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NEW NORTH CAROLINA NAACP PRESIDENT READY FOR CHALLENGE

by CASH MICHAELS
The Wilmington Journal

Rev. Dr. William J. Barber II's hard fought quest to become president of the North Carolina Conference of NAACP Branches is complete.

But now the real work begins. The longtime civil rights activist and pastor of Greenleaf Christian Church in Goldsboro, elected Saturday during a contentious election in Greensboro - officially took over Wednesday during a special call meeting of the Executive Committee.

In an exclusive interview with The Wilmington Journal after his victory, Rev. Barber, anxious to move forward in making the organization more effective and accountable in the daily struggle for civil rights in North Carolina, talked about his gratitude, vision, and the challenges that lie ahead.

"I have a deep sense of humility," the minister, husband and father of five said by phone from Goldsboro Monday, "but also a deep sense of appreciation that the people really wanted to have an election about issues and visions, and not just about personalities."

Barber said during the campaign and at the convention in Greensboro last week, he emphasized the "longstanding values" of the African-American community and the civil rights movement, like "speaking truth to power" and "an agitator being an innovator," and being clear on social justice. He reminded all about pressing issues like the black community's diminishing political power; failure of the Legislature to pass the death penalty moratorium; helping low-wealth communities in the poorer parts of the state; and challenging the ultra-conservative Christian Right as it moves forward in rolling back the civil rights gains of the '60's.

Rev. Barber said he challenged the NAACP membership not to be content with only 15,000 statewide in their ranks, when there are 2.1 million black eligible registered to vote.

"When people responded to that, that was quite appreciated and moving. They let folk know that this was bigger than a personality, but a joining [to go forward]," he said.

Rev. Barber now wants to return the State NAACP back to its roots as a "civil rights, grassroots, social justice organization that is not a behind-the-scenes organization, but an organization that addresses the relevant issues of our day forthrightly, upfront, out in the open, and calls for substantive policy changes in those areas of racism, discrimination and economic injustice."

"We're not a social service organization; we're a civil rights and social justice organization. We're not just a banqueting and meeting-once-a-year organization, but truly we are on the pulse of issues we face today," Barber added.

"We've got to take back our moral ground, and folk have to understand clearly that we are not in the pocket of anyone. At the NAACP, we have our own agenda - the call for equal opportunity, fairness and justice."

Administratively, Rev. Barber said his first priority is to "bring stability to our financial state," reviewing the state chapter's financial books and making sure that full accountability is in place. Barber also wants to reenergize many of the inactive branches across the state by visiting them and getting them involved with his new vision over the next 18 months.

And there will be a concerted effort to empower young people by bringing more in to the NAACP, and having them learn and earn the responsibility of leadership in bringing about social change.

"I want friend and foe to know just where the NAACP stands," Rev. Barber said.

Those who've known and worked with Rev. Barber over the years say he's the right man to lead the state

Alston even got former Durham Chapter President Min. Curtis Gatewood, once a rival and adversary for his position, suspended. Ironically, Coleman has now been elected First Vice President of the

But the incident that caused many both in and out of the NAACP to question Alston's integrity was when he, along with Yates, allegedly lobbied state lawmakers on behalf of the payday lending industry, in

piece," wrote blogger Curmilus "The Political Agitator" Dancy II before the election.

When challenged by Rev. Barber for the presidency last July, Alston told the *Greensboro News & Record* that he was "surprised" to have been opposed for reelection. He refused to debate Barber on their different approaches to leadership, saying he didn't feel he had to. Just weeks before the election, various sources confirmed that Alston allegedly had both the Greensboro and Durham chapters select their voting delegates to the convention in Executive Committee, as opposed to having the general membership of each branch elect the delegates, as the NAACP bylaws reportedly require.

Curmilus Dancy II, an NAACP member from Edgecombe County, wrote about this in his blog: "The problem with the Greensboro Branch was when they had their monthly meeting to elect their delegates, they went into closed session and elected their delegates and they were supposed to be done in open session. I was aware of this the same night it happened last month because I was questioned how the process worked and I told them. The sad part is a letter came from the State stating how the delegates should be chosen and also it is in the Constitution. The other sad part is that Skip was at the meeting and allowed the mess to happen even after he was questioned. The NAACP'ers in Greensboro ought to be mad as hell and they ought to go to the next branch regular monthly meeting and let Gladys and Skip have it because they knew better and was willing to bring embarrassment to the convention in order to try to get themselves elected instead of doing what was right."

At the four-day convention in Greensboro there was confusion. Supporters of Alston circulated flyers portraying Rev. Barber as being a Bush supporter. The flyers

indicated that "Black Democrats" were responsible.

Votes were thrown out, sources that were there say. Tricks were pulled, 37 delegates were disqualified, and longstanding rules governing the election were changed.

In the end, once the balloting was complete, Rev. Barber won by a comfortable margin of 143 to 117. The convention also gave Barber new officers.

In addition to Coleman and Gatewood, Michael Leach and Ron White were elected third and fourth vice presidents respectively. After he lost Saturday night, Alston again expressed "surprise" that he didn't win, but promised to "do whatever I can to make sure the organization succeeds."

Hopefully that means smoothing the path for Rev. Barber with those Alston supporters who may decide to make the next two years difficult for the new NAACP president, observers say.

"I think he needs to go directly to the people," Prof. Joyner said. "The people make up the NAACP... and they want their leaders to come to them to work with them to deal with the issues and concerns at the local level. As long as he is grounded in the local chapters, and is actively working for and with those groups, [Barber's opposition] may make it difficult for him, but ultimately he will succeed."

"He ought to reach out and have an inclusive organization, but stay true to his principles," advises former Speaker Blue, "and that's putting in place a program that's going to advance the cause of freedom and justice throughout this state."

"Anyone who is not totally committed to that proposition, he ought to just go around, and not have in critical, strategic positions." Blue adds that under Barber, the State NAACP can now "be the catalyst" with other progressive organizations to develop a joint agenda "that really can have some impact on the overall quality of life in this state."

"He's certainly in the right place, at the right time," Prof. Joyner adds, "and is the right leader for the NAACP at this point."



NAACP now, as critical issues affecting the African-American community seem to increase.

"We can see the rebirth of a progressive movement of some consequence in North Carolina," former NC House Speaker Dan Blue of Wake County told *The Wilmington Journal* this week. "[Rev. Barber] brings integrity, credibility and tremendous intellectual skills."

Professor Irving Joyner of North Carolina Central University's School of Law, agrees.

"I think a whole lot of Bill Barber," Prof. Joyner told *The Journal* Tuesday. "He has certainly the background and capabilities to lead the NAACP, but he [also] has the heart. He is certainly a very spiritual person, and he's on a mission. I've known him for years, and he's always been on that mission. He will help the NAACP, because their missions are similar."

Joyner continued that the State NAACP "has to be an activist organization; an organization that goes to the people, [and] focused on the rights, economic and educational well-being of the least of these."

"Rev. Barber has those goals as a basis for everything that he does." But the long road to leadership for the young pastor, was rough. Barber, 42, beat out long time incumbent Melvin "Skip" Alston last weekend during the State NAACP Convention in Greensboro.

Alston, who is on the national NAACP Board, in addition to being a Greensboro businessman and a controversial Guilford County commissioner, had been in office since 1996, but hadn't faced any real opposition in four years. Rank-and-file NAACP members had become wary of Alston's insider, backroom style of leadership, fearing that the state chapter had lost its leverage on, and influence with, state lawmakers on public policy of African-American concern.

For instance NAACP Legislative Lobbying Day - when members from across the state would come to the General Assembly by busloads to push for important measures - was traditionally scheduled in the middle or towards the end of the legislative session. Too late, many observers say, to have an impact on the process.

There was high profile infighting, with Alston trying to get respected civil rights activist Carolyn Coleman kicked off the national board when she opposed some of his actions.

NC NAACP, while Gatewood was elected Second Vice President.

To the chagrin of members, Alston allowed the chairman of the state chapter's Political Action Committee - former Third Vice President, Winfall Mayor Fred Yates - to be a part of Democrat Erskine Bowles' 2003 US Senate campaign, raising ethical questions.

More questions were raised when, in a March 23, 2005 letter, Yates was cited by State Auditor Les Merritt with allegedly receiving duplicate travel reimbursements from both his town and the Rural Economic Development Center, Inc., which is illegal.

The state auditor recommended that Mayor Yates be charged with obtaining property under false pretenses, and three counts of embezzlement because he is a public official.

direct defiance of the national NAACP's opposition to the industry, and in direct contradiction to his own pronounced opposition to it, documented in a 2001 op-ed piece published in *The News & Record*.

To this day, Alston, 48, denies he lobbied for the payday lending industry.

When e-mail correspondence between Alston and NAACP Board Chair Julian Bond - first and exclusively published by *The Wilmington Journal* and *The Carolinian* newspapers - made public Alston's refusal to comply with Bond's insistence that he stop, many NAACP members across the state said they had seen enough. "Alston has a cloud of controversy surrounding him from his seat on the Guilford County [Commission Board] to the payday lending

FEW NON-BLACKS ATTEND MILLIONS MORE MOVEMENT

by Kristina A. Maury
October 17, 2005

Despite Minister Louis Farrakhan's goal of reaching out and uniting with Latinos, Asians and Native Americans, only a few non-Black faces dotted the crowd at the Millions More Movement. Yet, those few who attended did so because they felt Farrakhan's call for unity was necessary in order to overcome hardships and make America a stronger nation.

Not only was this event more diverse than the Million Man March, including gay rights activists, a large number of non-Muslims, women and children, but this year's event definitely had more of an international flair. This was evident in many aspects of the movement. Performer Wyclef Jean rapped two verses in French and Spanish; American Indian leader Russell Means delivered a speech; and Ricardo Alarcon, the speaker of the Cuban National Assembly, addressed the crowd in a video message. Not to mention that, the official Millions More Movement website is available in Spanish as well. In his long-awaited speech, Farrakhan said, "The time has never been more right for a strategic relationship between the Black, brown, Native American and poor." Farrakhan also spoke of uniting with other ethnic groups and expressed his belief that there is power in numbers. "Think about

40 million Black people united; 45 million Latinos united; 4 or 5 million Native Americans united; think about poor folk united. Think about the impact that we will have," he said.

The poor, disadvantaged and oppressed were one in the same at the event on Saturday. Jose Gonzalez, 27, and his brother Steve Gonzalez, 25, traveled from New Jersey to attend the Millions More Movement. The Gonzalez brothers, who are Puerto Rican, attended for numerous reasons. Despite how the U.S. government and leaders may appear to non-Americans, Jose expressed his belief that "the poor people of the world are going to see we are united." In his opinion, the Black and Latino community are one His brother, Steve, added, "This is no longer a Black and white thing, but a class thing." Kevin Shahnazarian, 25, from Los Angeles, is an Armenian originally from the Soviet Union. Shahnazarian said that it was important for people to come out, regardless of their circumstance.

"You don't get a real sense of this unless you are here," he said. Shahnazarian said that being Armenian, he can relate with the struggles of life as well. In his opinion, the event was universal. He stressed that humans are not too different from one another. "Of the billions of people on earth, 94 percent of us want the same thing:

Peace, prosperity and a home of their own," he said.

Raphael Perrino, 20, and his father also attended the event. The Perrinos are Italians from Virginia. Raphael is a member of the Neo-Underground Railroad Conductors, a group that stresses the importance of unity.

"I believe fervently that Martin Luther King's movement was essential but I also believe the Black power movement that occurred afterwards was essential," he said. Raphael stated that he thinks that King's movement was more of a damage control as opposed to Farrakhan's movement, which he believes is disaster relief. "To have disaster relief you have to have justice, you have to have unity, you have to have power and that's what I believe Farrakhan is about and that's why I am here today," he said.

Although the vast majority of individuals in the crowd were Black, the attendants who were of other ethnicities were just as enthusiastic and passionate as the majority.

"I am here watching the work of Jesus," said Jose Gonzalez. "This is an amazing event you're witnessing. It's really a cry out for peace."



Pictured above... Princeville's, Mayor Oastes and Vernon B. Parker who was the keynote speaker for the Princeville Survivor Day Festivities. Vernon Parker is the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights United States Department of Agriculture

file photo



Blacks are more than Criminals

By George E. Curry
A listener sent an e-mail last week to Diane Rehm, the host of a popular program on WAMU, a public radio station in Washington, D.C., speculating on what the fallout would be if a prominent liberal were to suggest that if George W. Bush had been aborted, the United States would not be engaged in a war in Iraq. Of course, Rush Limbaugh and other conservative talk show hosts would morph into apoplexy. They would have to strap down 95 percent of the staff at the Fox News and Pat Robertson might even propose assassinating the person who would utter such a thought. Yet, when former Secretary of Education William Bennett asserted that the crime rate would drop if all Black babies were aborted, he was cheered by the right-wing. Rush Limbaugh said on his radio program that Bennett "should have been applauded"

for his comment. National Review Online columnist Andrew C. McCarthy deplored what he called "a shameful effort to paint him [Bennett] as a racist. He's about as bigoted as Santa Claus." Conservative officeholders, for the most part, issued only perfunctory rebukes of Bennett. Using almost identical language, both a spokesman for President Bush and Republican National Committee Chairman Ken Mehlman said it was "not appropriate" or that it was "inappropriate" when referring to Bennett's comments. Even if one accepts Bennett's "hypothetical" assertion that if all Black babies were aborted, there would be a decline in the crime rate, that would still would not provide a complete picture of what life would be like without Blacks. If all African-American babies had been aborted, Whites might be crashing into one another at intersections. Garrett Morgan, a Black man, invented the first traffic

signal. If the men survived the traffic, they might not have survived World War I. Morgan also invented the gas mask, which saved many lives in the war and today protects firemen and other emergency workers. In Bill Bennett's world, even more people might be dying from heart attacks. Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, an African-American, performed the first open heart surgery in 1893. Bennett would certainly be tired of walking up and down steps. Without Alexander Miles, the Black inventor of the elevator, that's what Americans would be left with. And if they didn't tire from climbing the steps, they might get tired of shifting gears in their automotive vehicles. Another Black man, Richard Spikes, invented the automatic gearshift. Of course, an automatic gearshift wouldn't do them any good if they didn't have the spark plugs - invented by Edmond Berger, an African-American - under the hood.

A self-described family values person, Bennett couldn't imagine life without the baby buggy. Without the life of W.H. Richardson, an African-American, Bennett wouldn't have to imagine that kind of life - he would be experiencing it. Life at home wouldn't be as pleasurable without the air conditioning unit invented by Frederick M. Jones, a Black man. Life without air conditioning would be bad enough, but to live without a refrigerator would be even worse. And that's what Bennett would be doing if J. Standard, an African-American, had been aborted. If Bennett wanted to flee a burning apartment building, he would have to jump and take his chances. If Blacks hadn't been born, J.W. Winters would not have developed the fire escape ladder. Cutting the grass would be more of a chore, too. Bennett might have to utilize sling blades instead of using the lawn mower invented by L.A.

Burr, an African-American. An educated person such as William Bennett can appreciate the need for an almanac and he can thank another African-American, Benjamin Banneker, for that. At some point, Bennett uses pencils. The pencil sharpener was invented by J. L. Love, an African-American. Even if the erudite Bennett prefers a fountain pen to a pencil, he would be out of luck if it had not been for Walter B. Purvis, the Black inventor. From a pure entertainment perspective, can anyone really say they would have enjoyed watching professional sports without Jackie Robinson, Jim Brown, Bill Russell, Michael Jordan, Magic Johnson, Tiger Woods, Althea Gibson or Arthur Ashe? Even the 2000 Republican national convention in Philadelphia would have been soulless without the appearances of Brian McKnight, Chaka Khan, the Temptations, Harold Melvin and the Blue Notes, the Delfonics and Aaron Neville, all

of whom would be have aborted under Bennett's scenario. Finally, Bill Bennett's Republican buddies - Retired Army General Colin Powell, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice and HUD Secretary Al Jackson - would not have been in George W. Bush's administration - or any other one - if they had been aborted. William Bennett is smart enough to know that all Blacks aren't criminals. And if all Black babies had been aborted, the nation would have lost far more than lawbreakers.

George E. Curry is editor-in-chief of the NNPA News Service and BlackPressUSA.com. He appears on National Public Radio (NPR) three times a week as part of "News and Notes with Ed Gordon." To contact Curry or to book him for a speaking engagement, go to his Web site, www.georgecurry.com.



LOADS TO LIFT By Chuck Hobbs

GOP leadership leaves strong scent of hypocrisy

Two recent headlines illuminate the depths of corruption being promulgated by Republican leadership. First, former Drug Czar William Bennett created a stir when he theoretically suggested on his radio program that the genocide of all African Americans would decrease the crime rate in America. Second, and even more spurious considering his position, was news that House Majority Leader Tom Delay was indicted for illicit use of campaign funds. With each branch of the Federal government dominated by the GOP the arrogance of power has begun to show that these self-proclaimed progenitors of American values are villains masquerading as heroes.

When his indictments became public Delay immediately denounced them as partisan political vendettas. Similarly, Bennett has remained defiant, exclaiming at every opportunity that his words were taken out of context and should not be retracted. The decline of great nations usually occurs when corrosive internal factors lead to a weakened infrastructure, which devolves into anarchy. A frail government leaves a nation ripe for its external enemies to conquer. While America is still an infant when compared to former world leaders like Rome and the British Empire, our current leadership is suffering from the same ineptness that doomed those former superpowers. Chief among these factors is the hubris displayed by Republican leaders who pontificate daily on morality while leading sordid double lives as thieves and adulterers. While few Americans will argue that Bill Clinton's presidency was not economically profitable for the entire nation, his Administration

was castigated for a number of scandals, many resulting from his personal frailties. Conservative talk radio rose to prominence by criticizing Clinton's alleged roles in the Whitewater scandal and Travelgate. Conservatives desperately tried to link Clinton's friend and Administration official Vincent Foster's suicide to the then President. As the Monica Lewinsky affair surfaced and the impeachment proceedings ensued against the president, some Democrats went into hiding as Republicans began their moral offensive. Further complicating matters was that the Rev. Jesse Jackson, a former Democrat candidate for president and Clinton spiritual advisor, often counseled the President while accompanied with his young paramour who was pregnant with his child. While Clinton was able to survive impeachment, Republicans were able to capitalize on the Lewinsky scandal as most Americans disapproved of the then president's personal behavior. In 2000, George Bush was able to obtain the votes of a number of former Clinton supporters who felt that the Democratic Party was out of touch with morality. The GOP further capitalized on this factor in both the 2002 and 2004 elections by continuing to cast democrats as hedonists who advocate abortion and support gay marriage. Now, we fully understand that Republican leaders, too, often lack in moral fiber. Even worse, the GOP leadership is helmed by a number of hypocrites whose personal conduct is in opposition to their public stances. During the Lewinsky affair we learned that chief Clinton persecutor Newt Gingrich carried on an illicit affair while his wife was dying from cancer. We have also learned that conservative commentator Rush Limbaugh, who routinely criticized crack addicts on his radio program, is currently facing prison time for il-

legally obtaining prescription painkillers. In regards to Representative Delay, we first learned of his hypocritical nature last year when he was at the forefront of the tort reform movement to limit malpractice suits against medical doctors. Reports surfaced that both Delay and his family had received a substantial financial settlement in the early 1990's after suing his father's medical doctors for wrongful death. As such, it is not surprising that a man who preaches law, order and morality is currently facing hard time for conspiring with two political associates to funnel \$155,000 in illegal corporate campaign contributions into Texas legislative races. Delay has also been indicted for money laundering and facers life in prison. Similarly, William Bennett has made millions of dollars since leaving government as a conservative advocate for morality. He has long been a favorite of the right to life movement for his ardent opposition to abortion. Surprisingly, his recent comment was that "If you wanted to reduce crime, you could - if that were your sole purpose - you could abort every black baby in this country and your crime rate would go down."

Bennett went on to say, "That would be an impossibly ridiculous and morally reprehensible thing to do, but your crime rate would go down". Bennett has since tried to characterize his comments as a hypothetical. His theory, however, is as vile as any proffered by Heinrich Himmler, Adolph Eichmann and other Nazi war criminals responsible for the Holocaust. President Bush, through his Press Secretary Scott McClellan, stated that he found Bennett's comments inappropriate. This stops far too short of the serious condemnation that such a twisted suggestion requires. As we approach the 2006 midterm elections the GOP may lose its firm

So many Americans have been preoccupied with the war in Iraq, the war on terrorism and their struggles to hold on to or get a job in this period of economic downturn, that they are unaware of the other war underway that will affect everybody living in America for decades to come.

It is the Bush administration's and Congress' radical war on poor children and working families, which will dismantle the role of government as we know it in meeting the needs of the poor, the young, the disabled, and working families.

It is an unprecedented, across-the-board assault, which seeks to starve the federal government of resources to meet our children's needs. Providing massive tax cuts to the rich in 2001 and 2003 while dismantling child investments like Head Start, health care, child care, and education will leave millions of children behind.

Tax cuts are reckless

And the reckless tax cuts enacted by Congress in 2003 and signed by President Bush last month amidst economic downturn and growing deficits will provide nothing to millions of families, including a majority of black and Latino children. However, these children will disproportionately suffer from callous and huge budget cuts and freezes.

The most egregious tip of the huge iceberg of unjust budget priorities occurred in the child tax credit provisions of the 2003 Bush tax cut bill. In the \$350 billion tax cut bill,

which will mostly benefit the wealthiest Americans, congressional leaders with White House approval, eliminated a \$3.5 billion provision to immediately extend the child tax credit to 12 million low-income children in hard working civilian and military families.

In an unjust, callous last-minute act, help to families with incomes between \$10,500 and \$26,600 was eliminated. Yet every millionaire will get a \$93,500 tax break this year.

After a huge public outcry, this flagrantly unjust action was swiftly corrected by the Senate by a vote of 94 - 2 without adding to the deficit. The House should do the same immediately. Yet House leaders are putting up roadblocks and trying to give still more tax breaks to higher income families by insisting on a \$82 billion bill to correct a \$3.5 billion injustice.

Rather than passing the Senate bill, House Republicans are pushing for still more expensive new tax cuts for high income families and trying to bog down and deny immediate help for low income working people who need to pay their utility bills and put food on the table right now.

Poor children in working families should not be held hostage to more political shenanigans. How can the House of Representatives and the White House continue to compound a profound injustice to poor children by proposing a \$82 billion child tax credit bill that would give six times more child tax credit help to higher income families than to low-income families unjustly left behind in the first place?

Quick action is essential to help excluded low-income families. A wife whose husband has been in Iraq since Christmas is overwhelmed with a brand new baby as she struggles to make ends meet. Their income of about \$20,000 is barely enough to pay the bills. Yet the Bush tax cut left her and 1 million other military families behind, including 260,000 on active duty.

Crystal Smith, a 28-year old first time mom with a 17-month old daughter, told parents and children participating in a stroller parade to House Leader Tom Delay's office last Wednesday that she needs the tax credit help to get by on her minimum wage salary because she never wants to go back on welfare.

I hope the White House and congressional leaders will correct the gross injustice denying hard-working families like these child tax credit refunds while lavishing hundreds of billions of dollars on millionaires.

The White House and the House of Representatives should see that the Senate version of the child tax credit is passed now so that families who need help most will get it without further enriching families who need help least.

Marian Wright Edelman is president and founder of the Children's Defense Fund whose mission is to Leave No Child Behind and to ensure every child a Healthy Start, a Head Start, a Fair Start, a Safe Start, and a Moral Start in life and successful passage to adulthood with the help of caring families and communities.

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One in a million

was a woman and her two daughters whose relationship was so loving and open; two female students from Florida A&M University who desired spiritual guidance and self motivation; two men that had constant intellectual debates on spiritual issues; a mother, with her 3-year-old daughter, with much knowledge and wisdom and a young man from FAMU, who was extremely passionate about each item he discussed. I was slightly apprehensive the night before the event. I was nervous, yet anxious. Scared, yet fearless. Honored, yet with a feeling of unworthiness to be in the presence of such greats. I would be standing in a place where Martin Luther King Jr. stood, where the Rev. Jesse Jackson spoke and where

Minister Louis Farrakhan taught. I would be there. The day of the actual gathering, I was ready. As I stepped onto the lawn of the White House, the overall spirit was positive and pure. Blacks, Latinos, youth, elderly, Christians, Muslims, mothers, fathers, children, they were all in attendance. So many people coming together for one common cause. It was simply beautiful. Being a young woman from Panama City I haven't seen too many celebrities in my lifetime, and I was originally star struck at this event. After I saw and spoke with rapper Jim Jones of the Diplomats and rapper Styles P, I called my mother almost instantly, "Mama, guess who I just met!"

But as I listened and became more observant of the situation, I noticed with each figure, Tavis Smiley, Cornel West, Al Sharpton, Russell Simmons, Jadakiss, and the New Black Panther Party, these men weren't just men with a famous name, but were men with so much to say. "It's not just a march, we are building a movement," singer Wyclef Jean said. "I came out here to show my support. It's great to see the sisters here too. If there were no sisters, then there would be no man."

Jackson was my favorite. He was soft spoken, yet his words were loud. I was so intrugued by his message and his overal presence that I stood there silently in awe of the man standing before me. When I realized the opportunity, I gently tapped Jackson's forearm. "Excuse me Mr. Jackson. My name is Stephanie Lambert from Tallahassee, and I was wondering if I could just

shake your hand?" I asked timidly. He laughed so hard I thought I saw all of his teeth. "Yes you may young lady," he said with a smile upon his face as he shook my hand. Even as I write this article it brings a smile to my face just thinking of that moment. Farrakhan's speech really made me ponder issues that had never crossed my mind, or may have never crossed my mind if I hadn't attended this movement. It was interesting how he eloquently discussed issues in our society that we stand or live by on a daily basis and never question or discuss. He discussed equality, disparities in the black community, the war, economics and so much more. I witnessed the true process of inspiration.

"I am attending the movement to hear the word of the Honorable Louis Farrakhan and to support the cause of bringing about unity and waking

up the minds of the black people," said Kamelah Muhammad, a 19-year old FAMU student. In the end, if I were to mute all the speeches, and erase the speakers, but only had the mass of people standing from the White House to the Lincoln Memorial, I would have been just as content. I got the privilege to view the sea of people on top of the "Hill". I held the tears back and just embraced the moment. It was just a blessing to see so many of our people standing together, preparing not just for a better tomorrow, but a better today. "I am here," I whispered. I stood where King stood, where Jackson spoke, where Farrakhan taught. I was there. I was a part of history, and I was one in nearly a million.

Stephanie Lambert is a senior magazine production student at Florida A&M University from Panama City, FL.



First Person
By Stephanie Lambert
Outlook Writer

Just two weeks ago I received instruction to cover the Millions More Movement for the Capital Outlook. I knew that this assignment would be huge, but I never realized how immense the impact of the actual event would be on my life. The trip itself was a long ride. I remember someone saying, "it doesn't matter how we get there, as long as we get there" and that kept me motivated. The group that I attended this event with was amazing. There

M(v) Voice OP/EDs

Because whatever happens to America happens to Black America first....

Overwhelmed but not Overcome... The Triumphs of Michael Eric Dyson



Suejette Jones

I was comfortably relaxing in my home one Saturday morning when I received a phone call from my cousin who lives in Durham. She invited me to turn to Channel 40 C-Span Book TV to view a broadcast of the Harlem Book Fair. She had attended those book fairs in the past when she lived in New York and sounded very elated. And knowing that I wrote for the M-Voice she thought I would find this show enjoyable. I watched the show intently as Michael Eric Dyson exchanged with beves of black writers as they expressed their views about the African American experience. One controversial book, recently written by Dyson titled: *Is Bill Cosby Right: Or Has the Black Middle Class Lost its Mind?* began to emerge as the focal point of discussion.

Originally the Harlem Book Fair, celebrating its 7th anniversary was founded July 23rd, 1999 as an extension of work begun by "The Black Book Review" whose founding members were advocates for African American literature. The first book fair, supported by black writers, publishers, booksellers and book buyers was held on Harlem's West 125th Street. Over 40,000 attendees from across the U.S. meet to celebrate their love of books, culture, education and family was born out of African American writers who wanted to provide a windows into our communities, our heritage and our

gifts. They wrote on fiction, nonfiction, poetry, children's books, health and lifestyle management. There were writers who also hailed from Africa and the Caribbean—and represented a whole range of black experiences.

Before I review Dr. Dyson's book which I shall do so in my subsequent article for the M-Voice, I would like to share with you a biographic overview of the writer who has stirred so up much controversy over it.

Michael Eric Dyson, an ordained Baptist minister and perhaps the most renowned lecturer following Cornel West, was born October 23, 1958. Dyson grew up on the ghetto streets of Detroit, Michigan, and was a teen-age father who lived on welfare and started college at 21, to eventually garner a PhD from Princeton University. Dyson was an active youngster and early on he developed his oratorical skills by delivering speeches to the members of the Baptist church he attended.

At school, Dyson first discovered that he had been living a life of segregation. Having earned a scholarship to a well-known and respected boarding school in Michigan and when everything seemed to be falling into place, things began to change once he actually arrived at the school at age 16. All of the schools and clubs

he had ever belonged to had been made up of African Americans, and he had had very little contact with people of other ethnic backgrounds, especially those with white skin. It wasn't long before Dyson began to feel uncomfortable around his classmates, who treated him poorly, often wrecked his dorm room and possessions, and used racial slurs when referring to him. He began to lash out against other students and the boarding school in general, and it was not long before he was expelled. He returned to public high school and graduated in 1976. His responsibilities to his yet-unborn child led him to accept a series of jobs in maintenance and auto sales, but he lost his employment just weeks before his son's

birth. Dyson was also known on the streets as a hustler and a gang member, and it seemed as if this lifestyle, a style he blamed on racism, was going to be prevalent throughout the rest of his life.

Through everything, Dyson continued to attend his Baptist church and, along with religion, he slowly began to rediscover his love of oratory. With the assistance of his church pastor, he studied and became a Baptist minister by the time he was 21. Along with taking on the new title came an increased appreciation of his responsibilities—that is to have a better future for his son.

After having graduated from divinity school and having earned a degree with high honors in 1982,

Dyson began to take up another of his talents—freelance journalism. He wanted to improve his writing, but it was also a way for him to raise money to help his younger brother who had gone to prison in the early 1980s for second-degree murder. He worked for numerous magazines and newspapers, his specialty being African American popular culture and music. Three years later he went on to receive a masters' and doctoral degrees at Princeton University while simultaneously teaching there.

Dyson furthered his study into

at the University of North Carolina, between 1995 and 1997, where he was a professor of communication studies and head of the Institute for African American research, he offered a class on the effects of gangsta rap on societal values, particularly within the African American community. The class was an overwhelming success and students fought to get in during every semester. While serving as a visiting professor at Columbia University, he continues his trend of gangsta rap with different facets of life, indulging religion, family and

quotes: "I don't have an earring in my nose or ear. I don't have my hair combed back in a ponytail, or rough-hewn. I look like an insider. But there's a whole lot of Negroes inside of me. And when I get in somewhere, I let them out"

Note: Dyson, Dr. Cornel West, a renowned theologian, activist, and prolific author (aforementioned in the above article) who is currently a Professor in Humanities at the University of Pennsylvania in Religious and African Studies came to Greenville in 2003 at the invitation of Nell Lewis to speak at



the world of rap and wrote a book, "Between God and Gangsta Rap" in 1996 in which his purpose was to put gangsta rap in its cultural and social perspectives. While teaching

to many people's surprise, literature and poetry.

Reflecting on his current position as a man of letters and sought-after commentator, Dyson

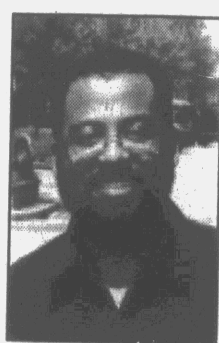
East Carolina University.

My next article will entail a critical review of Dyson's book: *Is Bill Cosby Right? Or Has the Black Middle Class Lost Its Mind*

Respectfully submitted : Suejette A. Jones

Whose City Is It Anyway???

Many Pitt County residents are concerned about the implications of The Daily Reflector's Paul Dunn's August 21st cover story, "Downtown downturn." It is clear that Dunn's editorial, as



Keith Cooper

setting the record straight in "A different view of downtown." Still, on October 9th, Dunn revisited the aforesaid controversy by focusing on mem-

bership policies and dress codes, arguably discriminatory, of local bar owners.

When I studied the pictures of Dunn's August 21st piece, I saw a bunch of black faces. Moreover, they reminded me of a herd of bulls gearing up for a downtown stampede. An extension of this logic might be that law enforcement would use its "lasso" to control the herd.

Is this the picture Dunn intended to paint? If so, that is a shame and distortion of reality. Scare tactics must not be employed to escalate or exacerbate racial tensions and widen the racial divide in Pitt County.

It was appalling that the owner of the Cavern would state or imply that blacks should not come over the bridge and mingle with the white downtown students. This is where the black local leadership has, to some extent, failed. Any bar owner who makes such ignorant, insensitive statements should be rebuked, and blacks should refuse to patron-

ize that business. Moreover, on October 9, the Cavern's owner tried to justify a wholesale exclusion of blacks who, in his irrational thinking, appeared to be thugs in questionable attire.

All of us are God's children. Franklin Roosevelt was right when, in his Second Inaugural Address in 1937, he made the following assertion: "The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little." We should look beyond race and class and see each other as the human beings God made us to be.

Finally, I agree with Lindsey's comments about how rambunctious white fraternity guys can be when they drink excessively, regurgitate on the streets, and often make fools of themselves in public. What is the bottom line? Let's fix the problem whether than stereotype.



By Susie Clemons
Greenville, NC

Dress Codes Gone Astray or Subject to Unevenly Weighted Standards?

Who in the world would have thought a well know person, in the Greenville judicial arena, would have had the audacity to conclude that a certain African America male someone appearing before him a "thug" based on appearances alone, Mr. Duke?

Who would have thought that a well known person in the sports hierarchy, namely basketball, would suddenly mandate a more orderly dress code having allowed the current state of anything goes "Bling, Bling" groupies and Nike foot wear years of sovereignty, Mr. Stern?

Perhaps neither Mr. Stern nor Mr. Duke is aware of the "trickle down theory or TDT." The TDT is what happens to all of material life as we live it. For example, if a mansion is not within your means you'll just have to settle for a gussied up shot gun house or trailer. If you can't afford a Coco Chanel Suit, you buy the closest similar at JC Penny's; no Bentley, then a Mercedes, no Lexus then a Camry and so on. Each example has in common a trend that starts with top dollar spending ending with options for those with the least. The rich, the creative, the evil and the greedy set trends. The question: Have dress codes gone astray or are they subject to weighted standards?

That in mind, where was the moral eye of the judicial gravel or sports commission when movie icon James Dean, so named "Rebel Without a Cause," who with his dangerously over the edge persona of extra oily hair, white tee-shirt, lug soles shoes, a black leather bomber and dark eyes, looked every bit the part of a troubled "thug" about to get into more trouble- yet he was the rage of Hollywood, trickle down fashion and impressionable minds of the 60's?

Too bad Mr. Deans' troublesome appearance was not caught in time by either Mr. Duke or Mr. Stern; he still might be appearing on the silver screen, rather than resting six feet under.

Educated at Rutgers and Columbia University Mr. David Stern has done well, first working as a lawyer representing the NBA and since 1984 as NBA Commissioner. On an interesting note ball players Michael Jordan, Hakeem Olajuwon, Charles Barkley and John Stocton entered the NBA the same year that Mr. Stern became the leagues 4th commissioner.

It was also during this time that Mr. Stern realized a new profit on the mega endorsements of Larry Bird, Michael Jordan and Magic Johnson and also no fewer than thirty franchise deals. Where was the dress code then?

Moreover, if the dress code means as much to Mr. Stern, why not kill the soft salary cap that allows the escalation of player salaries, and pay a wage of lets say \$35,000 a year? That salary would reduce NBA player status from entertainer to blue collar. Also, little is said about scantily clad NBA cheerleaders- then again, they're the little honey's of courtside suggestive fantasy who can do no wrong.

Some of what female teens call fashion, and wear in public, looks straight off the "hoochie" cheerleader rack. But then a majority of professional cheerleaders are not Black females are they?

Mr. Stern's newest action is not only questionable but perhaps peppered with guilt. It in the aftermath of pocketed profits - enough for several Stern generations - while school administrators have struggled incessantly with questionable classroom attire. Parents - poor, rich, Black, White and Hispanic and the countless others - have suffered now for more than a decade at bullet ridden youth who desired to wear the latest official NBA wear that for years has been the praise of Stern; yet, now makes a man raised in the finest of Jewish households cry foul.

Similarly, Mr. Duke appears to have found his consciousness after far too many African American male youth in Greenville have lost their lives because of the garment(s) they chose to wear or because of the corners from which they choose to fraternize, shoot fake hoops or find a car in which to joy ride.

Imagine the difference Mr. Duke could have made when he first took bench, in Pitt County, had that concern been his platform for community service. Now throwing attorney, Mr. Roddy Brown, in the slammer on that pretext Dukes' personal appeal would have skyrocketed, not withered as some report it as standing, sadly.

The flip side of this argument is that the rearing of any child; still living in his parents' household, rest squarely upon the parent. It's a pretty lame excuse for any parent to say they have no control over how his or her child dresses, such that they cannot control the buying habits of the rich.

That being the case, Mr. Stern needs to reconsider his latest move. If for no other reason, sporting is a sweaty job and it appears somewhat twisted to dress up to enter the gym, dress out upon arrival, shower before leaving, only to dress up again. Moreover, he was father goose throughout this change in status from ball player to Entertainer!

But the approval rating for both Stern and Duke can be redeemed. They need only click their heels three times, close their eyes and pray...

Dear Lord, as soon as I get over the fact that a good many White youth and adults, me included, love the African American culture for its strong beautiful women, its intelligent men, its energized youth, its food, its love, its laughter, its movement, its melody, its life, its creativity, its imperfection - like mine - the sooner we can all get along. Lord one more thing, help me correct those standards of the land that are unduly weighted towards some more than others. Amen.

Susie Clemons is a freelance writer email comments to: opinionsandtalk@yahoo.com

CAN BLACKS MEET MILLIONS MORE CHALLENGE?

by CASH MICHAELS
The Wilmington Journal
Originally posted 10/21/2005

[WASHINGTON, D.C.] Almost a week after the successful Millions More Movement concluded, African-Americans are now faced with the same challenge that confronted them in the aftermath of 1995's Million Man March (MMM). Putting preaching into practice.

"One of the concerns that people have raised about the MMM ten years ago, even in our own community, is how we follow up on the commitments that we make today," North Carolina Congressman Mel Watt, Democrat from Charlotte and chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, told the thousands on the National Mall Saturday. Though there were clear indications in 1995 that the MMM indeed had a positive effect - black adoptions went up; crime rates went down; voter registration went up; and more black men joined the NAACP and other community-based organizations - there was no real infrastructure to constructively channel and maintain that positive action.

"The progress that was made was only short term," Dr. Joyce Blackwell, History Dept. chair at St. Augustine's College, told NBC-17 News At Issue Sunday. "And it could very well be because there was no infrastructure in place in many of the communities around that would allow them to engage in that kind of activism."

Speaker after speaker at Saturday's tenth commemoration of the MMM challenged African-Americans to remember the calamity in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans as proof that the

government cannot be trusted to help poor people in time of need. Issues of poverty, crime, poor education, economic development, access to affordable housing and healthcare have to be tackled now mainly by black people themselves.

"The government will never do for the people of this nation unless we organize effectively, so the burden is on us," declared Movement convener and Nation of Islam leader Min. Louis Farrakhan in his 75-minute speech. "If the government is detrimental to life, detrimental to liberty, detrimental to the pursuit of happiness, we have the right to change government - the right to reform it or abolish it, but you have to decide America."

Farrakhan challenged the African-American community to devise and develop its own "ministries" or infrastructures to address its most pressing issues of poverty, education, healthcare and wealth-building, as well as culture and agriculture.

The Muslim leader admonished black leaders to keep their word and commitments to the constituents they serve, and cautioned all that addressing the many problems that face the community will not be "short or easy," and will call for unity of purpose.

"United we can solve our problems," Farrakhan said, "and divided we have nothing."

Leaders from all strata of not only the African-American, but Latino and Native American communities, spoke out on a plethora of issues - from reparations to ending the Iraq war to establishing a coalition-led political party of color.

Speakers stressed the urgency of the community to be focused, and remain focused on solving the problems that hold it back.

"We're citizens, not refugees," Rev. Jesse Jackson, civil rights leader, said from the steps of the US Capitol. "We're survivors, not victims. We must face disgrace with dignity, and fight for democracy for all, not just a few."

Jackson called for "Millions more" to go to the polls come the 2006 mid-term Congressional races to remove Congress from the grasp of neo-conservative Republicans hands for the first time in 11 years.

"We must think globally and act locally," Jackson continued. "It's hard to fight for democracy in South Africa, and then don't vote in South Carolina."

Rev. Al Sharpton told the thousands there that "We come here to gas up for a long struggle that will deal with the empowerment and liberation of our people all over the world."

Sharpton, among others, blasted President Bush over the federal government's slow response to helping the black survivors of Hurricane Katrina. But he also had choice words for those in the black community who question the need for activism.

"Some of us will sit back and talk about, 'Should we march?' But others of us will do the work. If you don't want to march, sit down. If you're scared, say that, sit down and shut up, and let those of us who are not scared come to Washington and say what needs to be said."

"This is no time for bowing and scrapping. This is no time for buck dancin' and genuflecting. Our people are dying in Iraq or being drowned in New Orleans, and you're sittin' around somewhere scared to show up? We'll show up, and go home and organize, and we will in this... country... around," Sharpton said.

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"Integration, as set out by the courts - was never to integrate, but to desegregate..." Spotlighting The Honorable Milton "Toby" Fitch Jr., Judge - Superior Court

By Susie Clemons
M Voice Newspaper



The Honorable Toby Fitch Jr.

Wilson, North Carolina native Milton Fitch Jr., known as "Toby" to scores of family, friends, business colleagues and acquaintances, has done well in his life-long commitment to Civil Rights and individual justice. Educated at North Carolina Central University in Durham, North Carolina, Judge Fitch completed both his undergraduate degree and in 1972 his Jurist Doctorate.

These days Judge Fitch can be found in service to those seeking fairness and competence within the Superior Court Room over which he resides. His is a position of election following the Wilson and Edgecombe County bench vacancy of Congressman G.K. Butterfield.

ASTOUNDING successes have been no stranger to this "down home guy" called a gentle giant by some, who following earlier days spent in civil rights marches and voting protests between the Durham, NC and eastern North Carolina corridor, he would go on to form a distinguished law practice, located in nearby Wilson, NC, spend nearly two decades, from 1985 until 2001, as a North Carolina State House Representative - one of those years as House Majority Whip another as House majority leader and yet another as deputy house minority leader, as well as serve on numerous law making legislative committees and panels, including ongoing membership in the Legislative Black Caucus.

Even with these triumphant victories, Judge Fitch solemnly acknowledged that the greatest challenge of his political and legal career has been his involvement in the drawing of Congressional and Legislative seats that would allow African Americans an opportunity to elect the candidates of their choice, an opportunity for those candidates to have real Legislative as well as Congressional delegation possibilities, he said.

Recall the Shaw vs. Reno case of 1993, in its settlement the US Department of Justice mandated Majority - Minority voting districts in North Carolina. It is the drawing of these districts, however, hailed by some as gerrymandering at the time, that allowed former Congresswoman Eva Clayton (first district) and Congressman Mel Watts (twelfth district) the opportunity to Represent African Americans and other minorities in Washington, D.C.

That in mind, Judge Fitch agrees that section 5, of the 1965 (VRA), must continue to be written in the

law, for African Americans and other Judge Fitch. The democratic way of life should never be afraid of everybody having a seat at the table - yet we constantly want to put stumbling blocks in peoples to limit them in their opportunity to vote.

Notwithstanding, while the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is permanent, several of its provisions will again require Congressional approval in 2007. Those provisions or sections are 5, 203, 6 and 9; and as with their prior years of renewal, 1970, 1975 and 1982, discourse surrounding the exploitation of section 5 voter discrimination laws at local and state levels persists.

There is an ever increasing degree of furor concerning the weakened state of foundational institutions in the Black Community, specifically the [Black] Church, the family, and educational facilities. We, African Americans, have some difficult days ahead, said Judge Fitch. We've lost our sense of family and community togetherness. The [Black] Church has not done what it was suppose to or could do. When I grew up we had extended family, which was the next door neighbor. The absence of a strong community is by and largely responsible for the disproportionate number of Black males aged 14 and transitioning in and out of the judicial system and correctional facilities, according to Judge Fitch.

"Also, as far as schooling is concerned, the main ingredient that is missing is a sense of community. For example, you go to a community such as Durham, Greensboro and you find that Hillside, Dudley [schools] are still in place and unchanged even through times of turbulence. So there is a continuity of history and heritage that you are able to pass on, not just from a community standpoint, but from family to generations that gives you some continuity. I find that those communities, in my mind, are more forward thinking."

Conversely in African American communities the opposite has happened, the continuation of heritage and tradition has all but been lost and the community has obviously suffered from the lack of it, Judge Fitch noted. And that's the change we and others are now observing. Some said integration did it. Integration, as set out by the courts - was never to integrate, rather it was to desegregate - the word was coined that said integrate and integrate meant a one way street. Sure we've progressed, but we have not truly adapted to it, said Judge Fitch.

It's anyone's guess as to why African American communities are lacking when it comes to being unified on all fronts. For Judge Fitch, criticism of the disconnect that African American communities experience is, at least in part, an inevitable fallout considering the fragile reality of our present bond. Judge Fitch added, we must stabilize our history, our family and our communities - our survival depends on it.

Our destinies are still very much entwined together, he said, but there are still those of us who feel now that they have a job, they have status and that they're better off than somebody else. We must realize that none of us rise until all of us rise, until we are able to understand that [lesson] we're going to continue to have problems, he added.

But these are times that repeat themselves, even in slavery you had

one group being pitted against the other you call it house versus the field, you call it whatever you want, Judge Fitch added recalling the horrors of slavery. Then referring to the theory of the Willie Lynch speech to American slave owners in the 1890's to maximize control over slaves, Judge

Fitch noted, [this] story still rings true today: the way to control us and our destiny for years and years and years to come is to find the differences and distinctions between the same group and subgroups, and then you pit those subgroups against one another thus causing confusion, chaos and separation.

Sadly the fallout of this mental conditioning is true today, he said.

Judge Fitch was clear in his reminder that although African Americans have survived much, including the atrocities of slavery. Yet some are still experiencing oppression, while some of us have become the

oppressor ourselves, he concluded.

"I think that God Almighty will allow us to be able to look at this thing and evaluate it and come together as we need to. After all and religiously speaking, God's children wondered around for many years in the wilderness before they were finally able to realize that they were his chosen people."

White money controls Black politics

by ALTON H. MADDOX JR.
Special to the AmNews
Originally posted 10/19/2005

I doubt if any civil rights worker would have put his or her life on the line forty years ago if a crystal ball had been available. It would have revealed Black politics in 2005. These activists would have also been informed that the condition of Blacks would get progressively worse as more Blacks were elected to political office.

Forty years after the Voting Rights Act of 1965, no discussion is occurring in the Black community about the impact of politics on our economic and political woes. We must now think critically, connect the dots and think outside the box. Critical thinking and analysis, unfortunately, has escaped the Black community.

Prior to the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the Supreme Court announced the one person, one vote principle. The Dumberton Oaks Conference in 1944 sought to commit the one state, one vote principle to a proposed United Nations. It is now enshrined in Article 18 of the United Nations Charter.

This principle of international law is intended to ensure political equality among voters. Money has the effect, if not the intent, of undermining this constitutional design. Putting money in politics is like putting a fox in a chicken coop. The fox wins every time.

This is one of the reasons why Dr. Martin L. King, Jr. knew that the Voting Rights Act of 1965 would be ineffective without the Poor People's Campaign. A million Blacks must now camp out in tents on Capitol Hill and wait until America comes to its senses. Dr. King had to pay, with his life, for knocking on the right door, talking to the right people and raising the right question.

Eliot Spitzer's campaign for state attorney general changed the political fabric of the Black community. In August 1998, Revs. Al Sharpton and William A. Jones would connect me to the Spitzer campaign. They publicly claimed that their support for Spitzer was conditioned on his promise for my immediate reinstatement to practice law in 1999.

Carl Andrews was Spitzer's liaison to the Black community. He is now a state senator and, for years, a close confidant and top lieutenant of Assemb. Clarence Norman. The media is reporting that Spitzer started sending Norman personal checks in 1998 and hiring his cronies. Norman was convicted in September for pocketing campaign funds.

In attempting to defend Spitzer against a breach of a campaign promise, Andrews claimed that Revs. Sharpton and Jones each received a personal quid pro quo for their endorsements. If true, I am sure Spitzer would not have had it any other way. He sees it as chattel slavery.

The political endorsement itself arises out of an express contract. The implied

contract involves a promise that the endorser will serve as a buffer and will insulate the successful candidate from public criticism in the Black community and criminal blame. Black dissent will not be tolerated. Talk show hosts have been recruited to enforce this rule.

Politics in New York is based on economic inequality. Studies show that households in the bottom fifth of wage earners in New York make about 2 cents compared to the top fifth income earners. This explains why Mayor Michael Bloomberg will occupy Gracie Mansion for the next four years with relatively substantial Black support. Money elects political candidates.

After I filed a civil rights action against state judges for violating my constitutional rights, that whites are not bound to respect, Spitzer filed a notice of appearance on behalf of those state defendants. I asked him to disqualify himself because he will be both a witness and an advocate. He refused. I have asked Rev. Sharpton to file a detailed affidavit about all relevant facts concerning Spitzer's political campaign, particularly, as it relates to his campaign promise for my immediate reinstatement to practice law in 1999. Rev. Sharpton has given me an affidavit of fear. It's like giving a federal judge a three dollar bill with Little Richard on it.

The media is seeking to connect Spitzer to Norman. Spitzer started giving Norman personal checks in 1998. I am sure that many Black elected officials and ministers have received similar checks drawn on Spitzer's bank accounts. Under these circumstances, they have every reason to stay away from me.

The drama with Spitzer never stops. It has now engulfed my office at 16 Court Street in Brooklyn. I have been in this office for over twenty-one years. It has been used for a number of community functions including the headquarters of

the United African Movement since 1988.

After borrowing five figures from a major Harlem businessman, because I have zero income, I satisfied the rent judgment in Brooklyn Housing Court. The check was sent, timely, by overnight delivery to the landlord's attorney.

I have the delivery receipt. The landlord's attorney claimed that it did not receive the check. The Harlem businessman has the cancelled check. Nonetheless, the landlord's attorney has commanded a city marshal to serve a warrant of eviction. See Dred Scott. This looming eviction is designed to disrupt the federal litigation and to stop my writings especially in this newspaper. I am using every bone in my body to stop this eviction. It is a crime in this city to be a fugitive from the plantation and to refrain from accepting white money.

My mission is to end slavery and show a white supremacist like Spitzer that he has no business owning any Black person. Slavery is the reason we are unable to unite as a people. We may assemble in D.C. annually but disunity will continue as long as Black activists and leaders continue to exchange independence for materialism and media attention.

The landlord's attorney for 16 Court Street in Brooklyn is well connected to Ferrer's mayoral campaign and to Spitzer. The law firm of Borah, Goldstein, Altschuler, Schwartz & Nahins is a major donor to Ferrer's campaign. Ferrer's landlord is William Schur, a major donor to Ferrer's campaign. Schur is also linked to the law firm. This law firm is seeking my scalp. Connect the dots.

Twenty years ago, I had just won an acquittal in a pro bono representation, in a criminal case, of Jonah Perry, a Cornell University student and brother of Edmund Perry, who was fatally shot by

a white cop in Harlem. Jonah was charged with robbery as a cover for the cop's claim of self-defense.

It would have been embarrassing to the Black community for Jonah to be represented by a public defender. We ask our children to do well and then we refuse to support them after whites have either ensnared or entrapped them. During my legal career, this was a recurring theme and white supremacists would use it to denigrate our children. See Central Park jogger case.

The week after the acquittal, I got a knock at my office from an IRS agent with a newspaper article in her hand about Jonah's acquittal. She told me that I had to cough up \$25,000 (at least \$75,000 today) immediately or the IRS would shut down my law practice for good.

This Black woman told me that, like other Blacks, I needed to learn how to turn my back to Black injustice. Otherwise, I would continue to skate on thin ice without a life preserver. This was not a threat. It was a promise. The political establishment fulfilled it in May 1990.

A Harlem businesswoman loaned me the money. I personally repaid every dime of it to her. This would be an orien. Moreover, the IRS claimed that the National Conference of Black Lawyers, a not-for-profit corporation, owed the money and, because I once had a management position at NCBL, I could be singled out to repay the debt.

In the meantime, I had found out that the New York Public Library had a financial proposal with NCBL to stop me from representing the Schomburg Coalition pro bono. NCBL was also working with the U.S. attorney, Rudolph Giuliani, to get a grand jury to indict me. He convened a grand jury. Regrettably, Black unity is not on the horizon anytime soon.



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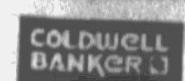
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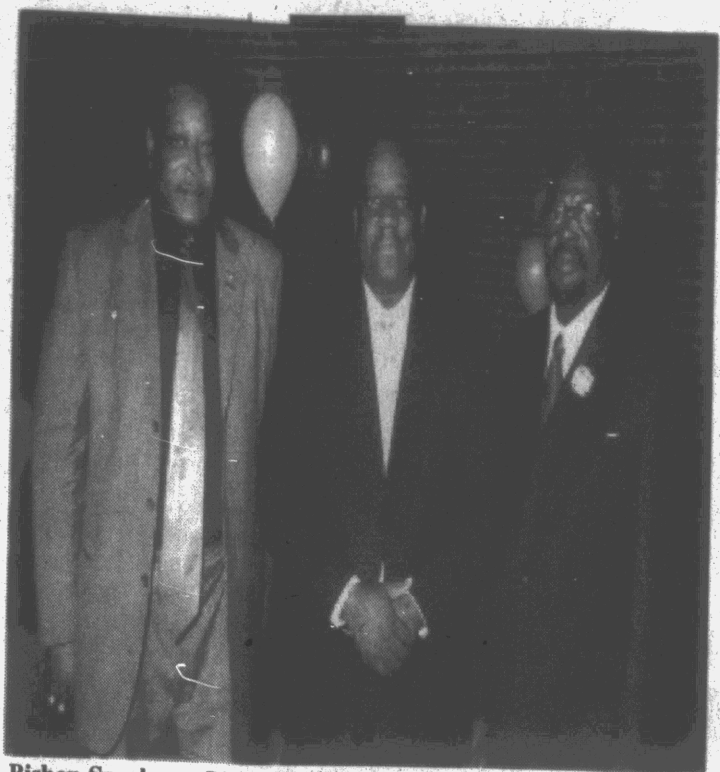
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Bishop Speaks..... Bishop Randy Royal, Bro Boston (L) and Bro Roundtree (R) pose for the M'Voice camera at the Beaufort County SCLC Annual Banquet where Bro Boston is the President. Bro Roundtree the State President of the SCLC was on hand to witness another dynamic message from Bishop Royal, the keynote speaker.. photo Jim Rouse

Rosa Parks - Timeline

- 1913: Rosa Louise McCauley is born February 4 in Tuskegee, Alabama.
- 1928: Rosa, then in ninth grade, drops out of Booker T. Washington High School when her mother becomes seriously ill. She later attends Alabama State Teachers College for Negroes.
- 1932: Marries Raymond Parks, a barber at age 19.
- 1934: Receives high school diploma.
- 1943: Twelve years before her historic stand, Parks is ejected from a bus for refusing to board from the back. She is brought on as a secretary at the NAACP in Montgomery, Alabama.
- 1945: After being denied the right to vote two previous times, Parks receives certificate to vote on her third attempt.
- 1955: The Civil Rights Movement begins in earnest when on December 1 Parks refuses to give up her seat on the bus to a white man. She is later found guilty of breaking segregation laws. The situation results in a 381-day bus boycott.
- 1957: Parks relocates her family to Detroit where she initially works as a seamstress.
- 1987: The Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self Development is established. The institute, named after she and her husband offers mentoring and guidance to young African Americans.
- 1988: Parks retires from John Conyers' office, after working for him since 1965.
- 1992: "Rosa Parks My Story," published by New York Dial Books represents Rosa's first published work.
- 1994: After being robbed and assaulted in her own home, Parks moves to Riverfront Apartments. She makes peace with her assailant after his arrest and conviction.
- 1999: President Clinton awards Parks the highest American civilian award - the Congressional Gold Medal of Honor.
- 2000: Across the corner where she had refused to give up her seat on the bus, the Rosa Parks Museum and Library opens in Montgomery, Alabama.
- 2005: On October 24, Rosa Parks dies at the age of 92.

NORTH CAROLINA ALUMNI ATTORNEY WILLIE E. GRAY DONATES \$1000,000

DURHAM, NC - North Carolina Central University (NCCU) alumnus Attorney Willie E. Gary donated \$100,000 recently to NCCU during the halftime festivities at the 2005 "Willie E. Gary Triangle Classic" football game to fund scholarships at the university's School of Law.

"People ask me why come back to North Carolina," said Gary, who also had sons to graduate from NCCU and Shaw University. "North Carolina Central University and Shaw University took a chance on me, a farm boy, and gave me an opportunity when others did not think I was good enough." Now, I have lawyers from Harvard, Yale and Princeton working for me and I sign their paychecks."

When asked about his experience at NCCU's School of Law, Gary said, "It was awesome; it was the best years of my life."

Founded in 1939 to provide an opportunity for a legal education for African Americans, today, with a student body of approximately 400, the School of Law is one of the more diverse student bodies in the nation.

"Willie Gary's contribution will significantly expand our ability to attract top students to our law school by offering them scholarships," said Attorney Pierce, dean of NCCU's School of Law. "Law schools have become quite competitive and in order to compete for the top students you must be able to extend

full scholarships. In addition, there are many deserving individuals that qualify for law school, yet do not have the finances necessary to pay for school. Willie Gary has expanded our ability to assist those students."

During the presentation, Gary was presented with a key to the city from Durham Mayor William "Bill" Bell and Mayor Pro Tempore of Raleigh James West.

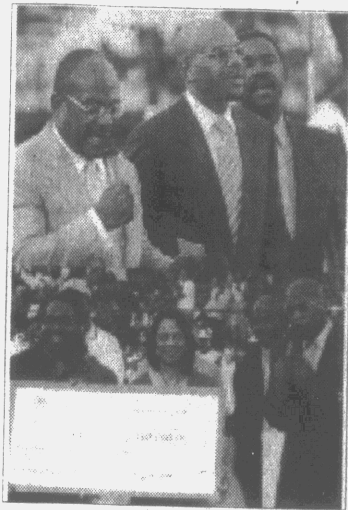
Gary also donated \$100,000 to Shaw University. He received his bachelor's degree in business administration from Shaw and his juris doctorate from NCCU in 1974.

"This is not the first time my father has given a lot of money to NCCU," said Kenneth Gary, Gary's oldest son, president & CEO of The Gary Foundation and Gary Enterprises, the family's real estate management company. "My brother, Sekou, and I are both alumni of NCCU."

Sekou is a member of the Florida Bar and recently opened his own law practice, Gary Legal Group, LLC, in Miami, Florida. Gary's two other sons, Ali, editor and chief of "Update," the law firm's newsletter, and Kobie, are graduates of Shaw.

At halftime, the score was NCCU 31 and Shaw 10. When asked which team was he cheering for to win, Gary stated that he was pulling for both teams. However, North Carolina Central University captured a 37-31 victory over Shaw University.

This was the first gridiron meeting between the Eagles and Bears in 35 years, dating back to a 32-0 NCCU victory on October 31, 1970.



In the top photo from left to right: North Carolina Central University (NCCU) alumnus Attorney Willie E. Gary makes remarks at the 2005 Willie E. Gary Triangle Classic football game between NCCU and Shaw University as his son, Kenneth Gary and Alvin Brown, president of the Willie E. Gary Football Classic.

In the photo beneath, from left to right we have: Attorney Raymond Pierce, dean of NCCU's School of Law, Dr. Beverly Washington Jones, NCCU's provost and vice chancellor for academics affairs, are presented with a check for \$100,000 for NCCU's School of Law from Kenneth Gary, son of Willie E. Gary and president & CEO of The Gary Foundation.

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BOOK REVIEW



10590.html.

Cracking the Case
Biographically, Jackson wrote in the *Globe*, Kelley-Hawkins was a cipher. There was no acknowledgment of when she was born or when she died, or her family history, although she was identified as an African American writer in numerous accounts dating to the early 1970s. Jackson went about her spadework and dug for facts. Massachusetts Vital Records produced an Emma D. Kelley, born November 11, 1863, in Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Powerful

evidence, but not absolute proof that she was the author. A rare books librarian at Brown University provided Jackson with a true first-edition copy of Kelley-Hawkins's *Four Girls at Cottage City*. Gates, who said he discovered a copy of the out-of-print book, had what appeared to be a second-edition copy printed three years after the original by a different publisher, said Jackson. Jackson went on to cobble together other essential biographical facts: Emma D. Kelley married Benjamin A. Hawkins in 1893. *Four Girls at Cottage City* was published two years later. She had

published another novel, *Megda*, in 1891. She later named one of her two daughters *Megda*. Jackson also found documentation on all four grandparents of Kelley-Hawkins. She established the author's date of death, October 22, 1938, in Central Falls, Rhode Island. Richard Noble, the rare books librarian at Brown, also noticed that a *Megda* Hawkins was listed at the church he attended in Providence, Rhode Island. He found a 1984 obituary that confirmed that the woman was the daughter of Emma D. Kelley-Hawkins. Kelley-Hawkins's husband and second daughter

are also deceased. Emma D. Kelley-Hawkins, wrote Jackson in the *Globe*, "Never fit comfortably within the African American canon. Most puzzling has been the apparent whiteness of her characters, who are repeatedly described with blue eyes and skin as white as 'pure' or 'driven' snow—a conundrum that critics have largely sidestepped by arguing that these women would have been understood as 'white mulattos,' or very light-skinned women of color by Kelley-Hawkins's original audience of black readers." What made critics draw these conclusions? Exhibit A was the photo of the author on the cover of

her novel *Megda*. Jackson told *BIBR*, "People read the photo as black and took that to be evidence. Now, when you look, it's a little more ambiguous. It may be the quality of photo, all of this is speculative." Another detail that apparently made scholars stubbornly assume that Kelley-Hawkins was black was that *Cottage City*, the name in one of the author's titles, is part of what is now known as Oak Bluffs, the black vacation community on Martha's Vineyard. There is a big problem with that assumption: Kelley-Hawkins wrote *Four Girls at Cottage City* about 17 years before blacks began

cont. pg6

Late-1800s author Emma Dunham Kelley-Hawkins's novel *Four Girls at Cottage City* inspired the Oxford University Press's *Schomburg Library of Nineteenth-Century Black Women Writers*. This is what Henry Louis Gates Jr. once said of the 40-volume set published in 1988.

Yet there was something odd about Kelley-Hawkins's 1895 novel set in New England: The characters were blond, blue-eyed girls, who never suggested they were mulattoes, using cunning and stealth to live on the other side of the color line. In fact, Kelley-Hawkins was true to herself; she was a white woman, writing about her white experiences.

A stunning piece of detective work this year by Holly Jackson, a doctoral student of English at Brandeis University, revealed that based on superficial evidence [a photograph] and wrongheaded assumptions [that Kelley-Hawkins was a light-skinned black "passing" for white, an obsession of that era] scholars incorrectly assumed the author's racial identity. Somehow, numerous scholars over decades had perpetuated colossal errors of identity and facts. Jackson's February 20 article in *The Boston Globe* was headlined "Mistaken Identity: What If a Novelist Celebrated As a Pioneer of African-American Women's Literature Turned Out Not to Be Black at All?"

Jackson wrote: "Here at last, Gates explained in his foreword, were the literary ancestors of Zora Neale Hurston, Alice Walker, and Toni Morrison. With one exception, all these works had been previously out of print, making it difficult for scholars to track down copies. In fact, it was Gates's discovery of one such 'lost' novel, *Four Girls at Cottage City* [1895] by Emma Dunham Kelley-Hawkins, that prompted him to put these neglected texts back into print—in part," he wrote, "so that I could read them myself."

So with the mystery about Kelley-Hawkins's identity apparently solved, what will the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture do?

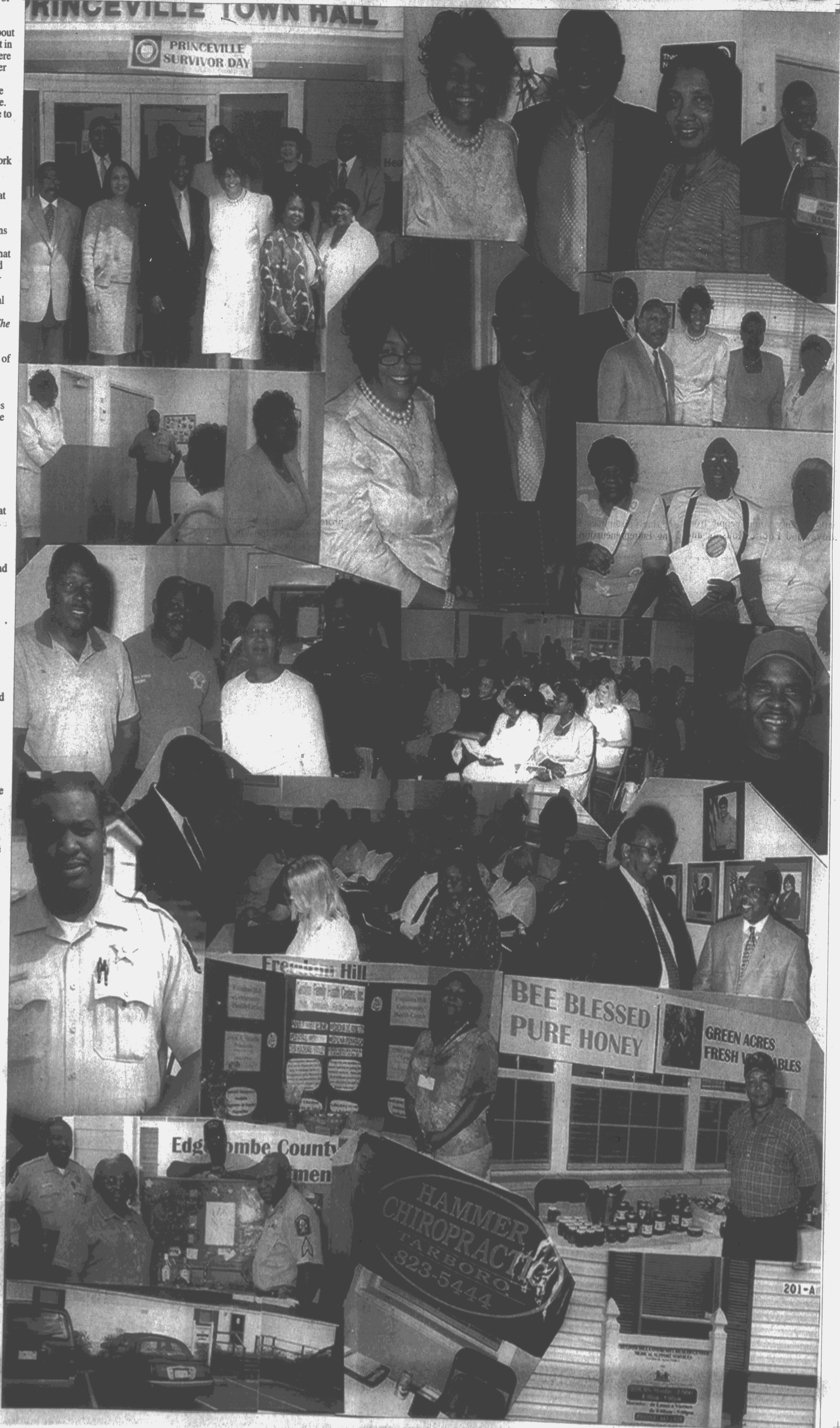
"That's a good question. We haven't addressed it," Diana Lachatanere, curator of manuscripts, archives and rare books division at the center in Harlem told *Black Issues Book Review*. "We haven't pulled her books from our shelves. We need to look at the article and have a conversation with a few scholars and go from there."

Lachatanere, in a June telephone interview, said she was aware of the mistaken ID assertion but had not seen the article. Lachatanere then said she did not know Jackson and wanted to know "what 'Skip' Gates and other scholars think [before we do anything]."

BIBR pointed out that Jackson made the discovery while essentially doing a project for Gates. We e-mailed *The Boston Globe* article to the curator. Ten days later, Lachatanere's e-mail response to a follow-up inquiry was "I read it and have no additional comment." Jackson had been contracted to write a biography of Kelley-Hawkins [1863-1938] for the *African American National Biography* (AANB), affiliated with Gates's W.E.B. Du Bois Institute for African and African-American Research at Harvard University. "I assumed she [Kelley-Hawkins] was black myself, but it became abundantly clear that she was white. I was surprised as anyone," Jackson said.

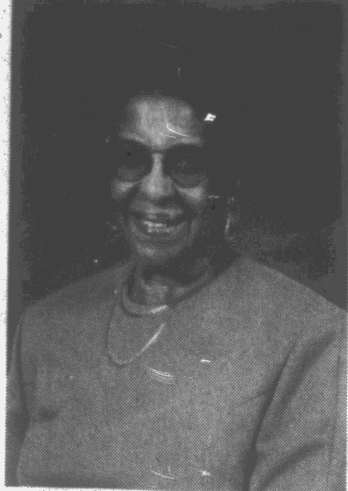
When completed, the AANB "will present history through a mosaic of the lives of 10,000 individuals, some known throughout the world and others all but forgotten, illuminating the abiding influence of African Americans on the life of this nation through the immediacy of personal experience," notes the online home page (www.fas.harvard.edu/~aanb). Jackson, who expects to finish work on her Ph.D. two years from now and teach American literature in a college, said her entry would not be included in the AANB. The Brandeis University English and American Literature Web site acknowledged Jackson's *Boston Globe* article (<http://www.brandeis.edu/departments/english/accomplish.html>). The piece was also discussed on the History News Network Web site (<http://hnn.us/blogs/entries/>

PRINCEVILLE'S SURVIVORS DAY 2005



Community Voices

From the Desk of Mrs. Beatrice Maye



Mrs. Beatrice Maye

It's the Little Things
(Simple lessons for Teens
by Terrie Williams)

Treat people the way you want to be treated.
Express gratitude.
Remember your manners.
Ask for help with school... When there is conflict, violence is not the

answer.
Stay real and be able to cut others some slack, everybody has got some form of baggage or is hiding behind a mask.
Tell the truth.
Be kind to yourself and to others, eat healthy food and get plenty rest.
Be about speaking with love and respect.
Save and share your money, it's a tool.
10. Give your time and talent to your community.
Talk to your mom, your dad, or a friend and counselor, someone you trust when your thoughts ~motions seem all out of balance Keeping it all inside is a slow poison.
Go for it. Nothing beats a trial but a failure. (And we don't just get through failures, we grow through them).
Pay attention to your inner voice. Sometimes you just have to deal with things.
Don't be so cool that you freeze people out.
Don't be afraid to change and always be willing to improve.

Honesty is an important part of both you in public life and your private life.
Everybody has bad days. Problems are a part of life and we must deal with them.
Enjoy your slang but know when not to use it. Use your grammar- the rules of Standard English.
Good Manners
1. Sit up straight, you'll always be more comfortable.
2. Don't talk with your mouth full. Take small bites, Finish chewing.
3. Break the bread and butter one piece at a time.
4. Don't leave lipstick stains on glasses or cups.
5. Be careful not to eat too fast when eating with others, everyone should start and finish each course about the same time.
6. Spread the napkin across your lap and leave it there. If you leave the table temporarily, leave the napkin in your chair and slide the chair under the table. The napkin should be used for carefully dabs at the corners of your mouth.
7. Purses, briefcases, keys, gloves - anything that's not a part of the meal- do not belong on the table. It is unsightly and unsanitary.

8. Bad manners make you look like you weren't trained right.
Get in the habit of excellence. Make sure your work is error free. Mistakes in grammar or spelling will count against you in school-and when you start sending out resumes, maybe even your carrier tossed right out into the old "circular file." You need to do your best in every area of life.
Look for friends who can build you up and support you and whose values and vibe you can support. The cool people are not the ones who matter.
To live out your values, you need to know how to value your time well.
Persistence is the quality that separates who make it from those who don't. Those who make it, stay in the race. Create a good life for yourself.
Parent to Parent
About 25 percent of all U.S. school age kids are overweight, and the numbers are climbing. As waistlines increase so do the health risks: U.S. hospital costs for diseases related to childhood obesity have tripled in the past 20 years, the American Academy of Pediatrics reports.
Why are more kids fat? Erratic eating habits such as skipping breakfast, too much TV, minimal exercise and endless novelty foods get much of the blame. Another part of the problem shouldn't be overlooked, Ellyn Satter, author of Feeding a Healthy Family, dietitian in Madison, Wisconsin, "Measuring Weight for Height doesn't tell the

Page 7 The Minority Voice Newspaper October 1 - 21 2005
story."
Losing Weight...
When a teenager skips breakfast and lunch then grazes until bedtime, she's actually more likely to gain weight, not lose. Skipping breakfast, despite what many teenagers think.
Going without, then overdoing it, tends to cause a person to eat more and be heavier.
Fatherhood
Every man in the United States should be requested to take the following pledge:
"Many people today believe that fathers are unnecessary. I believe the opposite. I pledge to live my life according to the principle that every child deserves a father, that marriage is the pathway to effective fatherhood; that part of being a good man means being a good father; and that America needs more good men".
A few good men should start creating Fathers' Clubs in their local communities.
A few well-known professional athletes should organize a public service campaign on the importance of fatherhood. Through public speaking in the schools and through a series of public service television advertisements, these sports stars could tell us what their fathers mean to them. They could also tell us what it means to them to be a father.
Extracted from the book Fatherless America: Confronting our most urgent social problem - by David Blankenhorn
FEET get bigger as we age. Yet people continue to wear the same shoe size. In many cases, tight fitting shoes are the cause of achy feet.
THREE INGREDIENTS
that characterize all successful leaders: vision, innovation and passion.
Happy **EMPLOYEES** mean productive; **EMPLOYERS SUCCESS** by Bessie Anderson Stanley, (1904)
He has achieved success who, has lived well. Laughed often and loved much; who has enjoyed the trust of pure women, the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task, who has left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem or a rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of Earth's beauty or failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others and given them the best he had; whose life was an inspiration; whose memory a benediction.

GREENVILLE LADY LEADS PTA



Mrs. Mamie Maye-Bryan

Mrs. Mamie Maye-Bryan, the daughter of the late Mr. J. W. Maye and Mrs.
Beatrice Maye, will lead the Nebraska Parent Teacher Association.

Mrs. Bryan was installed September 24th at the organization's Annual Convention and Leadership Conference and she will serve two years.

She currently teaches music education at two elementary schools in Bellevue, Nebraska. She is actively involved in her children's education and she is the organist/pianist at Offitt Air Force Base's Capehart and SAC Chapels, in addition to working diligently with the Links Organization as well as volunteering at the Hillcrest and Mable Rose Rest Homes.

She credits her faith, family, and friends as the reason that she has been as successful as she has been.

"There is a female legacy," she said. "I think we have history repeating itself." My mother was the first African-American to integrate schools in Pitt County, as well having a park "The Beatrice Maye Garden Park" named in her honor. Her daughter, Janielle, is the only African-American on the girl's basketball team at the University of South Dakota, where she is a sophomore.

Her two sons, William, a senior and John Robert, a sophomore at Bellevue East High

Time cont. pg6

coming to Martha's Vineyard in significant numbers.
Gates told Jackson that he did not know how Kelley-Hawkins came to be identified as African American. "I'm intrigued by the idea, however, that so many scholars have concluded that this woman was black, and it certainly will be interesting for us to figure out why," he said.
Family Knew of the Mix-Up
Jackson said there are no direct descendants of Kelley-Hawkins. After her Boston Globe piece was published, however, she spoke to two different branches of the family, including the family of the author's sister Alice.
"They were excited and happy with my article and aware of the mistake," said Jackson. "They were excited that someone was tied up in the detective work."
"They did not make attempts to come forward and correct the mistakes," Jackson explained.
"They did not have anxieties about people thinking they were black or white. They trace their genealogy to English, Welsh and Irish settlers in Cape Cod. They know their family history very well."
So a caution for future literary scholars should be to verify, verify and verify biographical details rather than make judgments based on appearances or attitudes of an era.
"I still think her novels are of huge historical interest," said Holly Jackson of Emma Dunham Kelley-Hawkins. "Reconsideration of her place in literary history is appropriate."
Wayne Dawkins is author of two books on the National Association of Black Journalists and founder of August Press LLC in Virginia.

4-H Mini Society youth complete seminar "INVEST IN SUCCESS IMPACT LOCAL YOUTH"

GREENVILLE - The 4-H Mini Society program, an outreach program implemented by NC Cooperative Extension Service at NC A & T State University held a youth entrepre-

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Speakers during the week were Portia Harper of Bouvier's Consulting, Mildred Council, Greenville City Council, Valencia Speight, 4-H Allstars-Presentation on Manners.

Shelly Moore (4-H Society Facilitator), Ann Speight, 4-H Volunteer Leader and Assistant, Fulesha Edwards, Demetrick Parker, Megan Fields, Melanie Fields, Melinda Fields, Valencia Speight, Volunteer Youth Leaders and Marian P. Booth, 4-H Program Associate.

For more information or participation for your youth group contact: Marian Booth, Pitt County Cooperative Extension Service - 4-H at 252-902-1711.

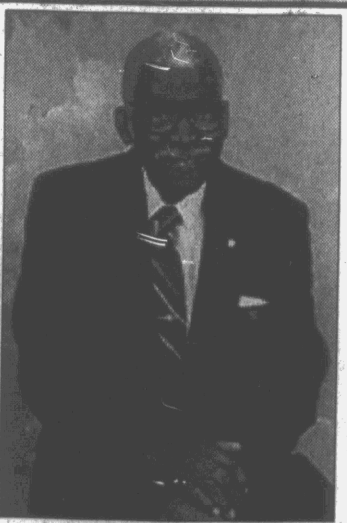


neurs training on August 12th from 9am -2pm at the Bouvier's Consulting & Tutorial Services on 112 West Firetower Road, Greenville, N.C.

The training lasted 5 hours daily. Twenty young people from Moyewood Public Housing and

This program was developed and implemented in 1996 by Dr. Marilyn L. Kourilsky, Institute for Entrepreneurship Education. The youth were familiarized with the business disciplines: Record Keeping, Entrepreneurship, Citizenship,

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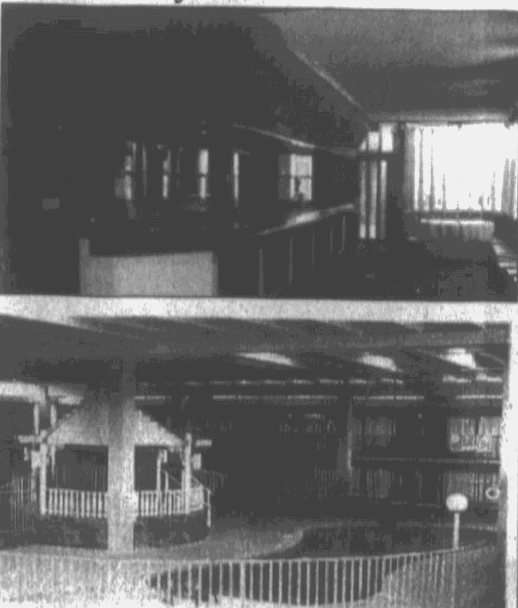
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One Policy Does Not Fit All Explore Options For Universal Life Insurance

(NAPSA)-Many financial advisors would agree that the basis of a good financial plan is life insurance. The need to prepare financially in the event of an unexpected death is universal. However, the financial needs of a family with young children and a large amount of debt are vastly different from those of a couple of empty-nesters looking forward to retirement.

Universal life insurance is a type of life insurance that addresses a wide variety of financial needs in addition to providing protection of a death benefit.

"Generally speaking," universal life insurance provides policyowners with a death benefit, flexibility with how and when they pay their premiums and a way to accumulate cash," said Mutual of Omaha Vice President Andy Hutchison.

Some universal life insurance policies emphasize guarantees in order to provide policyowners with additional security. Examples of such guarantees include:

A guaranteed death benefit. This will ensure your family is secure in the event of a death.

v Guaranteed premiums. This feature is ideal if you're worried about whether you will be able to afford premiums that increase as you age.

v The ability to choose your coverage period. Some universal life products offer a feature that allows you to shorten the length of time for which the coverage is guaranteed and lower your premiums accordingly. This can make your premiums more affordable.



able. For example, if given your family history you think it's not likely that you will live to age 100, you can choose to pay premiums based on coverage to age 90.

With other universal life insurance policies, their ability to build cash value make them appealing.

"The beauty of many universal life insurance policies is that they offer a death benefit plus they accumulate cash value that grows tax free," Hutchison said. "If you are concerned about having enough money to maintain your lifestyle, you can use the cash value to generate an income stream during retirement."

Some universal life insurance policies also offer a wash loan feature, which allows you to take interest-free loans from the cash value without incurring a tax hit. The loans can be used to fund expenses such as college tuition or a mortgage payoff.

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Commissioner and Pastor David Hammond
Superintendent A.B. Parker, City Council
representatives Mildred Council and
Melvin McLawhorn pause for a moment at
the groundbreaking of the future site of the
Wells Chapel Church of God In Christ
where Superintendent A.B. Parker is the
pastor. photo jim Rouse

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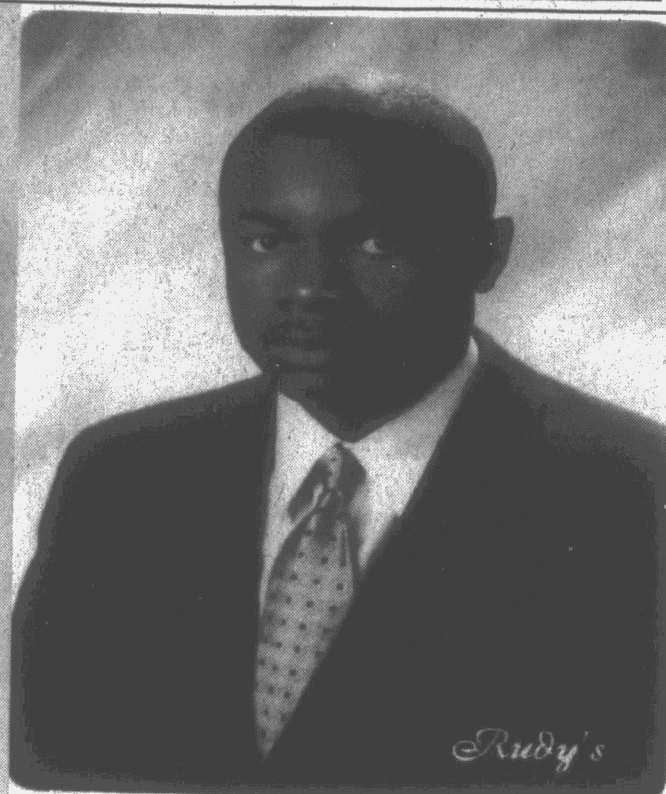
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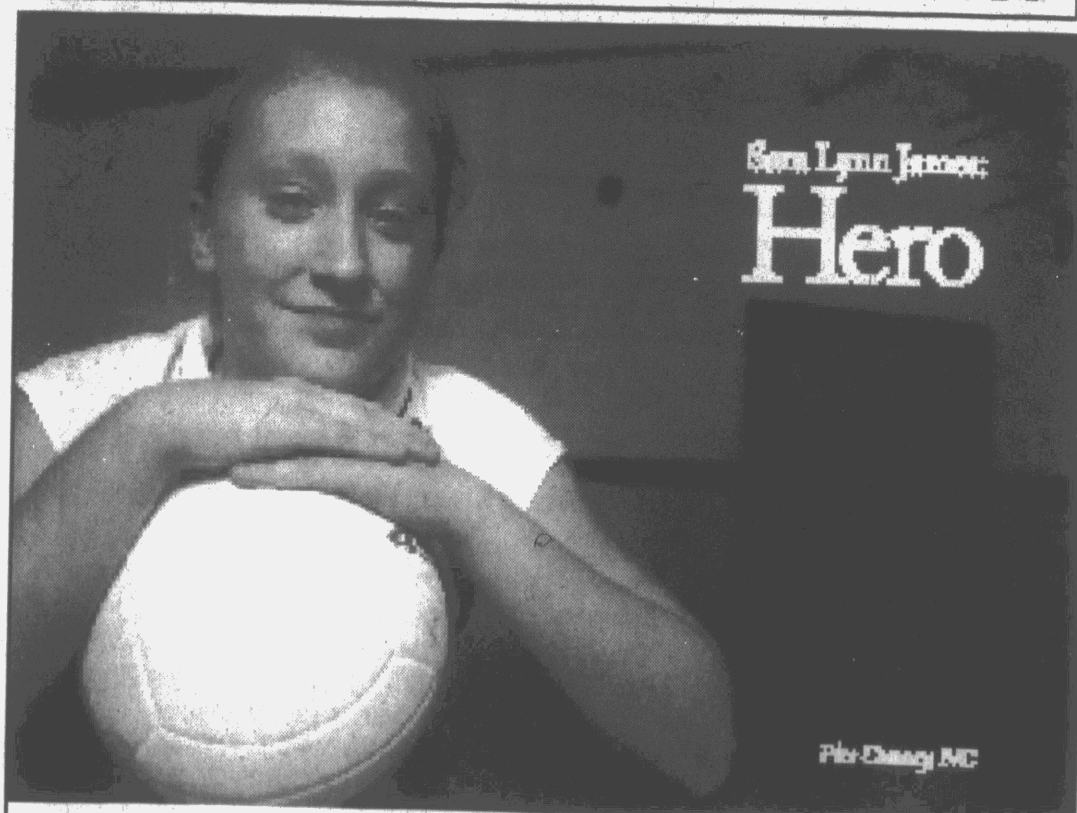
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www. EbonyFashionFair.com

Ticket prices include a one year subscription to EBONY or six months to JEI



Sara Lynn Jansen:
Hero

Pitt County, NC

Even Heroes Need Heroes

Like other girls her age, Sara Lynn plays volleyball, listens to music and likes to hang out with friends. Sara Lynn also has Type 1 Juvenile Diabetes. Unlike her friends, she must check her blood sugar six times a day and live with an insulin pump surgically attached to her body. The insulin keeps her going, but it's not a cure. With your support, researchers may find the answers to juvenile diabetes within her lifetime.

You can be a hero to Sara Lynn and others in eastern Carolina. It's easy. Just join her at this year's JDRF Walk To Find A Cure on November 5 at the Pitt County Fairgrounds. Sign up or make your donation online at www.jdrf.org or call us at (800) 377-6479.

WALK TO CURE DIABETES

JDRF

dedicated to finding a cure

JDRF sponsorship provided by Pitt County Memorial Hospital and the Board of Trustees of East Carolina University.














Pitt Memorial Hospital Foundation

Pitt Memorial Hospital Foundation is providing diabetes awareness materials, including a screening tool and educational information, during walk registration.

NOVEMBER 5, 2005 / PITT COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS / 9:00 - 10:00 AM

MO'S BARBER SHOP

Men's Haircut
\$10.00 to \$12.00
Shave \$5.00
Eye Brow Arch \$5.00
Boy's Haircut \$8.00
Neckline Taper & Edge \$5.00
Beautician's Pricing Varies According To Hairstyle

TWO LOCATIONS TOO SERVE YOU

UNIVERSITY SQUARE	EAST 10TH ST
BARBER SHOP: (252) 754-2600	BARBER SHOP: (252) 754-2606
BEAUTY SHOP: (252) 754-2606	BEAUTY SHOP: (252) 754-2606
CAROLINA EAST CENTER SUITE #5 (252) 353 353-1617	

7th Annual
Fundraising Gala
Guest Speaker:
Kristi Overton-Johnson
www.kristioverton.com



November 14, 2005
7:00 p.m. ~ Promptly
The Greenville Hilton
R.S.V.P. before November 7th

LOGISTICS GROUP PRESENTS
BANQUET & AFTER PARTY
PRE-CHRISTMAS AFFAIR
CLUB 2720
2720 N. Church St. Rocky Mount
FRIDAY DECEMBER 2, 2005
6pm-Until 1am
\$25 \$30 at the Door

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Miss JoAnn Atkinson & her mother leaving a Sunday service at Philippi Church of Christ, at the close of one of the live broadcast of the church ministry which is heard by many who listen to WOOW 1340. Philippi Church of Christ is now on 2nd & 3rd Sunday mornings at 11am.

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North Carolina's National College Savings Program

This 529 plan offers:

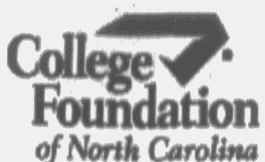
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No enrollment fees

Multiple investment options

Use at virtually any college, anywhere



CFNC.org/Savings
800-600-3453

© College Foundation, Inc. 2005. The Program Description for North Carolina's National College Savings Program provides complete information on options, fees, expenses, risks and restrictions. Please read it carefully before making a decision to invest. The features of 529 Qualified Tuition Programs are complex and involve significant tax issues, and certain tax features are scheduled to expire on December 31, 2010, unless extended.

