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The Minority Voice

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DNC Head Chosen With No Black Consultation

BY Ron Walters

In the long history of relations between Black and whatever group of folks has constituted the Democratic Party establishment. Blacks have had to fight them for control of whatever they have earned. This included not only the dramatic historical battles of Fannie Lou Hammer and the Freedom Democratic Party, but those of Richard Hatcher, former mayor of Gary, Ind., and others, to get affirmative action included in the party constitution in the 1970's. In the context of many Blacks having suffered the loss of their right to vote in the 2000 election, they have also experienced it within the Democratic Party-again.

You would think that by now--with Blacks having been a vital part of the party leadership, having virtually every post and constituting the winning margin of Democratic races all over the land--Blacks would be automatically included in the major decisions made to select party leadership. Well, cast that thought aside, because two days after the election was taken from him, Al Gore (some say a Bill Clinton legacy move) selected the new party leadership and, as with many things, the damage is not what you do, how you do it.

On Nov. 14, 2000, in a conference call between Clinton, Gore, Richard Gephardt and Tom Daschle, Joe Andrew, current national chairman, was told that he was out and that Terry McAuliffe was in. This was a reversal of fortune, because Andrew had just told the press that he felt that he had the support from the ultimate power brokers to stay on the job.

Meanwhile, Ed Rendell, formerly of Philadelphia and the

current general chairman, was blocked from the job because of his public statement near the end of the presidential election scenario that he thought Gore might consider bowing out. No Blacks were on the conference call; not Rev. Jesse Jackson, who has registered more Democrats than any other person living; not Maxine Waters, the former co-chair of Clinton's California campaign; not bigtime Black mayors who have given Clinton support, like Wellington Webb of Denver or Dennis Archer of Detroit; and not Charles Rangel, who has raised more money for the Democratic Party than any other Black person.

The secret way in which McAuliffe's (a prolific fund-raiser and former Gephardt staffer) deal was done prevented the executive committee of the Democratic Party, which contained many Blacks, from even knowing about his selection. Most importantly, it allowed McAuliffe to campaign secretly, lining up support in an atmosphere where he could say that no one else was in the race and that he had no opposition. Thus, the Democratic Party was not democratic in the way in which it went about this.

Waters, who is on the DNC executive committee, was incensed at the secret deal and just as she did with the Joe Lieberman selection (that was also made without any involvement of Black leaders), called accountability by challenging this inside-the-ball-park play. She and others asked Maynard Jackson to run and, equally angry at this theft of democracy by white Democrats, he threw his hat in the ring. In doing so, he had to wage a struggle to get access to the website, mailing list of executive committee members and other

things necessary to mount a campaign. But Waters has rallied 100 percent of the Congressional Black Caucus members behind Jackson.

It would be nice for Jackson to win, because he is a 20-year member of the executive committee of the party, two-term mayor of one of the largest cities in America and a long-time part of the party leadership establishment. In 1992, Blacks were also not consulted about who would be the party leader and after a protest challenge by Ron Brown, he became the party chairman. Clinton would not have been elected without him. However, the fix is in here, too, and many people (even some of his colleague Black mayors) that he asked for support him say that they have already given their word to McAuliffe. Nevertheless, regardless of the fact that Jackson has an uphill battle, the issue here is as much respect as it is winning.

There has been a quiet struggle for the soul of the Democratic Party for some time, the key to which was how far blacks and others in liberal constituencies would allow it to move to the right. That struggle has pitted the Democratic Leadership Council (DLC), a more conservative, corporate-leaning within the party, against its liberal wing, so what this appears to be about is the ascendancy of the DLC wing of the party to control of the party apparatus. Thus, the issue here is not just that Blacks were disrespected for the strong investment they have made in the party, it is that they may be about to lose the tenuous grip they have had on the direction of the party--forged by Rev. Jesse Jackson's campaigns in the 1980s--despite McAuliffe's assurances to the contrary.

Renowned White Psychologist Claims Blacks Have Set Whites Free

Whittier, Ca. --"The worst thing the white race did to black Americans was destroy their family structure; the best thing black Americans did for the white race was to set them free."

That's the message of an unusual song, recorded by world-renowned white psychologist Dr. Arnold Nerenberg, which aggressively challenges traditional beliefs on race relations. The purpose: To establish an entirely new era of discussion in American racial debates.

Nerenberg's song, "My Black Brother, My Black Mother," set forth racial views of race relations including the belief that black Americans have liberated whites from a host of self-imposed cultural and personal restraints.

"Black Americans - despite their struggles with slavery and oppres-

sions - have freed white Americans from a stoic and emotionally-restrained existence," says Nerenberg. "the black traditions of embracing life through free expression of joy in song, honest personal interaction, and their less uptight approach to daily living has changed white culture."

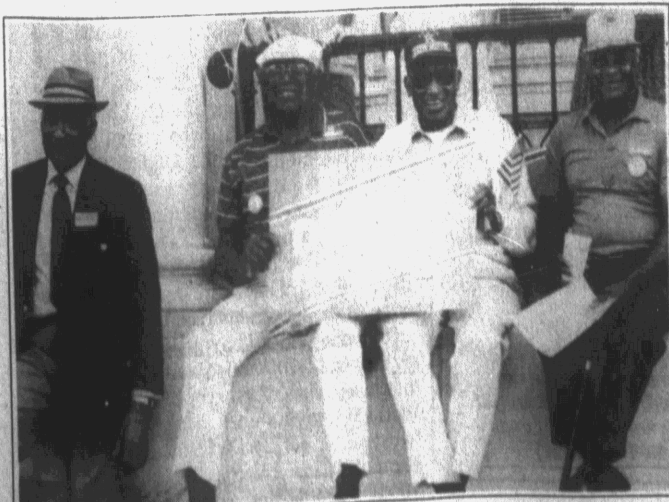
"Put simply, we as white Americans are beholden to blacks for the liberation of our souls and humanity," adds Nerenberg.

"My Black Brother, My Black Mother" also includes strong condemnation of the destruction of the black family unit, a phenomenon Nerenberg clearly lays at the feet of white America. "We enslaved blacks, ostensibly freed them, and then locked them out of pursuit of happiness and the American dream," notes Nerenberg. "If we lament the

disproportionate percentage of black families without father figures, or the fact that are prisons are filled with many more blacks than whites, we only need look no further than our own white history for the cause."

Dr. Arnold Nerenberg is a clinical psychologist in practice for more than 30 years. He is considered America's leading authority on parenting and family relationships, and the world's foremost expert on aggressive driving and "Road Rage." He has appeared on numerous national television shows including Montel, Sally Jessy, Raphael, Leza and Politically Incorrect.

For more information about Dr. Nerenberg or copies of "My Black Brother, My Black Mother," visit www.Dr.Nerenberg.com.



FROM THE
M'VOICE
ARCHIVES...

Shown to the left is Big Willie Joyner, John Frizzell, and William Miles proudly showing their political support.



Bertha Woolard, Program Coordinator of Moyewood Cultural Recreation Center 1717 West 3rd Street, Greenville, NC was presented a check in the amount of \$1,100.00 in appreciation for a total of 1,040 hours she invested in support of (P.E.T.E.R.) Partners Effectiveness Training, Evaluation & Referral Mentor Program.

The check was presented by Randy Draper, Manager of Monumental Agency Group, Inc. and Ruffus Huggins Agent of the Greenville District Office, 3107 South Evans Street, Suite E, Greenville, NC. Pictured from left to right, P.E.T.E.R. office secretary, Ruffus Huggins Bertha Woolard (center) and Randy Draper. Congratulations Ms Woolard.

Photo By Jim Rouse

Jesse Jackson's Secret Life

by Patricia Shipp and Michael Hanrahan

Jesse Jackson's is hiding a deep secret--a long-term extramarital affair with a top aide resulted in a love child, a girl born on May 18, 1999.

Sadly, Rev. Jackson's affair destroyed his marriage of 38 years-- but his wife Jackie continues to stand by him in public because of his greatness as a humanitarian and civil rights leader.

The 59-year-old head of the famed Rainbow Coalition--himself born out-of-wedlock--has been steadfastly meeting his obligations to the little girl and her mother, Karin Stanford, 39.

The civil rights hero has been quietly paying her about \$10,000 a month after secret DNA tests determined he was the baby's father.

After becoming pregnant, Stanford took maternity leave from the Rainbow Coalition and relocated from Washington, D.C., to Los Angeles, where she now works as a part-time researcher for Rev. Jackson's national non-profit group.

A devoted mom, she is raising the child by herself inside a \$365,000 home in a quiet neighborhood.

In a bizarre twist, Rev. Jackson was carrying on his affair at the same time he was counseling President Clinton, Hillary and Chelsea after the President had been caught cheating.

While seeing Karin behind closed doors, Rev. Jackson was publicly discussing his spiritual counseling of the First Family on major networks show, including NBC's "Today Show."

Engaged in damage control for the President's adultery, he told one interviewer that sex is "not but one string on the guitar. There are nine other Commandments."

Rev. Jackson's eloquence, brilliance and charm had made Karin a fan of his many years earlier.

"Karin was teaching at the University of Georgia when she met Rev. Jackson and was already a great admirer of his," disclosed her friends.

"Karin is a bright, intelligent woman. She earned her Ph.D. by the time she was 30--and wrote her dissertation on Jesse."

The young scholar impressed Rev. Jackson with a scholarly book she wrote, "Beyond the Boundaries: Reverend Jesse Jackson in International Affairs." Published in 1997, it was the first book-length study of his foreign policy.

"Rev. Jackson admired her work so much he asked her to move to Washington, to work at the Rainbow Coalition office there, and she eagerly agreed," said her friend.

"Karin worked side by side with Jesse and they got to know one another and started spending more and more time

together. "Karin did not purposely plan to have an affair with Jesse--but it happened, and she's not going to let anyone make her feel bad about it.

"She continues to work very hard for the African-American community and writes Articles to uplift women. She regularly goes to First AME Church in Los Angeles and is very close to her family."

Rev. Jackson is acutely sensitive to Karin's situation because of his own childhood.

He didn't know he was born out-of-wedlock until he was nearly 6 years old.

The civil rights pioneer--who worked closely with Dr. Martin Luther King--was born Jesse Burns on Oct. 8, 1941, in Greenville, S.C., the son of Helen Burns, a high school student at the time. When Jesse was 1, his mom married Charles Henry Jackson, a postal worker, who later adopted Jesse.

Rev. Jackson--who has preached, "I was born out of wedlock, and I am not illegitimate"--eventually learned his natural father was a 33-year-old next-door neighbor, a married man.

Members of Jesse's family do not share his sympathetic perspective and continue to take a very dim view of Karin Stanford. "They despise her. They feel she set her sights on Jesse, seduced him and wrecked their family."



B & E Restaurant Saluted

The Brothers from Mount Calvary Lodge under the leadership of Brother Reggie is shown with other brothers and the owners of B & E Restaurant. B & E Restaurant is located on River Road. They are pictured showing off the award presented to them for having an outstanding Restaurant. Hats off to the Brothers of Mount Calvary Lodge for their community efforts.

Photo by Jim Rouse

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Knowledge is Power

Pardon us y'all, but, what about freeing Mel Reynolds?

How some more compassion and consideration, President Clinton. In the pardoning mood of the rapidly subsiding days of your presidency, please manifest some concern for ex-U.S. representative Mel Reynolds (D-Ill.), who has languished in prison for a term well beyond the time that is called for in relation to the crimes he committed.

Mr. Clinton is commended for pardoning the crimes or commuting the sentences of 62 persons last Friday, including former U.S. Rep. Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.) and two women jailed for drug-related crimes, but there was nary a mention of Reynolds, whose offenses — having sexual relations with an

underage girl and some financial misappropriations — were far less severe.

We hope that in the waning days of his presidency — as the Rev. Jesse Jackson and others have asked — that Mr. Clinton can find some more room in his heart to grant clemency and/or pardon Mel Reynolds.

The former Second District congressman did the crime but has more than done the time called for his offenses.

To punish Reynolds further is excessive, disheartening, inequitable, unfair and serves no discernible purpose.

Mr. Reynolds should be allowed to resume his life out of prison and care for his family that has suffered much since his incarceration.

Black elected officials gaining little ground

The number of Blacks elected to federal, state and local office across the country increased slightly last year.

However, Blacks still have a difficult time running for election or holding on to their offices once they are elected. Major concerns are still the cost of running a campaign; very little money is given to Black candidates by their Black constituents; and voter apathy is often high because too often Black voters look to Blacks in public office for direct impact on their daily lives, which they (Black officials) are most likely not in a position to deliver.

Numbers from the Washington, D.C.-based Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies show Blacks gained 68 positions to bring the total of elected Blacks to 8,936 between January 1998 and January 1999.

Although Blacks are 13 percent of the nation, the percentage of Black elected officials is still under 2 percent at 1.7 percent, according to the center which has been monitoring the number of Blacks elected to public office since 1970, when Blacks held only 1,469 elected jobs nationwide.

The states with the most Blacks elected are Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Illinois and Georgia. Half of the nation's Black voters still reside in the South which went for George W. Bush over Al Gore in the last election because of the turnout of White males.

There are still 39 Blacks in the Congressional Black Caucus. All are Democrats. The lone Black Republican in Congress, J.C. Watts of Oklahoma, has refused to join the caucus. He says an invitation has not been extended and he is opposed to much of the group's liberal social agenda.

For the last two years, the biggest gains for Blacks have come on the municipal level with 153 more Blacks getting elected to local offices last year. Black women accounted for the entire net gain because there were 73 more women elected and five fewer men. Black women now account for only 33.5 percent of all Black elected officials.

Yet, here we are, starting a new millennium and our elected officials, our so-called Black leaders, organizations and activists—during off-election seasons, are now putting all their time and energy (and ours) into opposing those already selected to power offices instead of having our ducks in place to fill some of

those offices when the times come four years from now. Imagine, smearing the character of someone whose only "crime" was lending a helping hand to a homeless, battered woman fleeing persecution from her war-torn country. Betcha some of these poor, homeless and/or down-on-their-luck Memphians would love to run into a Linda Chavez on any given day. Glory!

Here we are, starting this new millennium with attacking somebody on civil, religious and social rights and liberties when Memphis reeks with injustices in jobs, housing, racial profiling, religion and all the other, while our help organizations, agencies and activists are looking the other way, pointing the finger at him, John Ashcroft, a man, rooted in faith in God, vowing to uphold the laws of the land for all Americans. That's us too ya'll. There are a lot of laws on the books that protects us too. They just need to be enforced—not amended to include us. Get your ammunition ready to call him into account, once he's sworn in. Stop this nominee bashing; President-elect George Bush has not only the authority to, but the right to pick and choose the same as President Bill Clinton did.

Here we are starting out—in battle—but we often wonder if we know what we are battling about.

Here are some issues, Black elected officials: Education—we're still talking that talk about what our children are not getting, not doing, and they are delving more and more into crime to such a degree that we have launched a program to combat it, instead of really focusing on their education, education, education.

Black men and day care centers are killing our babies because the older women are not teaching the young women how to manage their homes and children and profitable day-care legislation is languishing somewhere in somebody's office, while the babies are dying. Too little, too late. Maybe Ashcroft will assure enforcement of what's already on the books. That's what ya'll need to be looking at—not what you thing he won't do. Opinions are just like ya'll know what—everybody's got one.

Lastly, because the list could go on and on—right here in Memphis—maybe instead of hashing and lashing over differences within party ranks, you all could get with them all and come up with unity in love for solutions for us all.

We need much more research on our juvenile justice system

Last year, a Juvenile Justice bill was approved in the Senate. The bill, designed to make it easier to prosecute juveniles in Federal criminal court, also became a vehicle for the Senate to try to legislate a response to the Columbine High School tragedy in Colorado. It was already a tremendous conglomeration of grants and programs and mandates, whereby we spend additional billions of dollars on matters that are being, or should be, covered by state and local laws. It became worse during the debate on the Senate floor when numerous amendments were added to try to federalize matters under state and local jurisdiction relating to gun laws. U.S. Sen. Fred Thompson voted against it.

Basically, when it comes to fighting crime, what Congress tries to do is either enact get-tough-on-crime programs, increase penalties, and federalize additional offenses; or come in with prevention programs designed to reach young people before they get in trouble. In the 104th Congress, Thompson chaired the Youth Violence subcommittee of the Judiciary Com-

mittee, where they had extensive hearings on this topic and came away with the distinct belief that what was needed was more concentration on research and evaluation of the underlying causes of, and potential responses to, juvenile violence. There is no question that these are deep-rooted, complex social problems about which they knew very little.

Thompson says, "I believe there is one thing the federal government does better than anybody else, and that is research and evaluation. We have the resources and the long-term ability to develop the evaluation methods over a period of time to really determine what kind of programs actually work."

"Now, unfortunately, we spend all of this money, we put forth all of these programs, and we really have no idea what is working. If we devoted the proper time and resources, we could determine what works and then be a clearinghouse for state and local governments so they can get the benefit of that knowledge, and go back and implement their own programs. Federal bureaucrats in Washington trying to develop a one-size-fits all response is not the answer," he concludes.



COMMENTS

Black folks should learn to play with cards dealt

by Kimberley Lane Wilson

As one day event this presidential election turned into a mouth-long farce that had the whole world laughing at America. Of course, being laughed at by Europe is no worse than being laughed at by a senile old aunt, but the Russians and Chinese aren't senile. Both nations are home to hard people who may surprise us someday.

I know many Blacks, Jesse Jackson included, are bitterly disappointed. Some folks are talking about marching and carrying on about a "civil rights explosion." I don't think that will work. Judging from the so-so turnout for the Million Family March, it's pretty safe to say that we're all marched out. No, instead of dramatic marches and speeches, we need some serious action.

First, let's do something about education. Today, Black boys have the lowest literacy rate of any American-born group. This is inexcusable.

Let's make sure our kids are educated. Without that foundation, they have no chance whatsoever. Let me put it another way. If your child is functionally illiterate, then his or her chances of moving beyond the bottom rung of the economic ladder are between slight and impossible.

I don't care if your method is vouchers, home schooling, charter schools or some new invention — let's take every avenue and previously untraveled road toward bringing our kids up to speed. Parents have got to get involved in what's going on in schools, and teachers have got to give up the extracurricular crap and actually teach some reading, writing and that old devil, arithmetic.

Second, let's get rich. Yes, you read correctly. I said, let's get rich. Blacks have been in this country for close to 400 years. Our ancestors' free labor made this country wealthy and strong. So isn't it time for us to participate in the greatest economic miracle on the face of the Earth? Everybody wants to come to America. Every day thousands of people risk death, deportation and their life's savings to

get piece of the USA's pie. They know that a free man in America will always do better than an economic slave. Black Americans should have a head start over these people. After all, we're already here!

What Black America needs is millions of businessmen. I don't want to hear any more talk. I don't want another government program. We've got enough politicians and preachers. Now we need folks who can make a profit and provide jobs for the inner city. Don't let the fear of racism stop you. Look at the example of the Jews and the Asians. Neither group started out as popular additions to America, but both groups have prospered by making themselves indispensable.

Look at the examples from Black history like Madam C.J. Walker, who became the first Black millionaire when Jim Crow was still flying high. Maggie Lena Walker, born in 1867, was the first woman of any color to own a bank. She did this in Richmond, Va. — the former capital of the confederacy.

Do your children know who these people were? Tonight, tell them to put away those rap CDs and turn off the television. Sit down with them and tell them about Black history so they'll be inspired to make some of their own.

Finally, let's stop all the wailing and gnashing of teeth. George W. Bush is not the worst thing to happen to us. Andrew Johnson turned his back on the Freedmen's Bureau and did next to nothing to ensure the safety of the freed slaves. Woodrow Wilson thought *Birth of a Nation* was the greatest movie ever made and called it a true history. These two men were quite possibly the most openly anti-Black presidents this country has ever had or will have, and they couldn't stop Black progress.

Some folks will see the results of the 2000 presidential election as a crisis. Others will see it as an opportunity. The cards have been dealt. What you make of your hands is entirely up to you.

(Wilson, a Virginia resident, is a member of Project 21's National Advisory Board.)

Oops no diversity shown in post-election legal wars

by Deborah L. Rhode and Charisse R. Little

"Heavy hitters to argue case." That caption accompanied a recent photo spread of leading lawyers in the Florida election proceedings. The pictures featured 13 White men. The lack of diversity in the lineup passed largely unnoticed, first by the Bush and Gore camps and then by most of the major media. In another story, a spokesperson for one of the campaign explained that there had been no deliberate effort to include or exclude women or minorities. Rather, she noted, "we were just trying to get the best lawyers to do the job and we did."

This explanation, and the lineup that prompted it, is a graphic reminder of progress yet to be made. Is it possible that out of the nation's some 260,000 women lawyers and 100,000 lawyers of color, not one ranks as a heavy hitter? In a profession where women constitute almost 30 percent and minorities 11 percent of the membership, is it possible that none qualified to play a prominent role in the litigation?

What message does it send when the only woman professional to figure prominently in the legal proceedings, Florida Secretary of State Katherine Harris, received almost as much coverage for her choice of lip gloss as for the merits of her decisions?

It is scarce consolation to hear that no insult was intended. "We were just looking for the best" comes as an easy, familiar excuse. Law schools offered this excuse to explain why, until the late 1960s, their students and faculty were almost entirely White and male, and the excuse many schools now offer to explain women and minorities persistent under-representation among deans and tenured professors. Leading law firms generally use this excuse to explain why fewer than 15 percent of their partners are women and fewer than 3 percent are minorities. It is the excuse of choice for why in virtually every sector of the profession, in law schools, in courts, and in corporate counsel offices — women and minorities are underrepresented at the top and over-represented at the bottom. It does not present the full story.

Rather, virtually every study has found that female and minority lawyers do not

advance as far and as fast as their White male counterparts with similar qualifications and experience. Unconscious biases remain persistent and pervasive, as is apparent from a wide array of research summarized by the American Bar Association's *Commission on Women in the Profession* and Commission on Racial and Ethnic Diversity in the *Profession*. Women and minorities are held to higher standards and are excluded from informal networks of support, guidance, and contacts. If these lawyers are not seen as heavy hitters, it is not due to their qualifications and experience. It is because they aren't playing on an even field, and are seldom coached and recruited for the major leagues.

There are, of course, other explanations as well. Minorities are disadvantaged by pressure to assimilate cultural norms and by inadequate access to economic and other resources. Women are disadvantaged by disproportionate family obligations and workplaces that fail to accommodate them. If we seek a legal profession that is truly representative of the communities it serve, we have a considerable distance yet to travel. The published picture serves as a powerful metaphor for the progress that continues to elude us as the work yet to be done.

That is not to minimize the progress that has been made over the last two decades. Although they were not apparently considered "heavy hitters" who were handling the most visible post-election litigation, there were a few women and lawyers of color involved in other aspects of the post-election legal proceedings. The Florida courts and the United States Supreme Court that heard the cases do have a diverse membership. The ABA has put issues of diversity at the forefront of its agenda, and that in itself is a sign of progress.

A similar commitment is needed at the national political level. Our new president has made a good start, and should continue to make both the fact and appearance of fairness a high priority in presidential and judicial appointments. Equal opportunity under law should be a commitment in practice, not just in principle.

(Rhode is chair of the American Bar Association Commission on Women in the Profession. Little chairs the American Bar Association Commission on Racial and Ethnic Diversity in the Profession.)

SOUTH AFRICA AIDS activist, 11, dying

Nkosi Johnson, South Africa's renowned 11-year-old AIDS activist, was near death this week as he fought what appeared to be a desperate final battle against the disease.

Nkosi, who became a leading public figure in the fight against the AIDS pandemic that has devastated huge swathes of Africa, has been unable to talk since suffering brain damage last week as AIDS spread further through his frail body. His White foster mother, Gail Johnson, who has been looking after Nkosi since he was abandoned by his HIV-positive natural mother when he was two years old, said there had been no change in his condition and that the boy's life was close to over. Nkosi became the unofficial spokesman for AIDS in a country where one in ten of the population — or 4.2 million people — live with the disease. Johnson said Nkosi, who could speak and walk normally as recently as a month ago, was now terminally ill. His clear message of safe sex and advocacy of AIDS drugs such as AZT to stop transmission of the disease from mother to child contrasted sharply with President Thabo Mbeki's controversial views on AIDS.

CONGO

Troops ready to attack island

The Democratic Republic of Congo is planning an assault on Kilwa island on Lake Mweru in a bid to take back a major supply route snatched by Rwandan-backed rebels last month, regional intelligence sources said this week.

They said President Laurent Kabila's troops appeared ready to launch their first offensive in two months in the area after receiving reinforcements of men and equipment from Angola, one of Kabila's key allies in the civil war. Angola, Zimbabwe and Namibia back Kabila while Rwanda and Uganda support rebel groups that have tried to oust him in the last 29 months. Zambian and rebel intelligence sources said Congo was keen to retake Kilwa island on Zambia's northern border, which it lost alongside a large swathe of territory stretching from Pepa and Pweto to the Lake Tanganyika resort of Mulilo in November and December. Kilwa island is in the hands of the Rwanda-backed Rally for Congolese Democracy (RCD), who have used it as a base to push further south to the frontier town of Kasenga.

SOMALIA

Parliament speaker emerges

The speaker of Somalia's parliament emerged from two days of hiding this week and accused neighboring Ethiopia of masterminding an attack on his entourage that left at least nine people dead and dozens more injured.

A delegation led by speaker Abdalla Derow Issak, which included a government minister and seven legislators, was ambushed Saturday by more than 200 Rahanwein Resistance Army gunmen, reportedly backed by Ethiopia, in Tieglow, 185 miles northwest of Mogadishu. The speaker and government officials were forced to flee on foot and had not been heard from until they contacted reporters in the capital through VHF radio. The anti-government militia has not commented on their withdrawal. President Abdiqasim Salad Hassan also has not spoken about the ambush, which took place when Issak's delegation was touring the RRA-controlled Bakol region in an attempt to drum up support for the new national government.

ZIMBABWE

Cholera kills two

Two people have died so far in a cholera outbreak in Zimbabwe's southern border town of Beitbridge, the state-owned Zimbabwe Information Service (ZIS) said this week.

The bacterial disease, which has infected another five people, is believed to have spread from South Africa, ZIS quoted the area medical officer as saying. Two World Health Organisation specialists are in neighbouring South Africa to consult with health authorities over the epidemic that has killed 60 people and infected another 16,000 in the east of the country since August. Cholera is spread mainly through contaminated water. It kills by causing severe dehydration. In 1999 the disease killed 88 people and affected almost 700 more in Zimbabwe's northern and southern provinces.

ETHIOPIA

Arms lure not part of peace deal

A top U.S. official who helped broker the Ethiopian-Eritrean peace deal signed last month denied this week that the United States had used the lifting of a U.N. arms embargo against the two countries as an incentive.

Over the weekend in New York, Western diplomats said Rice and another U.S. mediator, Anthony Lake, had apparently promised Ethiopia that the United States would use its influence to ensure that the U.N. embargo, due to expire in May, would be scrapped after the peace deal was signed. Any suggestion that the United States had reached a secret deal with one of the parties to the peace agreement could threaten the accord, one senior U.S. official said, speaking on condition of anonymity. Tens of thousands of soldiers were killed in First World War-style trench warfare during the two-year border conflict between the two Horn of Africa countries. An estimated 800,000 people fled their homes amid drought and a threatened famine.

The Minority Voice Salutes Black History Month

Report: Racial Disparity in Kidney Transplants Still Exists

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Black Americans fare better now than they did seven years ago in the way donated kidneys are allocated for transplantation, but the playing field is still uneven, according to researchers at UAB (University of Alabama at Birmingham).

An article entitled "Renal Transplantation in Black Americans" will appear in the Nov. 23 issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine* (NEJM).

Dr Robert S. Gaston, professor of medicine at UAB, wrote a report in 1993 that detailed disparities in the waiting period for black and white Americans to receive a donor kidney. "Today, for complex scientific and political reasons, white Americans still receive a disproportionately larger percentage of donated kidneys for transplant and black Americans still wait longer for transplantation," Gaston said. UAB transplant surgeon Dr. Carlton Young wrote the report with Gaston.

Racial disparity appears very early in the process after the onset of end-stage kidney disease, Gaston and Young wrote. Among the factors are:

- Black patients are less likely than whites to be identified as transplant candidates.

- Blacks are less likely to appear on transplant waiting lists in the first year of eligibility.

Medicare, which pays for kidney dialysis or transplantation, has mandated that all patients undergoing dialysis be evaluated for transplantation. "One might expect this mandate to cause racial differences to wane, but this is not the case," Gaston said. He cited several possible reasons including a medical evaluation process that is "daunting for many patients who have limited resources."

Living donors are less of an option for black patients than whites, according to the NEJM article. One reason is because potential living-related black donors are more likely to be excluded because of previously undiagnosed health problems such as diabetes or high blood pressure. At UAB, only 13 percent of acceptable black candidates ultimately received a kidney from a living donor, compared with 33 percent of whites.

Cadaveric kidney transplantation is also problematic for black patients for socioeconomic and immunologic reasons. Patients are given greater preference if they have a closer genetic "match" with an available kidney. "The net result, however unintentional, is preference for white candidates for transplantation," the article states.

Perfect matches are associated with a better transplant outcome and we have no quarrel with giving preference for a perfect match, even though Whites are much more likely to benefit from this approach," the authors note. "Due to scientific advances, however, less-than-perfect matches make little difference in outcomes and should not exert a strong influence on who receives kidneys."

The formula for allocating transplanted organs was modified soon after Gaston's 1993 article in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* highlighted the issue. "At the very least, the effect of these modifications on minorities should be reassessed," Gaston said. "Indeed, it may be time to formulate an entirely new approach to organ allocation."

The issue of kidney allocation is but a small part of overall problems relating to kidney failure in black Americans. Currently, blacks make up almost a third of patients with kidney failure while representing only 13 percent of the population. UAB researchers have played a leading role in developing information that links this anomaly to both environmental and genetic factors.

The authors said the scientific community should continue to

search for explanations on why blacks develop kidney failure at a much higher rate than whites and should develop interventions early in the disease process. "It is sad to see so many patients from poor backgrounds who have never learned they have high blood pressure until they present to us with failing kidneys."

Additionally, Gaston said, since black kidney transplant recipients fare worse than whites, there is a need for further advances in post-transplant care, including improved availability of transplant drugs and better understanding of ethnic differences in immune re-

sponses. UAB is one of the largest kidney transplant centers in the world, having performed more than any other center in the past decade. A large portion of UAB's patients are black, due in part to the demographics of Alabama but also to the high incidence of hypertension in blacks, which frequently leads to kidney failure.

Young called for greater efforts to "ensure that race is no longer an obstacle" to transplantation, the optimal therapy for end-stage kidney disease. "This is especially important since blacks are the most direly affected subgroup of patients with kidney failure."



McLawhorn receives John R. Larkins Award for Human Service.

RALEIGH, Jan. 12 - Governor Mike Easley today presented the 2001 John R. Larkins Award, one of North Carolina's highest honors for human service, to Melvin C. McLawhorn, Eastern Region training coordinator for the Division of Community Corrections.

"Throughout his life, Melvin has been a tireless advocate for justice, freedom and equality for all," said Governor Easley. "For a state employee to qualify for this award, there must be evidence that the nominee took actions to improve communications and relationships between people of different racial or ethnic backgrounds and that is certainly true in this case."

The John R. Larkins award was established in 1998 to honor a state employee who best exemplifies the pioneering spirit of public service evidenced by the unwavering commitment of John R. Larkins to strengthening human and race relations in North Carolina. It is presented each year by the Governor during the State Employees Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Annual Spiritual Celebration in Greenville for 20 years. He co-pioneered the 1998 effort to rename a major thoroughfare in Greenville in honor of Dr. King. Currently he serves as chairman of the board of the N.C. Chapter of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Secretary Theodis Beck nominated McLawhorn for the award. "McLawhorn has tirelessly promoted the cause of tolerance and understanding between the races," said Secretary Beck. "He has led as well as participated in a diverse array of civic and community activities enhancing human and race relations in his community of Greenville."

Mr. McLawhorn is pictured with Roswell Streeter CEO of All American Bail Bonding, shown congratulating him on his award.

Photo by Jim Rouse

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The "M" Voice

Without Sanctuary Lynching Photography in America Book Review

"Without Sanctuary is a great and terrible book. It's an album of peacetime atrocities, during which hundreds of Kodacks clicked".

Richard Lacayo *Time*

"As horrific as these pictures are, they nevertheless depict the truth of African American history.

They are the pictures the history books do not show you."

Steve Johnson "M" Voice Editor

"Many people today, despite the evidence, will not believe-don't want to believe-that such atrocities happened in America not so very long ago.

These photographs bear witness to ... an American holocaust."

Congressman John Lewis

Without Sanctuary Lynching Photography in America Book Review



In 1917 Thousands of Blacks Marched In Silent Protest of Lynchings and Racial Inequalities.

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Na'im K. Akbar (252) 328-3697

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Celebrating Black History at Pitt Community College

*"Creating and Defining the African-American
Community: Family, Church, Politics, and Culture"*

Sponsored by the Student Government Association & the MultiCultural Activities Committee

Date	Event	Time & Location
February 2nd	Red Cross Blood Drive Sponsor: SGA	8:30 a.m.—2:30 p.m. Coburn Center Warren Building
February 7th	African-American Inventor's Institute James E. Wright, Jr., Virginia Union University Sponsors: Construction & Industrial Technology and Legal Sciences/Public Services	10:00—10:50 a.m. 12:00 Noon—12:50 p.m. Fulford Building, Room 153
February 16th	Friday Film Series "Down In The Delta" Sponsors: Arts & Sciences Division and SGA	11:00 a.m.—1:00 p.m. Leslie Building, Room 143
February 20th	MAIN EVENT Dramatic Performance: Samuel G. Irving Sponsor: SGA	10:00—11:00 a.m. 12:00—1:00 p.m. Fulford Building, Room 153
February 22nd	African-American Issues Display Free Blood Pressure Screenings Sponsors: Health Sciences and General Occupational Technology	9:00—10:30 a.m. Fulford Building

For more information,
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(252) 321-4320.



From the Desk of Mrs. Beatrice Maye



Character Building Attributes

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Attitude (makes all the difference)
Determination (the key to reaching your goal)
Responsibility (doing the right thing)

The Top 10 Ways to Get Along with Others

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Be friendly.
Lend a helping hand.
Keep your word.
Tell the truth.
Don't gossip.
Respect others.
Be a good listener.
Learn how to compromise.
Realize that all people are created equal.

10 Ways to Get Along With Each Other

1. Respect others' opinions.
2. Share your ideas and interests with others.
3. Include everyone in activities.
4. Learn about other cultures.
5. Don't think of yourself as better than others.
6. Be a good listener.
7. Make every effort to be a good friend.
8. Notice people's similarities, not their differences.
9. Remember that everyone is special.
10. Seek peaceful solutions to conflict.

Remember These

1. Live the values you want your children to develop.
2. When you are angry, you have a problem.
3. See the best in one another.
4. The only person you can change is you.
5. Love sees the best in people.

6. Character and honesty represent the real man.
7. Live your best life.
8. Eliminate what's draining you.
9. If you are fussy, so will your children be, usually.
10. Never tell your children to stop doing what you're doing.
11. You have the right to say "No."
12. "Always" and "Never" are attack words.
13. Listen to yourself talk to your child.
14. Nourish your spirit.
15. Children want and need to be seen.
16. Take care of yourself.
17. Be polite.
18. Whisper a prayer instead of talking in church.
19. Grow old gracefully.
20. Children need presence, not presents.
21. Stop blaming others.
22. Give your children a model of happy living.
23. Teach the "Golden Rule" — and live by it.
24. The greatest commodity in any home is LOVE.
25. Fatherhood is not a popularity contest.
26. Education is the top priority.
27. You are judged by your friends.

Kids and Money

Your child is ready for an allowance around age five or six: when they become aware of the relationship between money and shopping; can differentiate coins; can add and subtract; has pending opportunities and asks you to buy them.

How much allowance? What's right for your children depend on three factors: the child's level of development, what you can afford, and what you expect him or her to pay for.

Experts recommend \$1.00 of allowance for each year of age. The first step to managing money is setting some aside. For children, saving will be more meaningful if they have a personal goal, something they value. Let them keep their goals . . . which shows responsibility.

For older kids you may want to pay matching grants to encourage saving. As children get older and start handling more of their own expenses, it will be helpful to introduce the idea of budgeting.

By enabling your kids to experience handling their own money, you will give them a measurable advantage in their future financial and material success. ■

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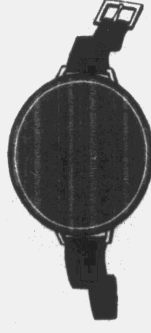
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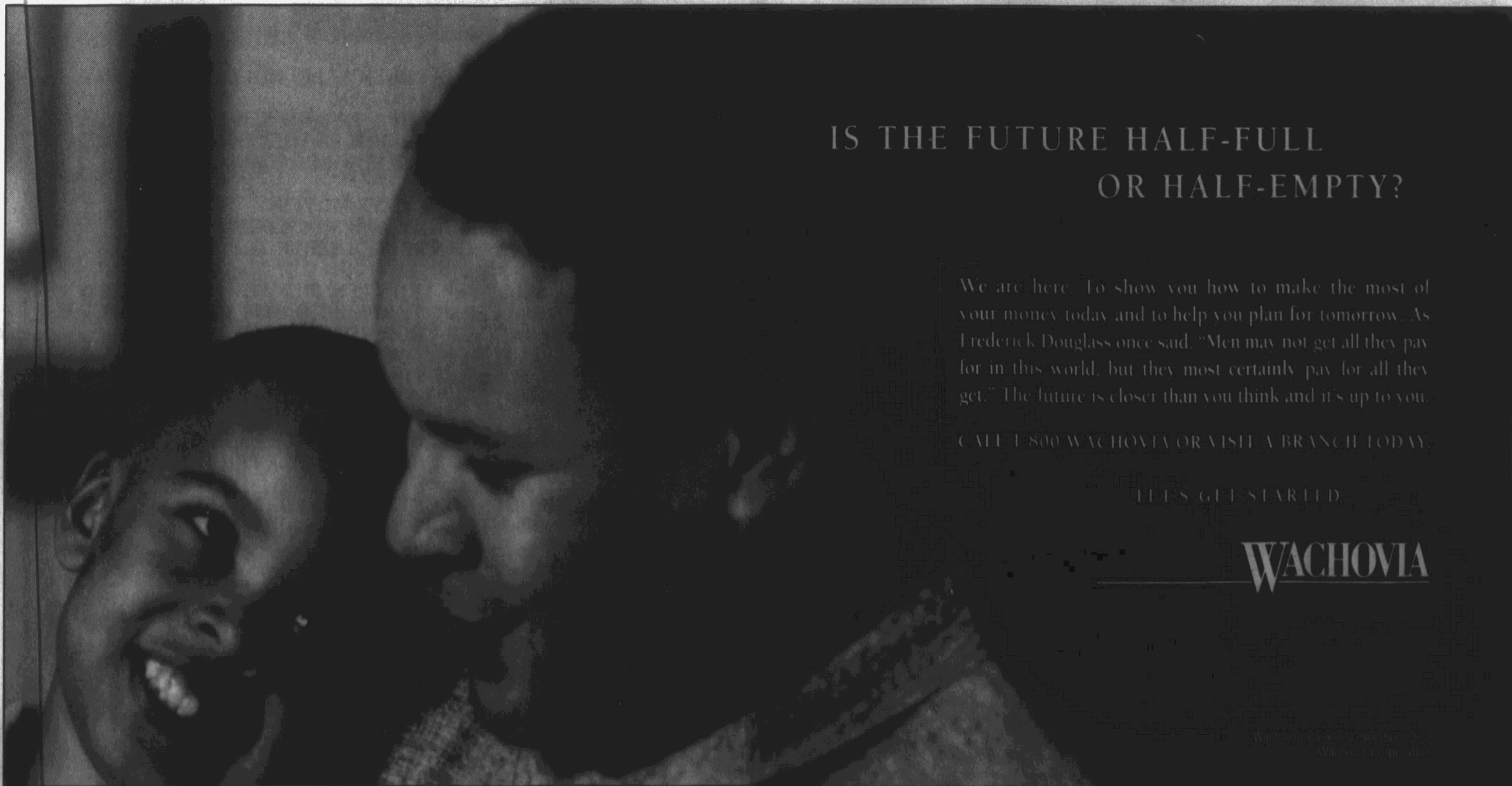
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SCLC SALUTES DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.Shown above is the Pitt County branch of SCLC, along with the keynote speaker Honorable Dan Blue, and SCLC Chap. President Phill Higgs, Beaufort County Chap. President Joe Boston, House of Rep. Toby Fitch, City Councilwoman Mildred Council, along with other community leaders and dignitaries.

staff photo by Jim Rouse



FROM THE M'VOICE ARCHIVES.... Brother Jesse Daniels, Bennie Rountree, Golden Frinks, and friends join the young folk at the Roxy Theater for the performance of a play about the legendary Martin Luther King, Jr.. The standing room only performance was well received by all in attendance. Earlier in the day, they were all arrested for marching in protest against the shooting death of a young child in Grimesland.

Staff Photo by Jim Rouse

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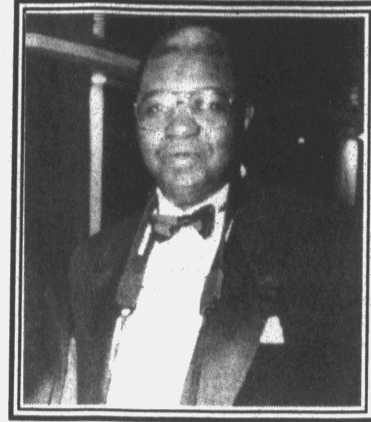
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Malcolm X
(1925 - 1964)



One of the most compelling human rights activists of modern America, Malcolm X was an ideological heir to Marcus Garvey and others who regarded black self-hatred as the most insidious product of racial oppression and the most fundamental obstacle to black self-realization. In the now-classic Autobiography of Malcolm X (with Alex Haley, 1964), he recounted his own journey from troubled youth to exponent of black power as an adherent of the Nation of Islam. Born Malcolm Little, he replaced his surname with the designation "X" (for the unknown African tribe of his origin) in the early 1950s and articulated a political vision more concerned with challenging white domination than racial segregation *per se*, using rhetoric that was distinctly harsher and more separatist than that of the mainstream civil rights movement. With an ever-searching intellect, Malcolm X also had the courage to revise his ideas as his thought evolved, holding up his transformations as useful examples for others. Though assassinated in 1965, Malcolm X remains a powerful symbol of unbowed black dignity and possibility.

Simpson Industries Proudly Salutes Black History Month

Rosa Parks
(B. 1913)



Rosa Parks's place in history lies in a single courageous action, her refusal to give up her seat to a white man on a Montgomery, Alabama, bus on December 1, 1955. Her subsequent arrest, pictured here, resulted in a mass boycott of city buses and brought the civil rights movement and Martin Luther King Jr. to national prominence. Yet the popular view of Parks's catalytic action as that of a simple, tired seamstress is not altogether accurate. Though indeed a woman of quiet dignity, Parks was also a longtime mover in the Montgomery NAACP and a well-trained, disciplined activist, attuned in every respect to what she was setting into motion. Parks and her husband, Raymond, moved to Detroit in the wake of the bus boycott, and for many years she worked in the office of Michigan congressman John Conyers. Still lending her energies to the struggle for equal rights, Parks remains a powerful figure of hope and inspiration to millions.

Rosewell Bail Bonding Proudly Salutes Black History Month

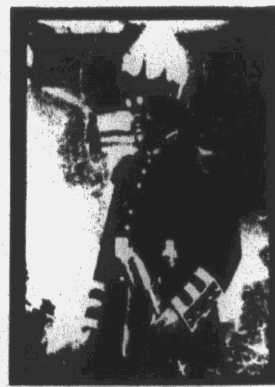
Josephine Baker
(1906 - 1975)



From the time she was a little girl, Josephine Baker was drawn to the glamour of the theater. Despite living in the slums of St. Louis and being pulled out of school before she turned ten, she found the courage and had enough talent to follow her dreams. Baker danced in vaudeville houses and joined a traveling dance troupe when she was sixteen. In 1923, she landed a chorus line spot in the Broadway show *Shuffle Along*. But it was in Paris two years later that she stepped fully into the spotlight, in *La Revue Nègre*. Baker fell in love with Paris, and the city responded in kind. She was irreverent and exotic, known for her magnetic stage presence, lush body, deep red lipstick, and outrageous promotional antics, including her famous walk with a leopard down the Champs Elysees. A politically courageous woman, Baker spoke and acted against racism throughout her life and was a member of the French Resistance in World War II, for which she earned both the Medal of the Resistance and, later, the Legion of Honor.

Martin Community College Proudly Salutes Black History Month

MARCUS GARVEY
(1887 - 1940)



Marcus Garvey articulated a powerful vision of self-determination for peoples of African descent that, though ahead of its time, has inspired and informed movements for black economic and political power up to the present day. A native of Jamaica trained as a printer, Garvey had his first taste of political activism as a union organizer. Travels he made starting in 1910 furthered his interest in black history and black nationalist thought and in actualizing the ideals they contained. In 1914 Garvey founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association, which at its peak in the mid-1920s had some 8 million followers, making it the largest international movement of African peoples in history. Though his efforts to launch a modern back-to-Africa movement based on the view that blacks would never truly prosper in societies where they were in a minority did not ultimately succeed, Garvey's legacy of black pride and independence was profound and lasting. And the red, black, and green flag of African liberation that he made famous remains a beacon of black power and pan-African unity.

Black elected officials show slight increase

WASHINGTON—The Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies recently released its 1999 count of Black elected officials, who now number nearly 9,000. The center reported a slight increase between January 1998 and January 1999, the number of Black elected officials rose to 8,936, for a net increase of 63 positions. With this modest increase, the representation of Black elected officials among all elected officials remains 1.7 percent.

"Black Elected Officials: A Statistical Summary, 1999" encompasses federal, state, municipal, and local officials, including those in law enforcement and education. The Joint Center has been tracking the number of Black elected officials since 1970 when they numbered 1,469.

"The conduct of redistricting over the next two years will be a significant factor in determining the number of African Americans holding elected office around the country," said Eddie N. Williams, president of the Joint Center. "While most of the growth in the number of Black elected officials has occurred after major political changes such as the 1965 Voting Rights Act and redistricting following the 1990 census, redistricting based on the 2000 Census will be conducted in a legal environment that has made the creation of majority-minority districts more difficult," he noted Dec. 12.

The net gain in 1999 was largely

the result of public offices being legally changed from elective to appointed and the filling of vacant offices, the Joint Center said.

While there was a decline in the number of Black elected officials in the education category because of the loss of school board positions in Virginia and Detroit, Mich., there was a larger increase in the number of Black elected municipal officials primarily because of the creation of a board in Dayton, Ohio, and the filling of vacant positions in Washington, D.C.

As in 1998, the largest increase occurred among municipal officials (153). There were small decreases in all major categories of office, except state officials. Black females accounted for the entire net increase of Black elected officials as there were 73 additional women and five fewer male officials. Black females now represent 33.5 percent of all Black elected officials. The Congressional Black Caucus membership remains at 39.

There were increases in 20 states (including the District of Columbia) plus the U.S. Virgin Islands, no change in 15 states, and decreases in 16 states.

The top five states remained unchanged from 1998: Mississippi (850), Alabama (725), Louisiana (714), Illinois (627) and Georgia (584).

Of the top 10 states in 1999, five reached historically high numbers of Black elected officials.

First Black woman bishop inducted into women's hall of fame

Bishop Leontine T. Kelly, the retired United Methodist bishop was recently honored as one of the newest inductees into the National Women's Hall of Fame.

Bishop Kelly is the first African American woman to be elected to the bishopric in the United Methodist denomination; she was among 19 women inducted for the year 2000.

She was nominated by her daughter, Pamela Kelly, an law student who accompanied her to the Hall of Fame induction ceremony in Seneca Falls, N.Y.

Bishop Kelly came from a family of Methodist ministers. The late Dr. D. DeWitt Turpeau, former pastor of Crenshaw United Methodist Church and Boren United Methodist Church, was her brother.

After the death of her husband, she was called to ordained ministry in 1969. She has been retired now for 12 years.

Currently, she spends her energy with the United Methodist Council of Bishops' Initiatives on Children and Poverty.

Last year, Bishop Kelly expressed utter delight at the election of three African-American women in July 2000 who were elected to the office of bishop.

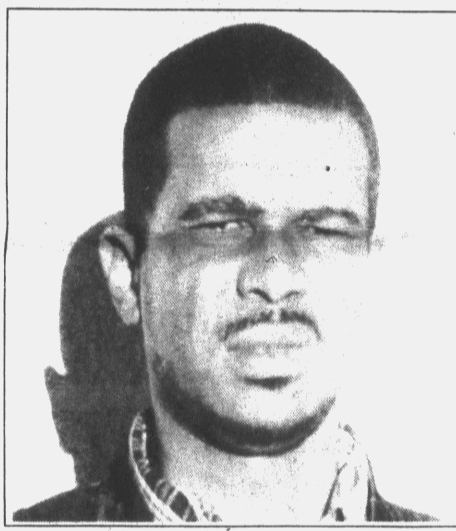
"Praise God, I'm no longer the only one," she was quoted as saying.

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Board Member A Jazzman, Too

N.C. Arts Council Board Member Bill Myers of Wilson retired in 1994 after a 37-year career as a music educator and administrator. The years since then have seen the Greenville native pursuing a professional career in music. He keeps an active schedule with the Rocky Mount-based Winston band, which plays smooth jazz as well as standards, classics, rhythm & blues, and oldies, and is one of the co-founders of The Monitors, which formed in 1960. He has played back-up for artists such as Otis Redding, Millie Jackson, Major Lance, Faye Adams, Joyce Thorne, and the Temptations. The very busy Mr. Myers also serves as director of music at St. John AME Church in Wilson.



Bill Myers

He is a member of the Music Educators National Conference and the International Association of Jazz Educators. He serves on the board of the Arts Council of Wilson and is a past president of that organization. He also served on the board of Wilson Community Concerts and Barton College-Wilson Symphony Orchestra. As a North Carolina Arts Council Board Member, Bill chairs the Presenting in Schools and Communities Panel and serves on the Music Panel.

It's no secret that the birth of jazz music and of many outstanding jazz artists took place in the south. Today, the south remains home to countless talented jazz musicians, but few have received the widespread exposure they deserve. These southern artists and their latest recordings are the focus of *JazzSouth*, a project of the Southern Arts Federation. Produced by Bill Anschell and hosted by Fred Story, the series is in its ninth year, and is heard on more than 200 radio stations around the world. *JazzSouth* is made possible by support from The Coca-Cola Foundation.



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Soul On Fire: Life Of Civil Rights Leader Brilliantly Written

By R.M. SYDNOR
SENTINEL CONTRIBUTING WRITER

W.E.B. DU BOIS: The Fight for Equality and the American Century, 1919-1963

He was a man of aristocratic bearing, an arrogant crusader for the rights of the common man, a passionate and embattled social critic. He was harassed by the government and publicly reviled much of his life, but his portrait ended up on a U.S. postage stamp.

For those of us who think of him as a major figure of the 20th century, it is a bit of a surprise to realize that—like his almost exact contemporary rumor.

Frank Lloyd Wright—the sphinxlike and dazzlingly enigmatic William Edward Burghardt Du Bois (1868-1963) was already in his 30s when the century began.

His was a long and fabulously full life, stretching from Reconstruction to his death in African self-exile on the day of the historic March on Washington, when Martin Luther King delivered his stirring oration "I have a dream." Du Bois was more of a quixotic pragmatist than a dreamer.

Now, thanks to the indefatigable research, perceptiveness, and brilliant writing of David Levering Lewis, we have Du Bois' extraordi-

nary life done as completely as any biographer could do it. Lewis, a distinguished professor of African-American history at Rutgers University, published his first volume, subtitled "Biography of a Race" in 1994, chronicling Du Bois' life to 1919, a journey revealing his struggles to become the most highly educated man in the United States.

Armed with a Harvard doctorate during a period when most of his race were literally peasants, Du Bois became a pioneer of urban sociology and a "public intellectual" whose insightful and important essays on race relations appeared regularly in journals like the *Atlantic Monthly*. Lewis dealt deftly with every phase of Du Bois' life, warts and all - and he had a few. Vain and stubborn, he was a bit of a dandy and elitist, replete with walking stick and silk stockings. He was also a robust womanizer - and would remain "a priapic adulterer" until the final of his days. Lewis' first book won a Pulitzer Prize in biography.

Volume two, *W.E.B. DU BOIS: The Fight for Equality and the American Century, 1919-1963*, is just as good, if not better. Lewis makes clear on every page of this long but imminently readable book that Du Bois never compromised his principles, spoke truth to

power—whether it was the U.S. government, which deprived him of his passport for a period near the



end of his life, or leading black intellectuals. Du Bois never once played it safe.

He took unpopular stands and took on unpopular fights, whether it was with Booker T. Washington's acolytes or well-meaning whites who thought it their right to head Negro colleges and dictate "proper" racial etiquette—meaning the acceptance of segregation. Du Bois raged many of these battles in the press.

THE CRISIS

At the end of World War I, Du Bois was the most powerful black journalist in the country. As editor of the NAACP magazine *The Crisis*, he reached more than 100,000 subscribers each month with articles and outspoken editorials protesting lynching and vigorously advocating the expansion of opportunities for African-Americans in education, employment and political enfranchisement.

In addition to mobilizing public opinion, *The Crisis* also effectively coordinated the fund-raising effort needed to support the NAACP's legal defense of black defendants like the group of Arkansas sharecroppers ludicrously accused of conspiring to overthrow a county government. In what would become its standard mode of persistent struggle, the NAACP fought that case for five years, all the way to the Supreme Court - and won.

The magazine's wide influence made it a target for J. Edgar Hoover's attempts to suppress dissent, but Du Bois was unintimidated. More important to Du Bois was his very personal struggle with the popular and fiery

orator Marcus Garvey for control of the anticolonial Pan-African movement. Garvey's militant Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA), founded in 1917, had a huge international membership and particularly appealed to working-class black Americans.

Lewis covers the brutally acrimonious relationship of Garvey and Du Bois in meticulous detail; but watching how Du Bois methodically undermined the boisterous, pompously self-styled "President-General of Africa" is not amusing. The stakes were high. Before World War I, Pan-African activists may have been concerned primarily with protest and moral suasion; now they were involved in serious politics with huge corporations and the governments of Great Britain, France, Belgium and U.S.-backed Liberia.

But what remains most remarkable about Lewis' exploration of Du Bois' life is the way he describes the editor's shift from a liberal-militancy to a leftist socialist ideology. Du Bois initially advocated a strategy of assimilation and the guidance of his "Talented Tenth" class of educated, middle-class professional African Americans to foster racial equality and advancement—an ethos rooted in a belief in the promise of the American system. But Du Bois, always the inquisitive intellectual hungry

for knowledge and for more effective tools to analyze the social conditions of "the race," moved to a class-based and economic analysis of the black experience rooted in Marxist theory and finally, in the years following WWII, became a fervent socialist.

This, along with his increasing advocacy of black separatism, put him in conflict with the powers that be at the NAACP and eventually led to his departure from a central decision-making role there. Some historians may feel that Lewis works hard to understate the NAACP's involvement in the federal government's successful campaign to imprison Garvey on charges of mail fraud. Lewis does open a tantalizing new prospect, however, when he asserts that the literary and artistic Harlem Renaissance - launched with great fanfare in March 1924 - represents an "alternative belief system" carefully designed by Du Bois (and associates like the Urban League's Charles S. Johnson and Howard University professor Alain Locke) "to fill the vacuum created by Garvey's defeat" and give the masses of African-American people a new vocabulary to express both creativity and militant political desires.

PART 2 Continued Next Week

I BELONG TO HIM

I am alone and noticeable.
Sometimes in a crowd,
But
Not with them.

I am beautiful, bold, black,
Wise, honest, intelligent,
And saved.
Not ugly, scared, ignorant,
And lost.

Need I say more?
Well, so be it.

I see you and you see me.
Noticeable among the crowd
But

Not contagious.
I am one among many,
And do not bite.

Would you help me
Because of who I am
Or avoid me
Because of my pigmentation?

Seriously now, be real.

I will not harm you.
I will help you...
My brother, my sister.
God loves you and so do I.

Look at me!
I know who I am,
Where I came from,
And where I am going.
I will not run and hide.
That is not me.

I yield not to my intellect.
That will not help me.
I trust, depend,
And believe God.

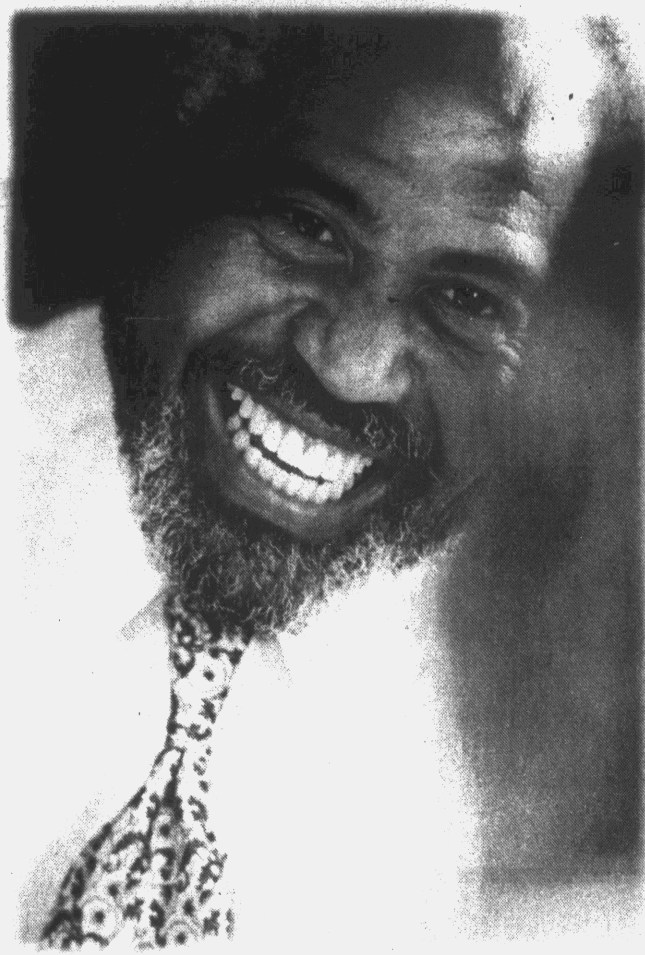
Though I be alone
Or in a crowd,
I am still noticeable
Because
I am beautiful, bold, black,
And saved.

For better still...
They see me and I see them.
I may be around you
But

I BELONG TO HIM

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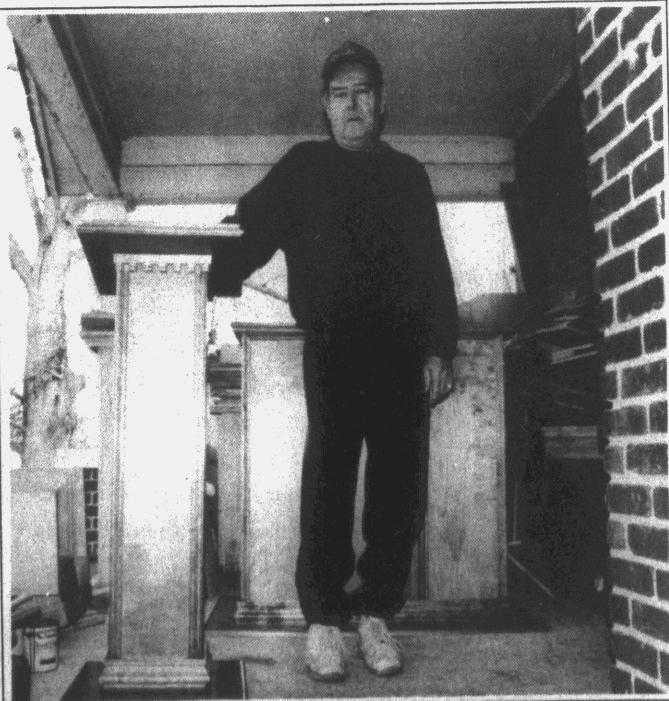
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photo by Jim Rouse

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Saturday, Feb. 24, 9 a.m.-6 p.m.

Sunday, Feb. 25, 1-5 p.m.
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Reflections, Expressions & Reviews



Suejette A. Jones

By David Lewis

One fundamental question to an understanding of American history is how black Americans developed the psychological stamina and collective social capacity to cope with the sophisticated system of racial domination that white Americans had anchored deeply in law and customs. One man whose genius was for 70 years at the intellectual epicenter of the struggle to destroy white supremacy as public policy and social fact in the United States cannot be ignored: William Edward Burghardt Do Bois.

the chief advocate for the full emancipation of black Americans. Sometime later, however, he began to react to the leftward drift of his thought and developed a "new racial philosophy"—that of not waiting for some distant future when the white majority might change its mind and its behavior, but rather that Negroes needed to save themselves by economic cooperation and institutional-building. For the NAACP it was considered a frank acceptance of the social and legal fact of segregation. For the black left, it was petty bourgeois black nationalism. For the civil rights mainstream, it undermined the only program that had any chance of success—that of litigation and lobbying. For these reasons and the rejection of other black leaders, the CRISIS no longer financially independent because of declining circulation, in 1934 Du Bois resigned from the NAACP. In 1936 he toured Germany, Russia, China and Japan and received a triumphal reception. Soon afterward he began engaging in international affairs and returned to the NAACP in 1944 as director of special research.

another city for years at a time or even in a different place when they were living in the same city which indicated his predatory pursuit of young women. There is one account of how he was labeled an adulterer and that this 68-year-old scholar chased a 29 year-old teacher, and in Nashville "Du Bois and Shirley Graham slept together for the first time on the second night in January, 1936".....

Du Bois was informed February 1951 that the agent of a foreign prince was required to register under the Foreign A Registration Act. He bounded by the internal set of the U.S. government a height of the Cold War. He indicted for falling to co was tried and acquitted November 1951.

Although acquitted Bois became more isolated in the 1950s and was den passport until the Supreme ruled in 1958 that the Department's passport po were in this regard unconfi tional. In a final act of def he joined the Communist of the United States at the a 93 and exiled himself to A

Despite his attacks economic and social system Bois wrote that the United was "my country and the la my fathers--- a land of ma cent possibilities---the hon noble souls and generous ple." Hopefully those "gen people" may come closer long-deferred understandir one of the 20th century's intellectuals-----William Edward Burghardt Du Bois

Note: I contacted a entrepreneur, Mr. William Nobles, (also a relative) as affirmed, indeed, that the Bois Center was named to I W.E.B. Du Bois.

To the editor-

How grateful we are that one month (February) out of the year is celebrated as African American (Black) History Month so that honor, recognition, respect and achievement are credited to those individuals who have or are yet contributing to the ideals of American democracy.

African Americans have inspired America like no one else. We have shaped our national culture profoundly, from art to politics, style and entertainment. Our influence is enormous.

African Americans who are movers and shakers among us are Cohn Powell, Tiger Woods, Toni Morrison, Maya Angelo, Denial Washington, Michael Jordan, Shirley Caesar, Bill Cosby, Corretta Scoff King, and Kweisi Mfume. Locally, we have David Hammond, Michael Dixon, Mildred Council, Bernard Hazelriz, Jim Rouse, Bennie Roundtree, Gaston Monk, Roy Spell, Rev. Sidney Locks, Rev. Randy Royal, Judge Jim Wynn, Don Brown, and Bernita Demery. These Blacks have triumphed with blood, sweat and tears.

The 2001 theme: "Creating and defining the African American community: Family, church, politics and culture".

Beatrice Maye



W.E.B. DuBois

The Fight for Equality and the American Century

W.E.B. Do Bois (1868-1963) was a poor isolated young Negro, born in western Massachusetts three years after the Civil War. He was educated at Harvard University and the University of Berlin and was acknowledged as the leader of black American opinion since the death of Booker T. Washington in 1915. One of his well-known works is "The Souls of Black Folk" (1903). He was a co-founder of the NAACP in 1910 and editor for 25 years of its journal, the CRISIS: A Record of the Darker Races, whose circulation exceeded 100,000 copies per month in 1919. Du Bois had a capacity to shape black public opinion enjoyed by no previous Negro intellectual. He was hailed as the towering intellectual of his race.

As to his personal life, Du Bois wrote admiringly and frequently about beautiful and accomplished black women. He is depicted as a combination of charming cad and geriatric sex addict. There was a detailed account of Du Bois's arrangements to keep his wife either in



Keith W. Cooper
931-0752

Recently, I learned the Reverend Jesse Jackson fathered a baby through an extramarital affair. This reminded me of attempts to vilify the character of Mike Tyson, Michael Jackson, Bill Cosby, OJ. Simpson, and other heroes in America. Because I don't believe in double standards, I researched the private lives of numerous white American leaders (mostly former congressmen). I will mention a few who have fallen from grace since the mainstream press downplayed their sexual peccadilloes.

Rep. John Young (Tex.), in 1976, increased the salary of a former staff secretary after she gave in to his "sexual advances." Rep. Howe (Utah) was arrested in 1976 on charges of soliciting two police-women posing as prostitutes. Rep. Richmond (N.Y.) was arrested in Washington in 1973 for soliciting sex from a 16-year-old boy. Republican Rep. Hinson (Miss.),

in 1980, admitted committing an obscene act at a gay haunt in Virginia. Rep. Evans (R-Del.), Tom Railsback (R-Ill.) and Dan Quayle shared a cottage with Paula Parkinson (a lobbyist) during a 1980 Florida vacation. Railsback and Quayle denied having sex with Parkinson. Conservative Republican Rep. Donald Lukens (Ohio) was accused of having paid to have sex with a young girl since she was 13. Lukens was sentenced to only one month in jail.

Former House Speaker Livingston recently resigned after admitting having extramarital affairs. Shall I say more?

From Thomas Jefferson, who, by today's standards, raped a slave to President Cleveland (fathered a child out of wedlock) and Jesse Jackson, many leaders have slipped. Jefferson, however, is remembered for the Louisiana Purchase and the Declaration of Independence.

Jackson, whose son is now a torchbearer for racial justice, must reconcile with his wife. Linda Ronstadt's quote "My big fantasy has been to seduce a priest" evinces the vulnerability of preachers with respect to the "forbidden fruit".

"Pay before I talk?
That's cool."

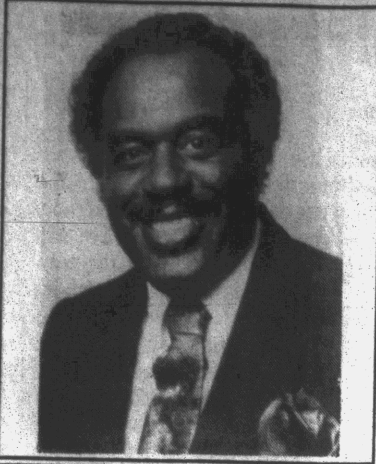
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Spiritual Thoughts



Dr. George Hawkins

Free Your Mind of Satan's Delusions and Lies

Greetings in the name of Jesus Christ:

The only way to rid yourself of the delusions Satan may have planted in your mind is to continually fill your mind with the TRUTH. As a full-grown child of God, you must have a knowledge of the TRUTH concerning Christ... concerning who you are in Christ, ...concerning the power and authority God has given you... concerning Satan and his strategies.

You are deceived if you think for one minute you are going to be able to walk in victory and power over Satan and his principalities with a half-hearted attempt at reading the Word. The reason why there are so many wishy-washy, ripple-sucking Christians today who are living in defeat is because they have neglected to fill their hearts and minds with the Word. The only time they hear the Word is when they are "spoon-fed" by their pastor on Sunday, or other ministers at various meetings or on television.

Jesus said, "If you abide in My word, then you are truly disciples of Mine; and you shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free" (John 8:31-32, NAS). Notice, He said "if you

ABIDE in My word". That means you've got to get into the Word and get the Word into you, until your heart and mind is saturated with it. That doesn't mean simply reading a few verses every night before you go to bed. To ABIDE in the Word, you've got to make the Word of God such a part of you that you are LIVING in it... feeding your mind, meditating on it daily in your mind. As you ABIDE in the Word, your mind is going to be filled with TRUTH. Jesus told His disciples, "I am the way, the truth, and the life..." (John 14:6). When you are ABIDING in the Word, you are abiding in TRUTH and the very life of Christ is manifested in you.

As your mind is filled with the TRUTH, He is going to drive out all the lies and delusions of Satan, and you are going to be set free. Jesus said, "And you shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

During this counterattack of Satan on the Church, the only way you are going to be able to stand is by first filling your mind with TRUTH... the Word of God... and then fixing your faith on it. Free Your Mind of Satan.

The Lord showed me a while back that a shaking was coming to the Church. He said: "Tell my people everything that can be shaken will be shaken. Tell them to fix their faith. If their faith is not fixed during the crisis, they will not stand. They must fix their faith on that which is infallible, and that which is impregnable. They must have a fixed point of their faith and that fixed point is the Word of God."

The Word of God is 100 percent INFALLIBLE... that which cannot be questioned, that which is incapable of error, that which is not able to mislead, that which is incapable of deception. The Word of God is 100 percent IMPREGNABLE... that which is invincible, that which is incapable of being

taken by assault, that which cannot be penetrated.

Once you have saturated your heart and mind with TRUTH... God's Word... there is absolutely no way that Satan and his deceiving spirits can penetrate your mind and deceive you!

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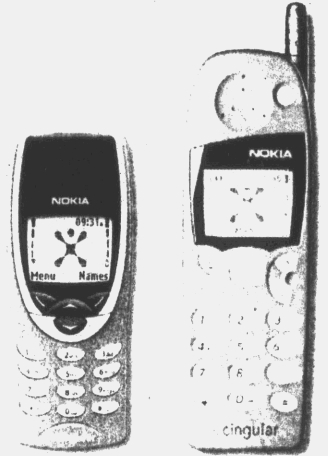
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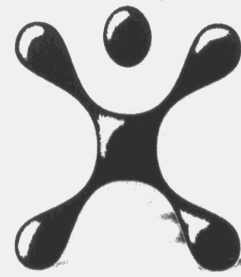
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Loophole allows white students to receive scholarships intended for Blacks, minorities

BOSTON (IPS)—Ana Vaz is not Latino. But she said she was in order to get a scholarship to help her pay for a \$16,455-a-year Boston College education.

Ms. Vaz is a first generation American. Her parents are from Portugal.

And she is not the only student who has claimed or will embrace a minority identity in order to get help to pay for a college education. There will be many such claims over the next two months, as thousands of U.S. students start applying to colleges and for the scholarships that will help them pay for it.

Some students will stretch the truth. Others will challenge the definition of ethnicity altogether.

At Montclair High School in New Jersey, a white student from South Africa is making certain she defines herself as African-American on college entrance applications and scholarships created for Black minorities, a counselor at the school said.

Marianna Brown received \$3,000-a-year from the privately-owned Sachs Foundation of Colorado for her four years at Antioch College in Ohio for being African-American.

When asked if she considered herself African-American, she said, "Not at all. I don't identify myself as Black. But I know that people in the U.S. would consider me mixed because according to the U.S. if you have one drop of Black blood in you, you're Black."

After slavery, the U.S. legal juggernaut kept segregation alive by saying that a person was not white if they had "one drop of Black

blood."

Ms. Brown was born in Brazil. By Brazilian standards she would be considered a 'morena', a polite term for lighter skinned 'mulattas'. Her father is white.

In the United States, college applications require students to check off a series of boxes that identify their race and ethnicity. Moreover, college scholarships for undergraduate students tend to favor minority students in a benign effort to counter discrimination.

But, say student counselors, the students taking advantage of their skin color are not the ones for whom such programs were intended. Educated bi-racial and multi-ethnic students are the ones taking advantage of affirmative action policies.

"These college policies are not getting kids out of the barrios," said Scott White, a college counselor at Montclair High School. "Most of these kids identify themselves as white Americans."

"The system is terribly flawed," said Ward Connelly, chairman of the American Civil Rights Institute, a public policy research group in California. "If you're Anglo and you are married to a Garcia you automatically become a Latino."

"The middle and upper classes, people like me are exploiting the misfortune of the underclass to get the benefits for themselves. The people these programs were intended to serve aren't going to step onto campuses this way. They need programs based on income, based on how much education their parents have," Mr. Connelly said.

Critics blame colleges for stu-

dent's obsession with claiming minority status.

"In some situations there's an advantage to favoring their minority side," said Eugene Volokh, law professor University of California at Los Angeles. "Most private schools have race preferences. And ethnicity can make a huge difference in getting scholarships."

"If students are told they can benefit from claiming minority status then they're entitled to it, though it might not be the most honorable thing to do."

Mr. Volokh was instrumental in getting California to pass a law that eliminated race-based affirmative action policies in California public schools.

According to the Census Bureau in Boston, race is self-identified. Census 2000 allowed U.S. residents and citizens to choose from

63 possible combinations of six basic racial categories, including six categories for those who report only one race and 57 categories for those who report two or more races.

Whether or not the U.S. population ceases to define itself in Black, brown and white will be revealed in March. But if the Latino population increases, "it might not be because there are more Latinos being born or moving to the U.S. It could be that people are just defining themselves that way," the Boston Census Bureau said.

In the University of California system this year, 4,000 students refused to check off boxes marking their race, up from 1,400 a few years ago, according to the American Civil Rights Institute.

The U.S. Department of Education does not consider race or ethnicity in any of its applications

for Federal student loans and grants. Pressures to diversify campuses come from local legislative bodies, corporate backed scholarships, and minority advocacy groups like the NAACP.

Marianna Brown said she felt sorry for low and middle income white students, those who classify themselves as Caucasian, or simply "white". For them, "there're no options for undergraduate scholarships," she said.

But scholarships for minorities appear plentiful. USA Group Loan Services, a large, national firm that manages student loan payments, recently created a scholarship for Latino students. It is based on income. The award is \$2,000. Microsoft's Bill Gates created the Gates Millennium Scholarship, a \$1-billion scholarship fund for minorities.

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