice, using technology to update the electoral process and make it more accessible. And enacting term limits to eliminate "professional politicians." It means getting the two parties out of over-controlling America: it means depoliticizing government, our economy and our culture. It means completely overhauling ourelection laws so that we have truly free elections that are not determined by special interests and providillg equitable access to mass

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mocracy requires that black and white Americans engage in a new kind of activity together. We have complex and diverse feelings about one another. But I think its very clear that there isn't a shared commonality of interest, of collective ownership of the country, . Two hundred and twenty, years of struggle within this unequal part-



Kitty Cloud, (far right), a Ute married to an ex-slave, poses with her daughter, sister, and infant niece in 1886.

Indians, they knew that life among them had to be better than life among whites. "The opportunities for our people in that [Indian] country far surpassed any of the kind possessed by our people in the U.S.," wrote O. S. Fox, the editor of the Cherokee Afro-American Advocate.

Still, Indian freedmen continued for years to petition to gain the rights of other citizens, such as the right to own land or to attend public schools. But by 1907, when Oklahoma became a state, even the resistant Chickasaw Nation had made strides, opening up several schools for the education of its African American members

In the 1920s the cultures of blacks and Native Ameri cans were regarded as scarcely worth historical study. When Carter G. Woodson set out to generate interest in African-American history, seventy years ago, he was up against mountains of literature that described people of color as undeserving of recognition Today, although the United States celebrates multiculturalism, Woodson's concern about American history's missing chapter-the relationship between blacks and Indians-remains valid. Even black and Native American people themselves don't know the extent to which their histories intertwine. And while most African-Americans are aware of Native Americans in their family trees, they probably don't realize that their African and Native American forebears forged a relationship based on affection and common interests-that played a major part in shaping American history.

The descendants of those hard-fighting black Seminole are an exception; they hold on to their past through family records and oral histories. Charles Emily Wilson, a leader of the black Seminole community in Bracketville, Texas, remembers the things she was told as a child about her black and Seminole ancestors. "Our people have lived in Texas for over one hundred years." she says. "Before that we were in Mexico... and before that we were in Oklahoma, and even earlier than that in Florida. And before that, we came from Africa. In all our travels we have never lost an awareness of our identity and a pride in our freedom that makes us different." *

William Loren Katz is the author of Black Indians: A Hidden Heritage (Atheneum, 1986) and the forthcoming Black Legacy: African-Americans in New York (Simon & Schuster). He lives in New York City.



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STRANGE THINGS

Nothin' but love

The hottest selling computer software in Japan this year is a "love simulation" game in which boys try to get a virtual 17-year-old girl, Shiori, to fall in love with them. There is even a magazine, Virtual Idol, devoted to supplying fictional biographical tales of Shiori and other virtual girls. Wrote one young man, Virtual Idol "is like the right kind of magazine for a person like me who's not interested in real girls."

Who listens to music?

According to a survey conducted by Black Pearl Records, single women who earn more than \$45,000 a year are 79 percent likely to listen to music during sex than married women who earn similar amounts; 12 percent of single women who listen to jazz during sex profess to wanting abortion banned; and finally, 17 percent of married women who listen to alternative music also enjoy watching porno movies after returning home from a music concert, while 24 percent of single women who listen to rhythm and blues music prefer having sex before going out on a date.

Cries for help

In an eight day period in January, in towns fewer than 100 miles apart (Bakersfield and Fresno, Calif.) police found the corpses of elderly mothers who had continued to be treated as integral parts of the family by their adult sons. The Bakersfield woman, who died at the age of 77, was thought by her son to be merely "demonically depressed" and therefore liable to wake up at any minute; thus she had been propped up on the sofa.

New status symbol

According to a report from Associated Press, young mothers in large Japanese cities have adopted city parks as forums in which to vie for status. Some young mothers interviewed claimed they were "scared" to take their children to the parks because of the established cliques of mothers who dominate the facilities. Guidebooks teach the proper "park behavior," department stores feature the proper "park attire," and a recent satiric movie depicted a park ruled by 50 authoritarian mothers.

Say what?

In Tempe, Ariz., Sally Keith, 90, offered to set up a \$250,000 scholarship fund for American Indian women at the University of Arizona, but the school rejected the proposal because it stated applicants would be judged more on personality than grades and "preferences will be given to a girl who has been able to say 'no' to sex.' Keith admitted she got the idea after learning about the high number of teen pregnancies in Arizona.

No spitting

The Times of London reported that Bombay (now called Mumbai) India, was the first city in the country to ban public spitting, which is described by most resione of the most ubiquitous of male habits" in India (the other being public urination). According to the Times, "Boys barely old enough to walk can be heard practicing guttural sounds, which is regarded as macho."

Raleigh - Gov. Jim Hunt, along with Charlie Dannelly (D-Sen. Mecklenburg), Reps. Julia Howard (R-Davie) and Cherie Berry (R-Catawba), is cracking down on fraud in all state public assistance programs.

The bill, introduced last week in the Senate by Dannelly and tonight in the House by Howard and Berry, will give the state more power to detect fraud committed by people food stamps, cash assistance, Medicaid, and other forms of public assistance, such as day care subsidies.

"Every dollar taken in fraud is money stolen from North Carolina's children - it's that simple. We're going to stop it," sail Hunt. "We're going to make these criminals pay back what they've stolen. This bill will do just that.'

Key tools provided by the bill are: The power of subpoena: Allow state investigators to subpoena records if they're unable to verify wages of people on public assistance.

 Garnishing wages: Garnish wages to recover overpayments for people who no longer receive public assistance. The bill also outlaws buying and selling food stamps, allowing police departments to charge people who illegally possess food stamps. Previously, food stamp trafficking could only be prosecuted under federal law.

"Taxpayers are the real winners with this bill. It will allow the state to recoup money without wasting time and money in court," Kevin FitzGerald, director of the state Division of Social Services, said. "Most people who receive food stamps are honest. We're out to catch the 2 percent who aren't. We estimate only a small percentage of people on cash assistance commit fraud, but any amount of fraud is unacceptable.'

Recouping welfare - i.e., cash assistance overpayments that occurred through fraud or human error yielded almost \$3 million in 1996. The state also recovered \$2.4 million in food stamp overpayments and over \$500,000 in Medicaid overpayments in 1996.

A task group on welfare fraud helped write the bill as part of the Human Services Task Force - a group of legislators,

BIPARTISAN BILL CRACKS DOWN ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FRAUD county commissioners, county managers, social services directors, welfare family advocates, and religious, non-profit and business leaders who advised the Governor on how to take advantage of the increased flexibility in the federal welfare law. Howard chaired this fraud task group and Dannelly was a member.

> While the state has always been able to garnish benefits when there has been an overpayment, the bill gives new power to recover overpayments from people who no longer receive public assistance. FitzGerald said that garnishing wages will be used as a last resort.

> "We'll give people a chance to pay, and allow them to pay over time. When it's clear that the state won't get back the money without garnishing wages, we'll do what's necessary," said FitzGerald.

Citizens can report fraud by calling their local department of social services or the state information and referral service/CARE-LINE at 1-800-662-7030

The Bone Marrow Foundation Hosts "Hair & Fashion Show





Since mid-January, a rebel group known as the Lord's Resistance Army has killed more than 400 civilians in the

northern third of Uganda and driven 200,000 farmers from their homes. Witness in the village of Kitgum said

AFRICAN DIGEST

UGANDA

the rebels lined up 10 women, told them to hold their heads down and killed nine of them, breaking their skulls with a stone. Since January, the attacks on scattered farming plots - the worst since the rebellion broke out in 1986 - were designed to punish those who refused to cooperate with the effort to overthrow President Yoweri Museveni. Hundreds of thousands of people have fled to armycontrolled towns seeking protection. Museveni has rejected all suggestions of talks with rebel leader Joseph Kony and has been unable to bring stability to the region.

ZAIRE

Famine threatens Zaire



Zaire which has consistently been faced with an uncontrollable civil war, now faces famine and starvation as advancing

rebels endanger tens of thousands of Rwandan refugees and Zairians.

Substantial foreign aid is needed, according to the Rome based Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), a relief arm of the United Nations. Deaths from starvation and disease are reported daily in eastern Zaire, where refugees are trapped out of reach of international relief operations. Neighboring Rwanda and Burundi also are among the 14 African countries FAO said face "exceptional food emergencies" because of weather, war or civil strife. Only international assistance can remedy the problems, it said. Some 1.2 million refugees returning to their native Rwanda from Tanzania and Zaire - where refugees and displaced Zairians have been on the run since hostilities began in September - have strained the fragile food supply.

SOUTH AFRICA

White group nixes Mandela



The leader of a predominantly White political group has refused an offer by President Nelson Mandela to join his

unity government. Tony Leon, head of the Liberal Democratic Party praised Mandela's "nation-building efforts," but said that joining his government would compromise his party's important role as an outsider. Cabinet members may criticize the government behind closed doors, but are expected to take collective responsibility for all decisions made. Since the withdrawal of former President F.W. De Klerk's National Party from government at the end of June, the Cabinet has consisted of two predominantly Black parties - Mandela's African National Congress and its main rival, the Zulu nationalist Inkatha Freedom Party.

Illegal stalks

Fans of the Gillingham soccer club in England who are caught with celery risk being banned from the game for life. Celery is mentioned in a song popular with Gillingham boosters, who toss stalks in the air when it is mentioned."We had an incident over a number of matches,' the club's safety officer said. "We estimate there must have been boxes in the air. There is a safety implication here.'

Anti-smoking gone too far

The Associated Press recently reported on the three-year-old anti-smoking policy of Kimball Physics in Wilton, N. H. The company not only forbids lighting up at work but subjects each employee and visi tor to a sniff test of his breath and clothing by receptionist Jennifer Walsh.. Those whose odor is so strong it suggests they smoked within the last two hours or so are not allowed in.

Cave dwellers

According to the China Daily, 40 million Chinese live in caves, but many are leaving for regular houses, putting a strain on the available arable land in some areas Thus, architects working for the government are designing futuristic cave homes in the Gansu, Henan and Shanxi provinces to encourage the cave dwellers to stay put.

Fast legal action

In Arizona, the government has intro-duced the Quick Court system in an effort to relieve the courts. ATM-like machines are available for filing paperwork to get a simple divorce, change a name or file a small claim suit. The state says that by mid-year, there will be 150 machines in place. Filing fees range up to \$30.A spokesman for the state says Quick Court will relieve the courts' heavy workload and allow for quick decision without litigation.

LIBERIA

Peace comes to Liberia, but...



After nearly seven years of armed struggle between different waring factions. peace may come to

Liberia's capital city of Monrovin. But civilians in the city are cautiou cause the factions are now arguing ov, will take control of the county. 50

In separate incidents, the national election commission has received death threats. With an apparent end of the war and the disarmament of tens of thousands of rival militiamen, Liberians have never been so hopeful that they will finally get their chance at peace. But the next phase towards normalcy - general elections and the seating of a civilian government - is already in turmoil. The electoral commission office looted and shelled when rebels brought the war to Monrovia last spring, is guarded by West African peacekeepers hunkered down behind sand bags and machine guns. Who should sit on the commission is mired in international debate.

KENYA

Government pleas to end riots

Kenya's attorney general promised he would prosecute the person who killed a university student. The effort was made to stop four days of student riots at the University of Nairobi.

Students leaders charge police involvement in the death of Solomon Muruli, 23, a third-year education student. Muruli died last weekend after a fire, apparently started by an explosion, gutted his dormitory room. Opposition leaders and members of Muruli's Luhyia tribe - Kenya's second largest - called for a quick investigation into his death.

Essence Magazine - April 1997 - With Mary J. Blige on the Cover

New York, April 1997 - The cover story in the April 1997 issue of ESSENCE, Queen of Hip-hop Soul Mary J. Blige, talks about her new lease on life. This month ES-SENCE also offers a spring beauty and fashion report. A credit-card abuser tells how she conquered her addiction and we meet a lawyer on a mission to stop discrimination.

Hail Mary - Queen of Hip-hop soul, Mary J. Blige is singing another tune! Mary has a new attitude and a new look. Recently she sat down with an ESSENCE writer to talk about the change in her life and her new inner peace. (Page 74)

The Spring Report - Spring is in the air. See what's hot this season in makeup, hair, skin care and nails. (Page 9)

First Look the Spring Fashion-Trend Report - ESSENCE turned to the runways of Paris, Milan and New York to preview spring 1997's fashions. Also hear what some top fashion writers have to say about the latest fashion trends. (Page 102)

Confessions of a Credit-Card Queen - Tired of making good money and spending it all? One sister tells how she got into creditcard debt and how she's getting out of it. (Page 79)

She's Got the Power - Meet Barbara Arnwine, a lawyer and visionary who is staking out new ground in the continuing struggle for civil rights in America. (Page 84)

Kimchee and Corn Breas-Apartment mates Stephanie and Helie discover a recipe for friendship and healing between Blacks and Koreans. (Page 90)

New Orleans - There's never a dull moment in New Orleans, especially when the Essence Music Festival rolls into town this July 3 through 6. The festival has been called the party with a purpose, with seminar during the day and top artists performing at night. We'll help you with suggestions for enjoying the fabulous city of New Orleans (Page 128)

Tell Us How You Feel - ES-SENCE wants to continue to offer information that enhances your total well-being and speaks directly to your health needs, so take a few minutes to answer our survey. (Page 31)

Special Events

The Essence Awards -Join ES-SENCE and some of the nation's biggest stars (The Artist, Brandy, Quincy Jones, Mary J. Blige, Kirk Franklin and the Family, Brian McKnight, Diana King, Damon

Smokers Can Quit and Win Wayans, Yolanda Adams, Patti ~ ~Relle, and CeCe Winans, to name a few) on Friday, April 4, 1997, at 7:30 P.M. for the Tenth Essence Awards Celebration. We will commemorate ten years of paying tribute to exceptional women and men who personify the indomitable ESSENCE spirit. The Tenth Essence Awards Celebration will be held at The Theater at Madison Square Garden in New York. Tickets can be purchased by calling Ticketmaster at (212) 307-7171, (201) 507-8900, (516) 888-9000 or (914) 454-3388, or directly from the Madison Square Garden Box

Office. Tickets are \$35, \$75, \$100 and \$150. The Tenth Essence Awards is sponsored by AT&T, Carson Products (makers of Dark & Lovely), Chrysler, Johnson & Johnson, JCPenney, Kraft Foods, Pepsi-Cola, Revlon and Toyota.

The Essence Music Festival -ESSENCE invites you to join us once again for a soul-stirring celebration of African-American music, culture and heritage. Over the 1997 Fourth of July weekend (July 3, 4, 5 and 6), the Essence Music Festival returns to the enchanting city of New Orleans for an event you won't want to miss! Party with the biggest names in entertainment such as Frankie Beverly & Maze, Patti ~ ~Relle, George Clinton and the P Funk Allstars, The O'Jays, Kirk Franklin and the Family, Morris Day & The Time, Ashford & Simpson with Maya Angelou and Solo, in the air-conditioned Superdome's main arena. Dance and sing along with the best jazz, rhythm-and-blues and classic soul artists in four spacious superlounges. Artist in the superlounges will include the Ohio Players, Will Downing, The Barkeys, Chi-Lites, Bobby Blue Bland, Ellis Marsalis and Betty

Carter, to name a few. Empowerment seminars featuring renowned speakers, authors and national leaders will nourish your spirit and move you to action. Explore the many delights of New Orleans' world-famous cuisine. For tickets and ticket information, call Ticketmaster at (800) 488-5252 or (504) 522-5555 (New Orleans) or (504) 336-5000 (Baton Rouge). Tickets are \$20, \$30, \$40 and \$45, and special limited floor seats are \$55. Alken Tour is the official tour operator and can be reached at (800) 224-6222. General Mills is a sponsor of the 1997 Essence Music

Festival, and additional sponsors will come on board for the event.

With more than 7 million readers, ESSENCE is the preeminent magazine for Black women. Published by Essence Communications, Inc., it is the leading source of cutting-edge information relating to every area of African-American women's lives. For 27 years ESSENCE has celebrated personal achievement, chronicled social movement, documented struggles, showcased beauty, defined and set trends and illustrated the incrediblejourney of a resilient and splendid race of women.



\$1000!

Pitt County Project ASSIST is sponsoring the third annual Commit to Quit event which offers smokers a chance to win \$1000 if they quit smoking for a month.

Smokers who COMMIT TO QUIT must stop smoking by midnight, March 31st,1997 and remain smoke-free until April 30th,1997. Prizes will be awarded at a celebration on April 30th at the Pitt County Cooperative Extension Auditorium. The party will be an opportunity for the new exsmokers to celebrate their success!

The event is designed to help smokers who want to kick the habit. Participants are encouraged to sign up with a support buddy and will be receiving tips on how to quit and stay quit. Project ASSIST will also be offering free Prepare to Quit workshops. Workshops will be held on Monday, March 17th beginning at 4:30 pm at the Pitt County Public Health Center. Other workshops will be held on Thursday, March 20th from 6:00 pm - 7:30 pm; Monday, March 24th from 4:30 pm - 6:00 pm; and Thursday, March 27th from 6:00 pm -7:30 pm. Local smoking cessation experts will be conducting the workshops and participants will receive a free Preparing to Quit audiotape. Anyone is welcome to attend.

Registration forms can be picked up at local pharmacies, Sheppard Memorial Library or at the Pitt County Public Health Center. For more information, call Project ASSIST at 413-1425. Deadline for entry is 5:00 pm, March 27th 1997.

COMMIT TO QUIT is sponsored by the Pitt County Project ASSIST Coalition. ASSIST stands for the American Stop Smoking Intervention Study and is dedicated to reducing tobacco use in youth and pregnant women, and providing resources and support to smokers who want to quit.

Department of Corrections announces management changes

newly appointed manage-

ment team in the Department of Correction.

"Mr. Beck and Mr. Lilly are career veterans who have the leadership skills and experience to do a fine job," said Correction Secretary Mack Jarvis.

Beck becomes the first African-American named deputy secretary in the department. A native of Asheville, Beck began his Theodis Beck correction career in 1975 as

a probation and parole officer. He was one of the state's first have two children. intensive probation and parole officers. Beck was also an assistant branch man-

have been included in Gov. Jim Hunt's can-American named director of the Di-

vision of Adult Probation and Parole.

Beck graduated from South French Broad High School in Asheville in 1966. He received a BA from N.C. Central University. Beck served two years in the U.S. Army and currently holds the rank of Master Sergeant in the U.S. Army Reserve. He is a 32 degree mason, a shriner, and a member of Omega Psi Phi fraternity. Beck and his wife Jean

Dan Lilly has been named director of the Office of Staff Development and

correctional officer. He moved up through the ranks to rehabilitation counselor and later program supervisor. Lilly joined the Office of Staff Development and Training as a trainer before being named chief of classification for personnel. He was later promoted to manager of in service training

Lilly graduated from J.W. Ligon High School and from Dan Lilly St. Augustine's College in 1969 where he earned a BA.

ning Board, Omega Psi Phi fraternity and Jack

Raleigh - Theodis Beck and Dan Lilly ager. In 1995 he became the first Afri- Training. A Raleigh native, Lilly began and Jill service organization. Lilly is his career in correction in 1969 as a also a member of Martin Street Baptist

Church in Raleigh where he has served as deacon and associate minister.

Lilly and his wife Catherine have three children.

Raleigh - Gov. Jim Hunt has appointed former Dept. of Transportation deputy secretary Fred Aikens to the N.C. Department of Correction where he will put his energy and talent into one of the Hunt Administration priorities-keeping violent Aikens has

He's a member of the Garner Plan- criminals in prison longer and putting inmates to work.

As deputy secretary of Correction,

Aikens will play a key role in setting goals and policies and oversee divisions

including Victim Advocacy, the Criminal **Justice Part**nership Program, Internal Auditing, Legislative Development and Alcoholism and Chemical Dependency.



Fred Aikens "Fred

proven himself a good manager and will bring a new dimension of experience to the Dept. of Correction," Gov. Hunt said. We look forward to his input in keeping our streets and neighborhoods

safer."

At DOT, Aikens took a leadership role in helping the department operate more efficiently by successfully implementing several major automation projects. While Deputy Secretary at DOT, he also served as Acting Commissioner of the Department of Motor Vehicles.

Anative of Wilmington, Aikens earned a bachelor of arts degree in sociology from the University of North Carolina, Wilmington, in 1975 and a masters degree in regional planning from UNC Chapel Hill in 1978. He started working for the Triangle J Council of Governments as a housing planner in 1977 and in 1978 became a fiscal research assistant at the N.C. General Assembly. He was promoted to fiscal analyst, then senior fiscal analyst before becoming DOT's deputy secretary in 1993.

"The correction department is looking forward to having Fred's expertise with the General Assembly and his fiscal and budgetary knowledge," Correction Secretary Mack Jarvis said. "As this department becomes more complex, we are grateful for the help that Fred Aikens will bring."

"I'm thankful for the opportunity to have served at Transportation," Aikens said. "I look forward to new challenges with the Department of Correction, supporting the Governor's agenda to keep violent criminals behind bars longer and to make them work."

Aikens, a Lt. Colonel in the North Carolina Army National Guard, is married to the former Lucy Easter, also of Wilmington. They have two daughters, Natasha, and Lucinda.



These ten parents are being sought by the Edgecombe County Department of Social Service's Child Support Enforcement Unit for not paying their child support. If you have any information about any of these parents, please call (919) 641-7950 or (919) 985-5030.





TIMOTHY CHAEL ANDES







JOYNER	YOUNG	PARKER	FAIRCLOTH	JOE NATHAN JENKINS	Congratu
Past Due Support As Of 07-19-96: \$2,975.12	Past Due Support As Of 07-19-96: \$32,320.00	Past Due Support As Of 07-24-96: \$18,866.76	Past Due Support As Of 07-19-96: \$12,502.00	Past Due Support As Of 07-30-96: \$13,751.64	to Dottie]
Age: 28 Hair: Black Eyes: Brown Height: 6'2'' Weight: 200 lbs. Last Known Whereabouts: Greenville, NC Occupation: Machine Operator	Age: 35 Hair: Brown Eyes: Brown Height: 5'7'' Weight: 150 lbs. Last Known Whereabouts: Rocky Mount, NC Occupation: Construction	Age: 39 Hair: Black Eyes: Brown Height: 5'5'' Weight: 135 lbs. Last Known Whereabouts: Raleigh, NC Occupation: Unknown	Age: 43 Hair: Sandy Blonde Eyes: Hazei Height: 5'6'' Weight: 160 lbs. Last Known Whereabouts: Shallotte, NC Occupation: Truck Driver/	Age: 40 Hair: Black Eyes: Brown Height: 5'8" Weight: Last Known Whereabouts: Wilson, NC Occupation: Laborer	and The F Choice Cl They have been r contemporary Chri highest honor - Th sic Association's pre Award.



CLIFTON AVIS MOORE

Past Due Support As Of 07-30-96: \$11,070.20

Age: 32 Hair: Black Eyes: Brown Height: 5'15" Weight: ast Known Whereabouts: Rocky Mount, NC Occupation: Edwards Welding



CARL LEE JOHNSON

Past Due Support As Of 02-02-96: \$16,838.20

Age: 38 Hair: Black Eyes: Dark Brown Height: 5'10" Weight: 140 lbs. Last Known Whereabouts: Tarboro, NC **Occupation: Factory Work**



MICHAEL ANGELO REDMAN

Past Due Support As Of 02-29-96: \$17,552.00

Age: 32 Hair: Black Eyes: Brown Height: 5'5" Weight: 160 lbs. Last Known Whereabouts: Waterbury Connecticut Occupation: Farm Laborer



Heavy Equipment

JOHNNY LYNN DILDY

Past Due Support As Of 03-06-96: \$9,951.20

Age: 39 Hair: Black/Gray Eyes: Brown Height: 5'7" Weight: 170 lbs. Last Known Whereabouts: Fayetteville, NC **Occupation: Factory Industry**

Past Due Support As Of 03-06-96: \$18,970.00 Age: 34 Hair: Brownish/Black Eyes: Brown Height: 5'9"



PAUL ANTHONY

THORNE

ulations **Peoples Peoples 'horale**

n nominated for nristian music's The Gospel Murestigious Dove Award.

Dottie and the Chorale were nominated in the category of Traditional Album of the Year for their latest hit entitled, "Count On God". The winners will be announced on April 24th in Nashville, Tennessee.

1997 started with a bang for Dottie. She was honored as Gospel Music's Female Vocalist of the Year at the 1996 Stellar Awards; and Count On God" has also been nominated for Best Gospel Album at the Soul Train Awards held in Los Angeles on March 7th.

Be on the look-out for Dottie's new studio release. It should be in your hands this spring, and is destined to become one of this summers hottest hits.

Support the Black Press Read The 'M' Voice

EDGECOMBE COUNTY WORKS FOR CHILDREN

Health Care's New World

We all know that times change, but we don't always notice until something makes us stop and look around. Twenty-two years ago, Pitt County built a 270bed hospital at the edge of Greenville. Today, 731-bed Pitt County Memorial Hospital is the hub of a health system poised to operate in a dramatically different health care landscape.

The Rules Have Changed

It's a whole new world out there. This world rewards flexibility and speed. Yet PCMH is playing by rules written for another time and a different health care situation.

Today, these changes bring us face-to-face with a serious question: Can our hospital thrive, or even survive in its present form? In response to that question, the PCMH Board of Trustees has asked the Pitt County Board of Commissioners to transfer ownership of the hospital to a citizen-controlled, not-for-profit corporation—essentially the same entity that has operated PCMH since it was created in 1953.

Staying in Step with the Times

This is a serious step, one that has been given careful consideration by our trustees and commissioners. But it's not unprecedented. In 1983, the state legislature passed a law to make public hospitals more competitive with private hospitals even though they remain under local control. Many nearby hospitals have reorganized under this statute, including Wilson Memorial, Wayne Memorial in Goldsboro and Halifax Memorial in Roanoke Rapids. Last year, Wake Medical Center in Raleigh changed from a public hospital to citizen-controlled, not-for-profit.

The "citizen-controlled" part is important. Under this arrangement, the majority of the hospital trustees would still be appointed by the Pitt County Commissioners. The corporation would operate under strict conditions laid down by the statute and by the county. If those conditions aren't met, the hospital would revert to county ownership. The law also obligates hospitals to take care of indigent patients and to hold open meetings. We would do those things anyway, but you don't have to take our word for it. It's in the law.

Ensuring a Level Playing Field

Many of North Carolina's public hospitals are reorganizing under the 1983 law to get on a level playing field with private hospitals. They are making the change because the private hospitals have many competitive advantages:

- They can keep sensitive business information secret, but have access to the same information from their public competitors.
- They can obtain financing much more readily than public hospitals.
- They can operate more efficiently because they aren't subject to the same regulations.
- And, in a health care system that puts a premium on collaboration among providers, they have far more flexibility to undertake joint activities with doctors and other health care entities.

If the deck is stacked against us, PCMH will eventually lose patients to powerful competitors located in Raleigh, Durham, Norfolk and elsewhere. That means less revenue and, eventually, fewer jobs. Patients in Pitt County and other parts of the region, who now receive state-of-the-art treatments here, will be traveling somewhere else for that care. Just like the old days.

For the Record

As happens with any major change, a few myths have developed:

Myth: Transferring PCMH to local citizen control is the same as selling the hospital. Fact: PCMH is not for sale. If it ever was, the Pitt County Commissioners would have the final say. Myth: PCMH will use this opportunity to raise prices.

Fact: Our ability to keep our rates lower than the competition will be a key to our success in the future. **Myth:** Employees will lose jobs.

Fact: If this change is enacted, jobs will be more secure than they would be otherwise.

It's important to look beyond the myths and stay focused on our goal of better health care for all citizens of Pitt County and eastern North Carolina. When we've done that, we've been successful. Making this change is the best assurance that we'll remain that way in this new world of health care.

For more information, call 816-2481.

Pitt County Memorial Hospital