

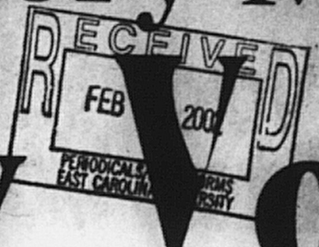
# We Salute Black History Month The Minority Voice

WHAT YOU SEE IS WHAT YOU GET WHAT YOU READ IS WHAT YOU KNOW AND SAVE

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## Sexual Exploitation Of Children In Kenya Is Real

NAIROBI, Kenya (PANA)-They come in droves, arriving in Nairobi as early as 6:30 p.m. and strategically position themselves along major city thoroughfares, ready for business.

They are all dressed to kill, and though barely 12 years old, they know their act and their customers very well.

Others, like Jane, who will celebrate her ninth birthday in January, comes in town very early in the morning in the company of a woman she simply refers to as "Auntie" and whose business is begging in the central business district.

She sits a few meters from her Auntie, chatting endlessly with other girls. When an opportune time comes, it only takes a nod from Auntie who had a hurried conversation with a man minutes earlier, and the young girl and the man go off to an undisclosed destination.

A good number of them are also housed in Nairobi's upmarket housing estates by their "employers," mostly the rich Kenyans and foreigners alike, where they serve their clientele for a fee.

Down at the coastal tourist resort city of Mombasa, the situation is no different, as beach boys and girls are slowly turning themselves into sex slaves, transforming the once beautiful tourist destination and a family get away resort center, into a commercial sex center.

of children for sexual purposes in exchange for cash or in kind or favors between a customer or agent who benefit or profit from the trade in children.

"The use of a child for sexual purposes or child prostitution is real and attaining alarming proportions in Kenya, but many people shun away from this topic and wish it away," Adelaide Ngaru, a senior children's officer in the ministry of home affairs told PANA.

Ngaru conceded that the cases of child exploitation in Kenya were rampant, explaining that they were not limited to only sexual intercourse but could also be viewed against backdrops of child labor, child marriages and female genital mutilation, or FMG.

Ngaru also singles out the child sexual exploitation menace at the Kenyan coast where well-run cartels operate.

She says the cartel, which operates with expert precision, has a string of clients both local and foreign who top their holiday with what is referred to as sex tourism.

The well-organized group consisting of pimps of both sexes also participate in child pornography and vigorously market it abroad. A good number of tourists, mostly from central Europe, have time and again fallen for the ploy and always book the next flight to

Kenya.

Ngaru says the root causes of this evil in Kenya are illiteracy, abject poverty, HIV/AIDS and retrogressive cultural practices such as FMG and gender discrimination.

Heritage Week.

In support of all cultures, the center and the committee conducted a Multicultural Holiday Open House in December. The committee also plans to focus on women's health issues as part of Women's History Month.

African-American firsts was chosen as the theme for Black History Month. An appearance by Herman Boone, whose experiences as a Virginia football coach provided inspiration for the film "Remember The Titans," is the signature event to highlight and recognize black achievement in the United States.

Boone is known for uniting the T.C. Williams High School football team. The team was developed when three schools were integrated. Boone was hired as head coach for the Titans and was chosen above a coach from a successful all-white school. He previously coached at the all-black E.J. Hayes High School in Williamston.

Racial tension provided obstacles, but Boone led the team to a 13-0 record and the state championship title in 1971. Academy Award-winner Denzel Washington portrayed Boone in the film. Though retired, Boone travels nationwide for speeches and presentations.

"Boone is our signature event because of what he did to bring together the Titans football team and community," Lewis said. "He would be one to understand what it is like to break barriers in order to reach a common goal."

"I wanted someone who can relate to being a first (in black history)," she said. "He is the kind of motivated person that can influence young people to keep a steady spirit...no matter what the odds."

Boone will be on campus Saturday. He is the special guest for a dinner in the Mendenhall Student Center and will speak at 8:15p.m. in the Hendrix Theater. Tickets for the dinner cost \$20; admittance to the speech is \$5.



Judge Janice Cole Campaigns For Eva Clayton's Old Seat

Shown above from left to right is long-time resident, D.D. Garrett, a Juvenile Court Judge, Judge Janice Cole and the Pastor of A.M.E. Zion Church. Judge Janice Cole is the Federal Judge of the Eastern District.

Photo by Jim Rouse

## Not Our Children

Clergy, congregation fight for rights over children, religion  
By: Eric Ture Muhammad

The return of a 14-count indictment on Jan. 18, against Rev. Arthur Allen, Jr. and 10 members of his northwest Atlanta House of Prayer Church has laid the groundwork for a landmark court case that will debate the use of corporal punishment on children, parental rights, abuse of power and religious authority.

Fulton County District Attorney Paul Howard, who announced the indictments, called the congregation's alleged punishment of their children severe and extreme. "This is not normal whipping," he said. "These are severe and extreme beatings. We think that is a clear sign of demarcation," Mr. Howard said. The indictment charges the members of the church with aggravated assault and cruelty to children. If convicted, they can serve a maximum of 20 years in prison.

Rev. Allen says his congregation is innocent of the DA's charges and the facts of the case have been grossly exaggerated. Like any loving parent, parishioners want only the best for their children, said Rev. Allen.

The saga began in February 2001, when a White teacher called the state Division of Family and Children Services (DFACS), reporting she found "thin red marks" on two children in her classroom. It is unclear whether the teacher spoke with other school officials before making the call to DFACS; however, the incident escalated into possibly the largest one-time seizure of children in state history. A total of 49 children -- all Black -- were removed from schools, homes and church grounds. They were placed in Atlanta-area detention centers pending hearings. Rev. Allen and some church members were arrested the following month and charged with conspiring to commit cruelty to children. Those charges were dropped as children were sent back home to their parents.

According to the accountants of the children, shared exclusively with The Final Call, they were harassed, brutalized, and threatened by DFACS workers, Atlanta Police, and male detention center supervisors. "They pulled me off the couch and threw me to the floor," recalled 14-year old Diana Frazier. She along with her brother Quentin, were removed

from their home by DFACS and Atlanta police in a fashion compared to a nighttime military raid. "They twisted my arms around my back, put handcuffs on me and placed their knees in my face and my back," she said, recalling how her face was banged into the ground as she pleaded for help from her parents. Her brother, handled in a similar fashion, received a busted lip and bruised to his forehead.

Both alleged constant use of abusive language by officers handling them, while in the squad car and in the detention center. They said they asked the officers to refrain from the foul language, saying their parents did not use such language around them. The officers became more abusive, directing their insults at the parents, said Diana and Quentin.

In recent months, DFACS has come under fire for their handling of the children, resulting in disciplinary action against case-workers. Calls placed to DFACS spokesman Andy Boisseau by The Final Call were not returned. Some of the children, who received similar treatment as officers removed them from homes and schools, were charged with assaults against police, resisting arrest and one was charged with trespassing after he was pulled from his own home.

The children spoke of horrible conditions in the Metro-Atlanta detention center for youth. Roaches and rodents were throughout the facility, they said. Bugs were frequently found in food and as they showered, the children charged, male supervisors would come in and watch. "They would not let us talk to our parents, so my brother would sneak out to call them and tell them how we wanted to come home. We know we come from good homes," Diana Frazier.

"In some cases, DFACS is needed," said Sharon Duncan, who along with her husband David, is named in the indictment. "Some children are in abusive situations, but not our children. Our children are in two-parent homes. Homes that are loving, clean and where the children are kept fed," she said. "These are happy, well-mannered, well-adjusted children who did not need rescuing by DFACS. They need to be rescued from DFACS," she said. The couple will appear in juvenile court later this month, fighting to maintain custody of their children, some of whom

remain in state custody.

In an appearance before the juvenile court, parents were told they could have their children back, if they would agree to only hand-spank the children. The pastor was also asked to cease performing marriages of couples as young as 14-years old. The pastor and parents refused all the proposals. They look forward to their day in court.

"When the DFACS workers and Atlanta police came out to arrest our children, why did they slam them to the floor, twist their arms around their backs and brutalize them?" asked Rev. Allen. "Why didn't they just hand-spank them, like the judges said and tell them to get into the van. If that is the method he wants us to use, why did not he instruct them to use it?" he said.

The pastor, and many in the community, see the move on the pastor and congregation as racist and politically motivated. A recent poll conducted by an Atlanta-based CBS-television affiliate found 74 percent of those polled favored the pastor's actions

and believed the parents have been misrepresented.

Corporal punishment, the beating of children, is not illegal in Georgia as a disciplinary tool. Since integration, said Rev. Allen, it has been discouraged in the school system because Whites did not want Black teachers beating their children. He also said church beatings of children were not only extremely rare, but were used as a last resort. Armed with biblical references, the congregation defends the right to discipline its children, referring to corporal punishment as an act of love.

"If our children were so abused in the homes, why were they seen throughout national television while being grabbed and snatched by DFACS workers and police pleading to stay home? If they were abused they'd be happy to leave," said indicted parent David Wilson. The case has received national and international attention, as well as support from clergies around the country.

"Faith is not our strength," he said. "Our strength is found in the power of God."

### ELIZABETH CITY STATE UNIVERSITY ALUMNI

Elaine Hopkins, Class of '68 of Elizabeth City University, is busy with the recruitment efforts to reunite the 60's class. As a member of the 60's Decade Planning Committee, Elaine, specifically, is helping to co-chair the plans of bringing together the class of '68 by Homecoming 2002.

While enjoying early retirement, Elaine frequently travels to the campus of her alma mater for numerous alumni affairs.

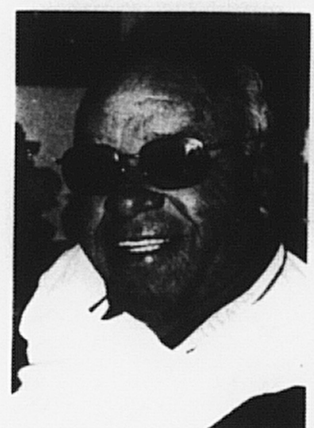
In addition to serving as co-chair for the 60's Decade Reunion, she was recently appointed to the Board of Directors of the General Alumni Association. She is a longtime member of the General Alumni Awards Banquet and the Homecoming Committee.

Locally, she is serving as recording secretary of the Eva J. Lewis Alumni Chapter of ECSU. Some of her community involvement include being a member of the Millennium Committee (sub-committee of the City Council) and a member of her sorority.

Most importantly is the life Elaine shares with neighboring friends and especially family and her church family at Cornerstone Missionary Baptist Church.

Elaine feels that being a former educator tends to qualify one to be a lifetime teacher. Therefore, she expects to return to the classroom again this year as a tutor for the end of grade testing.

Meanwhile, she continues a vivid search for ECSU alums who will commit to the tremendous task on the campus of her alma mater.



HERITAGE HONORED BY EVENTS

By Jana Clancy  
The Daily Reflector

East Carolina University has slated events throughout February to commemorate Black History Month and African-American firsts.

The Ledonia Wright Cultural Center on the ECU campus is sponsoring the events in conjunction with student organizations, university departments and the Greenville Museum of Art.

"The reason we do this is to promote awareness of the richness of the African-American culture and heritage," Nell Lewis, cultural center director, said. "And to celebrate the contributions of African-Americans to our society."

Events begin on Monday with an opening reception at the Cultural Center and end Feb. 28 with a candlelight vigil at the steps of Joyner Library.

Each year, major events are planned to highlight the unique experiences and traditions of diverse populations on campus, officials said. The cultural center and ECU's Diversity Cross-Cultural Communications Committee sponsor and observe university groups, such as the deaf population by having Deaf



"POWER OF URBAN RADIO SYMPOSIUM"

Shown above is M'Bula Rouse, Vice-President of WOOW Radio Station/Minority Voice Newspaper. She is posing for the M'Voice camera along with "Inspirations Across America" host Walt "Baby" Love.

# The "M" Voice Salutes Black History Month

EDITORIALS

## Jesse Jackson urges more emphasis on economics

Rather than put so much emphasis on Dr. Martin Luther King's "I Have A Dream" and "I've Been to the Mountaintop" speeches, African-Americans should focus on the central message of his last speech - economic empowerment, says the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson Sr.

"I was with him when he gave his last speech," Jackson notes in an interview. "In that particular speech, he described in detail the economic challenge—the use of economic leverage and boycotts to bring about change."

In his last speech, given April 3, 1968, at Masonic Temple in Memphis, King said: "Now the other thing we'll have to do is this: Always anchor our external direct action with the power of economic withdrawal."

"...We don't have to argue with anybody. We don't have to curse and go around acting bad with our words. We don't need any bricks or bottles, we don't need any Molotov cocktails, we just need to go around to these stores, and to these massive industries in our country and say, 'God sent us by here, to say to you that you're not treating us right. And we've come by here to ask you to make the first item on our agenda fair treatment, where God's children are concerned. Now, if you're not prepared to do that, we do have an agenda that we must follow. And our agenda calls for withdrawing economic support from you.'"

Jackson established Rainbow/PUSH Coalition's Wall Street Project five years ago. It is designed to improve job opportunities for African-Americans on Wall Street, increase the number of Blacks on corporate boards, increase the amount of money spent with firms owned by people of color and expand the amount of business Blacks do

with each other. "The Wall Street Project picks up that (King's) tradition - the use of economic leverage for liberation," Jackson says.

According to Jackson, of \$8.5 billion earned in Wall Street commissions last year, less than 1 percent—\$14.9 million—was earned by African-Americans.

"Even if we got 10 percent, which is our goal, that's \$850 million that we would be able to control and leverage," Jackson explains. "Once you get that money, you're able to leverage that money, the boards and the corporation's policies."

In addition to focusing on Wall Street, Jackson says he and other ministers are organizing 1,000 churches in the top 50 markets to become more of an economic force. The project, "1,000 Churches Connected" was announced last October. Several groups, including the Citigroup Foundation and Freddie Mac, have each donated \$1 million or more to the project in direct cash or products.

"The vast majority of our people are in debt," Jackson says. "We do not spend prudently. We buy cars and rent houses, use credit cards as a substitute for money, fall for the payday loan schemes and try to bail out with lotto tickets. So teaching economic literacy is important."

Jackson has routinely been criticized for not following up on many of his programs. But he says that won't be a problem with this project.

"We're teaching mass economic literacy," he says. "Two, we're going to leverage stock in key corporations and, three, we're going to increase demands on companies to let us in or face the economic consequences."

(Guest editorial by George E. Curry, NNPA Editor-in-Chief.)

## An enlightened education bill, posturing politicians

Inherent to the idea of education are principles of enlightenment, edification and human progress that are far detached from, and deeply inimical to, the smoke-filled rooms, compromises and besotted intoxication that political power gives to those who would govern us.

So while we welcome President Bush's signing the \$26.5 education reform legislation, we lament all the political thunder, posturing and self-congratulation surrounding it.

The bill-signing show advertised a grinning, placated opposition leader, Sen. Ted Kennedy, along with recollections of the tempestuous debate between conservatives of Bush's Republican Party versus its liberals and it featured political theater in which everyone got in the act to celebrate what was hoped to be a big overhaul of our public schools.

That peripheral stuff denigrated what the new law is intended to accomplish in its encouragement and funding of intellectual development and personal fulfillment — the

joys of the life of the mind.

Were the political job done quietly, in the tradition of the academy, where thought, not theater, is paramount, our youngsters might embrace scholarship more ardently and more seriously.

Were the politicians photographed in libraries, not in rallies, more minds might be cast toward the joys that come from learning new things.

Were there less political gloating and chest thumping, the idea of being a student in class or in life-long learning situation, might be elevated above that of a TV spot.

Yet, while the process was sullied a little, much of it was admirable.

The president's wife and former teacher, Laura Bush was credited with giving impetus to the legislation. It contains enlightened provisions such as a ban on discrimination against homosexuals and absence of support for school vouchers.

More importantly, it commits serious money to our youngsters' education and growth. That's putting our money where our children's future is.

## The resurgence of religion in America

According to a new survey, religion is making a comeback in America — nearly eight in 10 of us say religion's influence in American life is growing, the highest number since surveys first asked the question in 1957. A survey by the Pew Research Center for its Forum of Religion and Public Life found that more than 50 percent of Americans have agreed with that view since March — months before the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11.

The nationwide survey of 1,500 Americans also found that considerably more Americans view U.S. Muslims more favorably, partly because of a parade of public officials who have distinguished between

the religion and the political acts of terrorists.

That falls in line with a growing grass roots movement across the U.S. to defy the Supreme Court ruling prohibiting school prayer and the placement of religious symbols in public buildings.

We concur with the court that there should be a line drawn between religious symbolism and displays in public facilities, but it seems beneficial that America is finally getting back to its theological roots.

In the wake of Sept. 11 and to carry us through this current battle with terrorism, faith may be just what we need to pull through as a nation.

# The "M" Voice Salutes Black History Month

WE NEED SECURITY FROM "WHITE-COLLAR TERRORIST" TOO!



COMMENTS

## Yes, the revolution is still going on today

by Chris Stevenson

There is a faction of Black youth who are involved with criminal behavior — in particular murdering other Blacks who derive their inspiration from rappers who utter hard-core lyrics.

The rappers themselves are mostly in denial of this claiming that they are only saying what they have seen or know what is happening on the streets — just art imitating life, as they would have you to believe.

This may have been true before the early 90's, given the overall drop in the crime rate around the nation, followed by increased homicides in cities like Buffalo. Could we be seeing a reverse effect? Life imitating art?

As the saying goes, too much of anything isn't good.

What these kids don't know is that an old-school guy, like myself, can see right through their denials like glass. I know how pervasive media influence can be, whether it's news media or entertainment media.

I was alive when an experiment was done on a small town back in the early 60's — the town was crime-free until one household was given a television set and the family and some neighbors began watching the shows of that era, which included crime dramas.

Soon afterward someone was shot. How can this happen to a crime-free community? Like I said, life imitating art. I was there when Archie Bunker cleverly taught thousands of non-Southern Whites to have racist sentiments in the early 70's even while the show's maker claimed the Bunker character was devised to make people see that prejudice was wrong.

Throughout the ages, fight songs have inspired armies to go to war. Ironically, many of today's violent rappers were conceived by parents listening to 60's and 70's music based on love and peace, like Marvin, Earth Wind & Fire, Smokey Robinson, etc.

When guys like Snoop Dogg and DMS insist they are "gangsters," it's enough to make me laugh. When they deny negative influence it makes me p—d. "Gangster" to a Black youth means killing — "beatdowns".

For White ethnic gangs who long left the corner, it means economic, political and community control. It seems the revolution is dead, killed in a barrage of 80's and 90's individualism, crack cocaine and incompetent baby-boom parents.

Rappers who encourage you to fight each other, instead of fighting the power are con-

sidered the "in-thing". Songs like "Cop Killer" shook a nation and it made people think Black youth were coming together. Now there's "Nigger Killer."

The youth who do these senseless acts claim that civil rights and Black power didn't work and that the only answer to Black success they feel is to virtually disassociate yourself from Blackness itself.

My woman, my sister, my Black princess has become my "ho, hoochie, bitch," a purposeful scheme to turn something into something ugly is underway and new style rappers, then-called "hard-core" are at the forefront of this move toward viewing dark skin as worthless and worthless behavior as cool.

Author Del Jones met with this growing sentiment from Black youth in a bookstore, in his book *Black Holocaust 2000*.

I remember some young college graduates standing around in the Know Thyself Bookstore in Philly loudly proclaiming that my generation failed theirs. Now here were the immediate beneficiaries of the Civil Rights and Black Power Movements clucking on about failure.

How can they respect and emulate apolitical athletes and entertainers so much, yet have no love for all of us who have been fighting our enemies in their behalf?

How can they not understand what it took for Carter G. Woodson, George G.M. James, Chancellor Williams, Harvey, Dubois, Cinque, Ida B. Wells, Huey Newton — and what about our political prisoners still locked down because the system fears them?

None of these sacrificing soldiers of our struggle were fighting for personal wealth or fame, but were warriors who defended us and took our race forward.

What these youths failed to realize (because many of us adults failed to teach them. Some of us didn't know ourselves) is that revolution is ongoing, it doesn't stop with the death of one or two leaders. Like in most ethnic cultures, it's handed down.

That's where we failed them, we handed down everything that is of direct interest to others, patriotism, Euro-Christian religion, etc.

When it comes time to hand down pride and knowledge based on nothing more than the dark tone on the back of your wrist, we don't want to think that's important enough. We must get over this selfish, petty, waiting for Black leaders to fall or fail and emulate their example now.

(Stevenson is a contributing writer)

## America never was America to Blacks

by Jay Thomas Willis

Americans speak of the American system as standing for dignity, freedom, equality, liberty and justice. They speak of these among many other positive abstract ideals as if they applied to all who live in America. We talk about all the things America stands for while Blacks are treated as second-class citizens.

We know America has never lifted her lamp besides the golden door for Blacks. It's known that the government has never completely stood of, for or by Black citizens.

In times of distress and crisis, conversations occur about the "need to unify" and we say "united we stand" while going about business as usual. Blacks are constantly mistreated as if it's normal to do so, and in the same breath talk about the need to unify.

We still say that individuals who don't support the government in times of crisis, regardless of their reasons, are non-patriotic and should be looked upon with a jaundiced eye. Are we expected to overlook our assigned second-class status?

This situation reminds one of a woman or man who is abused or neglected by their spouse and as soon as they're told by the spouse how much they love them, things return to normal.

No matter how many times the man or woman is abused or neglected they're ex-

pected to stand by the spouse's side and swear their love and devotion. Blacks do this often in their lives. They seem to be expected to cooperate with this mistreatment, while agreeing that there is liberty, justice, equality and freedom for all.

Blacks continue to be the last hired and the first fired. They constantly maintain a rate of unemployment double that of the national average. Part but not all the reasons for the high unemployment rate among Blacks are the inequalities in educational system.

They are almost 60 percent of the local, state and federal correctional institutions, because of not being given equal justice through the criminal justice system.

A large proportion lives in substantial housing. Many families live below the poverty line. Many don't get adequate medical or dental care.

We are often redlined and can't get jobs in many cases, even on public works projects in our own community. It too many cases we have to deal with "jacked-up" prices when buying cars or other products and when we're fortunate enough to get loans. It's almost as if there's a separate system set up for Blacks. We're still subjected to all manner of slights, prejudices, racism and discrimination; this historical and present treatment is mostly to blame for our condition.

(Willis, the author of nine books, including his latest, "Freeing the African Mind," is a contributor to the Tri-State Defender.)

# WOOW JOY 1340 AM

We have lost more than we have gained

Dear Editor;

So many of our large companies have moved, located in many countries around the world that there is no need for "Fast Track" legislation to be passed. Globalization of trade has already taken place. You see it in the stores — a flood of items from China but few things made in the USA or elsewhere. All the while many tens of thousands of jobs were lost in the textile industries across the rural South; and the country as a whole. Many say we have lost far more jobs than gained.

The term "Fast Track" ought to be called "Fat Track" because just like Enron, the few at the top get rich while those at lower levels are stripped. The international banks and companies are looking to strip countries of natural resources and pay the working class as little as possible.

Worse yet, our beautiful rivers, shores, forests, clean water and air that will be imperiled by Fast Track. Fast Track will put a number of environmental and labor issues into the realm of being heard in the World Trade Court. What allegiance does the World Trade Court owe to our land, the protection of our clean water and clean air or our citizens? How is it appointed and who are they?

Out of 21 cases involving environmental issues, World Trade Court decided only one in favor of the environment. What are the laws they go by? Could we afford the costs of a lawyer trained and in practice before the World Trade Court?

There is no democracy where there are secrets, no real news coverage, and the community of the common man is not invited. For years the World Trade meetings were held in secret and continue to be held in secret — neither our politicians nor national news media showing any concern about that. Meanwhile, our sovereignty over our beautiful land and labor matters will be gone in the blink of an eye — all for the creation of the wealth of kings for those at the top of the biggest corporations — with "Fast Track." Let's be like Paul Revere, tell everyone and bend the ears of Senators who will vote soon on this.

Gerry Scardo

## March of Dimes: Stop animal cruelty

Dear Editor:

The March of Dimes has declared January "Birth Defects Prevention Month." Unfortunately, instead of funding only relevant projects that might actually help prevent birth defects, the March of Dimes wastes money on cruel, worthless animal experiments.

Perhaps if the charity spent more time and money on important projects, such as a National Birth Defects Registry, improved prenatal care, and treatment for pregnant women addicted to nicotine, alcohol, and drugs, the incidence of birth defects would decline more rapidly. Instead, March of Dimes-funded experimenters have wasted millions of dollars administering cocaine, alcohol, and nicotine to pregnant rats and newborn opossums, even though we have known for years that these substances can harm developing babies.

Other charities, including Easter Seals and Birth Defect Research for Children, put all their funds into programs that directly benefit babies and never waste a penny on cruel animal experiments.

People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) encourages donors to walk away from the March of Dimes and support cruelty-free health charities instead. For more information, visit [MarchOfCrimes.com](http://MarchOfCrimes.com).

Heather Moore, Correspondent

## HEARTSAVER WANTED

FOR A COMMITMENT FOR LIFE.

Must be willing to learn the warning signs of heart attack and cardiac arrest, to dial 9-1-1 in an emergency, and to learn CPR and how to use an automated external defibrillator (AED). Small investment of time and money required. Benefits include the ability to share critical information with others and perhaps save a life. To learn more, call 1-877-AHA-4CPR or visit [www.americanheart.org](http://www.americanheart.org).

FEBRUARY is American Heart Month

# LEARN YOUR BLACK HISTORY



## Black-Owned Luxury Resort To Open On Miami Beach

(AP)— A Black-owned luxury resort will open for business in Miami in February, the product of a plan drafted by activists, city officials and lodging executives that ended a Black tourist boycott.

The \$84 million, 422-room Royal Palm Crowne Plaza is made up of two Art Deco hotels, the old Royal Palm and the Shorecrest, and blends seamlessly with the beach's other refurbished hotels. The hotel has already been booked to host the NAACP's 2003 conference.

"The opening of our hotel allows Miami-Dade to say to the African-American community, locally and nationally, that a promise was made and a promise is being kept," said R. Donahue Peebles, president of Peebles Atlantic Development Corp. and majority owner of the Royal Palm Crowne Plaza. The developers say the Royal Palm is the first Black-owned, full-service beach resort in the nation.

Nationally, Black workers hold between 30 percent and 35 percent of the industry's entry-

level positions, said Andy Ingraham, head of the National Association of Black Hotel Owners and Developers. He said there are fewer than 60 black executives in the nation's 30,000 full-service hotel and just 36 of the country's 80,000 limited- and full-service hotels are Black-owned, along with about 40 smaller inns.

Construction of the hotel was central in a 20-point plan, which ended a Black tourist boycott of Miami in 1993 that had been triggered by city officials' decision to not meet with

visiting South African leader Nelson Mandela in 1990. Cuban-American leaders were angered by Mandela's support of Fidel Castro, and Jewish leaders were upset by his support of Yasser Arafat and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The boycott badly tarnished Miami's reputation and cost the county an estimated \$20 million to \$50 million. The city of Miami Beach loaned \$10 million for construction of the hotel. Peebles said that was spent on unforeseen budget

increases. He has 25 years to pay it back, in addition to \$490,000 in annual rent, plus 20 percent of any gross over \$17 million each year for the next decade.

The hotel will target groups and leisure travelers from the Northeast, according to its manager, Jesse Stewart. Peebles said he expects to gross \$30 million the first year, and that despite the economic climate, average opening rates for his rooms will approach \$200 a night.

Beachfront cabanas will fetch

the most, with rack rates ranging from \$550 in the summer to \$659 during the peak season. Industry insiders say the hotel will easily draw a good portion of the Black tourism market, worth \$36 billion last year.

"It's a good flag, a great address, an upscale brand that has a loyal following certainly within the corporate market," said Scott Berman, a hospitality analyst. "But recession or no recession, the first year of any hotel operation is the most difficult."

### Home Sweet Home

Do you remember growing up in or visiting an old home such as the one pictured above. Old homes like this one are a part of our African-American heritage and should not be forgotten. Some of us had little money and a lot of love. Check out the collard greens growing in the backyard.

Photo By Jim Rouse

**Only 5% Of Cardiac Arrest Victims Survive.**

**Early CPR and defibrillation can help increase survival rates.**

Learn CPR and how to use an automated external defibrillator. Support efforts to increase public access to defibrillation. To learn more, call 1-877-AHA-4CPR or visit [www.americanheart.org](http://www.americanheart.org).

**FEBRUARY is American Heart Month**

American Heart Association  
Fighting Heart Disease and Stroke  
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# WOOW

### 'Blue Lights in the Basement' comes of age in new year

By S. I. Lynch  
The Chronicle

Periodically we come across pieces of literature that make us remember "back in the day" and all that entailed. The parties, the clothes, the music, your friends and the ambiance—oftentimes all it took to pull this all together was the right mood light. Blue was one of the most prevalent hues used to help establish the vibe in these all-too-intimate settings.

"Blue Lights in the Basement" is a coming-of-age book set in the turbulent '60s that "stems from the neighborhood I grew up in," said its author, Juliet "Skeeter" Sandford. There were obstacles that all young boys and girls experienced during these times. It was a time of social change that tested the dynamics of your person and your commitment to the many issues that arose. The one joining force of the time was the possibility that at that weekend party you'd be able to see the boy of your dreams and be momentarily released from the realities of the time."

According to Sandford, "Blue Lights in the Basement" has you traveling through a time when innocence was at its crossroads. It's the Sixties, you've been bitten by the love bug and the party is on. Allow yourself to meet the wonderful characters and situations that are indicative of life in urban America, this could have been in Anywhere, USA. You will see urban America through the eyes of four teen-age girls growing up in the 60's.

The "blue lights in the basement party" was always a major event and it was fast approaching. There was nothing that would keep Jewel Sinclair (bright, motivated, 17 and black) and her friends Linda Harris (aggressive), Teresa Lloyd (straightforward) and Joanne Wilson (Miss Thinks Her Complexion is Her Ticket to Ride) away from the festivities, despite what many considered bad times.

"Blue Lights in the Basement," although dominated by female characters, is not gender specific in the sentiments it touches. Feelings of friendship, support, bonding and togetherness make this book a must-read. Sandford has captured the essence of the mood of those parties, back in the day. But also she reminds me of a time when you didn't have to question those you called friends - when family extended beyond bloodline and meant the neighbors and the neighborhood.

Have you ever wanted to be somewhere and didn't know why? I wanted to be there in that basement with the blue light. It didn't seem like such a bad place to come of age. This book, although time specific, is reminiscent of ties that bind us to our friendships today - yes, in 2002. Basic principles, based on honesty, trust, hope, determination, peace and love without conditions, are as timeless as "Blue Lights in the Basement" being funneled through a small minority-owned business based in New York City, the package is impressive. It is professionally presented and for that, kudos are in order. Loudmouth Entertainment & Publishing put some money behind this neophyte, and it shows!

## NAACP'S Kweisi Mfume named spokesperson for HIV/AIDS Awareness Day

# National Black HIV/AIDS Awareness Day set for Feb. 7

Washington, D.C. — The leader of the nation's oldest and largest civil rights organization has been named as a spokesperson for raising awareness about the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the African-American community. Kweisi Mfume, president and CEO of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will endorse and help publicize Feb. 7 as National Black HIV/AIDS Awareness Day.

This will be the second annual observance of National Black HIV/AIDS Awareness Day, a nationwide community mobilization effort to emphasize the HIV/AIDS "state of emergency" among African Americans. The objectives of National Black HIV/AIDS Day are to encourage individuals to learn more about HIV/AIDS, to be tested for the virus and to become involved in advocating for the resources to fight the disease.

National Black HIV/AIDS Awareness Day will target 14 cities, Atlanta, Baltimore,

Dallas, Detroit, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, Oakland, Philadelphia, Raleigh-Durham and Washington, D.C. Community based organizations in each target city will organize press conferences, town meetings and rallies to focus attention to the seriousness of the HIV/AIDS epidemic among African Americans. Additionally, free HIV testing will be offered on Feb. 7 at designated sites in each of the 14 cities.

Kweisi Mfume joins an impressive list of Black leaders who have signed on as National Black HIV/AIDS Awareness Day spokespersons, including radio show host Tom Joyner and Congresswoman Maxine Waters. As a spokesperson, Mfume will publicize National Black HIV/AIDS Awareness Day through personal appearances, media interviews and public service announcements. Support for an important health initiative such as National Black HIV/AIDS Awareness Day is in keeping

with the NAACP's mission of protecting and enhancing civil rights for African Americans and other minorities.

"The fight for equity and equality for African Americans includes health care," Mfume says. "The NAACP is committed to mobilizing our people to fight the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the Black community," Mfume declares.

National Black HIV/AIDS Awareness Day is a project of the Community Capacity Building Coalition, a coalition of national organizations funded by the Centers for Disease Control through the National Minority AIDS Initiative to provide capacity building assistance to community based organizations and stakeholders involved in HIV/AIDS prevention. The members of the CCBC are Concerned Black Men, Health Watch Information and Promotion Service, Mississippi Urban Research Center, National Black Alcoholism and Addictions Council and the National Black Leadership Commission on AIDS.

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# Soul On Fire: Life Of Civil Rights Leader Brilliantly Written

By R.M. SYDNOR  
SENTINEL CONTRIBUTING WRITER

**W.E.B. DUBOIS: 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, 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.

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Greenville Industrial C.M. Eppes Alumni, shown above are members of the C.M. Eppes Alumni society committee. They were on hand to preserve the African-American History of Pitt County. Shown left to right

Photo by Jim Rouse

**PASTOR DIES AT 52, RECALLED AS CARING**  
Herald-Sun By Artelia Covington

**CREEDMOOR** - Mack Timberlake Jr., pastor of the Christian Faith Center, died Tuesday. He was 52.

Bishop Timberlake had been a pastor of the nondenominational, inter-racial church for more than 20 years.

The Christian Faith Center has 5,000 members and sits on 150 acres just off Peachtree Street. The campus includes a school, child-development center, bookstore and clothing store, as well as a 28-unit senior citizens retirement community and its own television studio.

Bishop Timberlake, who was diagnosed with cancer in 1998, was a native of Granville County. He was remembered by one of his members Tuesday night as a loving and caring man.

"I modeled my marriage after his," said Donald Moss, a lifetime member of the church.

"He showed me how to be a family man, and his death is going to be detrimental to a lot of people."

Bishop Timberlake was inspirational, Mr. Moss said.

"He wanted you to be very best and wanted you to seek the very best," he said. "His sole existence in life was to improve relations between people and their lives."

Burthey Funeral Home is handling the funeral arrangements, which were incomplete at press time.

Bishop Timberlake is survived by his wife, Brenda Timberlake, who also serves as pastor of the church, and six children.

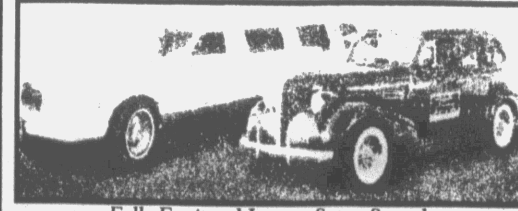
The WOOW staff would like to send our condolences to the Timberlake family and to the church family. Our prayers are with you.

Instead of flowers, the family requests donations be made to the Bishop Mack Timberlake Jr. Scholarship Fund, P.O. Box 100, Creedmoor, NC 27522.



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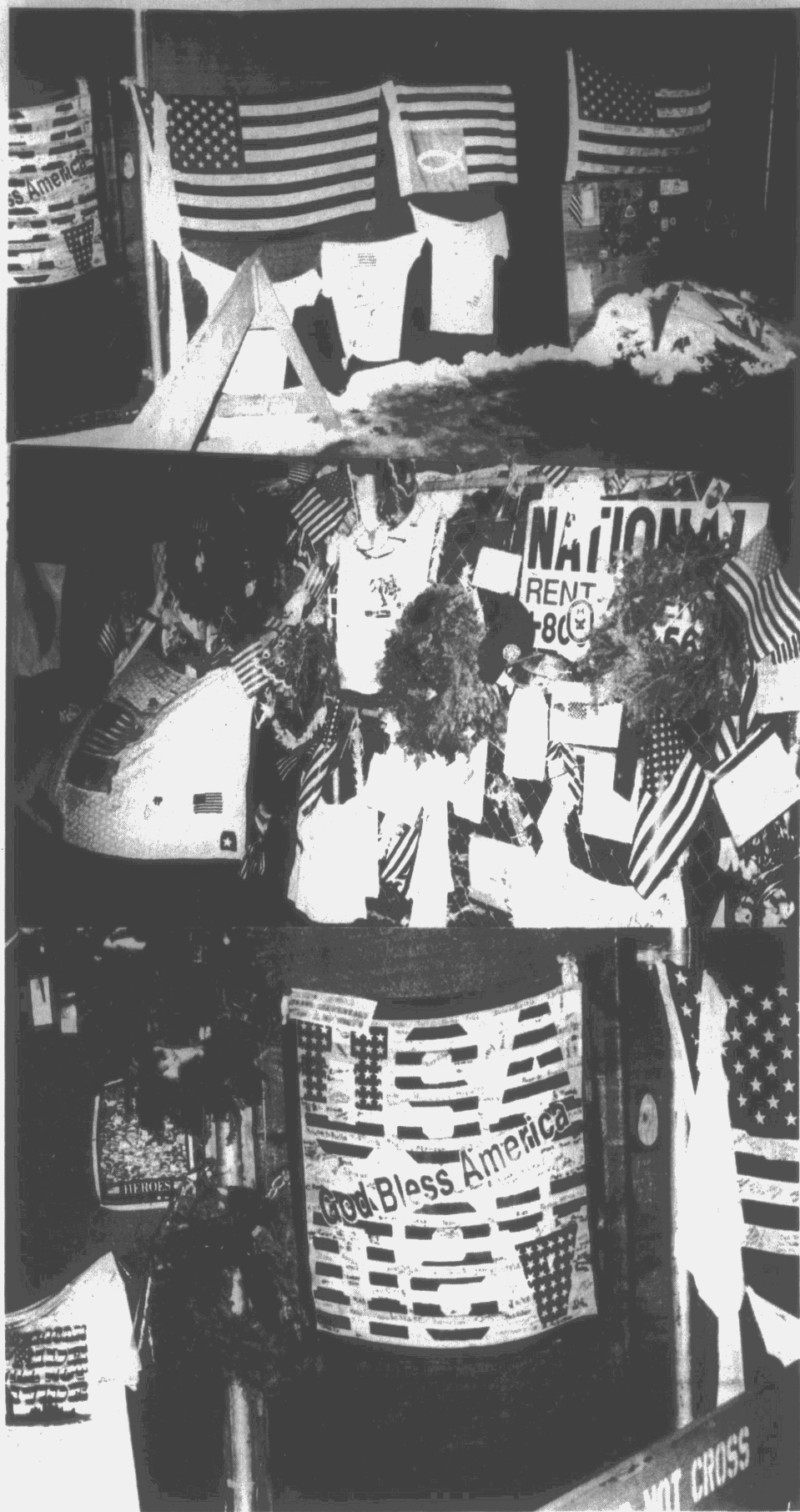
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## GROUND ZERO!

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Photo by Jim Rouse

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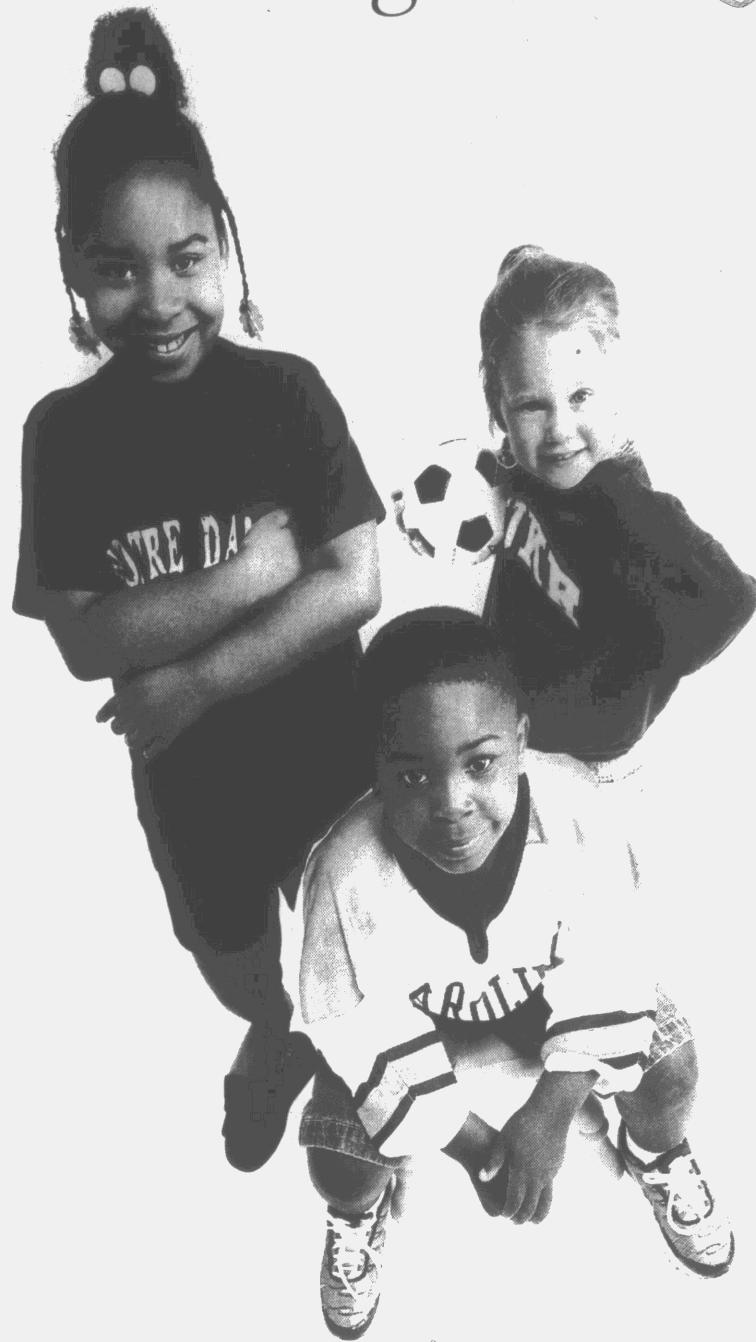
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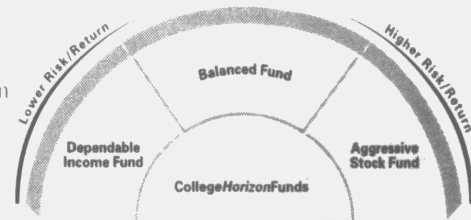


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# The Truth About The Slave Trade



BUILDING AN ARMY OF CHRISTIAN WOMEN

Progressive F.W.B. Church observed it's Annual Women's Day Program on Sunday, September 16 at 11:00am.  
 Sunday, September 16 at 11:00am. Guest minister for the service was Eldress Pamela Little of Holly Hill F.W.B. Church. Sister Jennie Hampton was crowned as this year's Progressive Woman of the Year. Sister Mary Hines was first-runner up and Sister Martha Freeman was second runner-up. Progressive Church family salute all participates and say "thanks" for a job well done!

Photo by Jim Rouse

**By HOWARD DODSON**  
 Over the last four decades, scholarship on the transatlantic slave trade has experienced something of a renaissance. Scholars in Europe, Africa, the Americas and the Caribbean have made the slave trade the object of new historical, economic, political and cultural studies. Gradually, they have begun to discover and assess the far-reaching impact that the silver trade and slavery have had on their respective societies, nations and continents as well as on the global political economy. What I propose to do in this brief presentation is suggest some of the ways in which the intended and unintended consequences of the slave trade shaped the modern world as we know it today.

There is no general agreement in academic circles or among the public at large about what constitutes the modern world and when it began. Some trace its origins back to the 13th century. Others date it from the late 19th century, when European colonial powers consolidated their economic and political hold over the peoples of the world, including Africa and Asia. For my purposes, and with-

in the context of this presentation, I have chosen to date the origins of the modern world from the first of the Columbian transatlantic voyages. Said another way, the modern world began with Columbus' first voyage to the Americas; it was that voyage that ushered in the era of European colonial expansion that resulted in, among other things, the organization of the transatlantic slave trade. The slave trade, in turn, fostered the development of entirely new levels of communication, trade, cultural exchange and economic and political interdependence between the peoples of Europe, Africa and the Americas. The emergence and development of these interdependent continental relationships distinguishes the modern era from its predecessors.

Over the 400-year history of the trade, upwards of 12 million Africans survived the middle passage and were distributed throughout the Americas - North, Central and South America - and the Caribbean. Estimates of the total number of African lives lost or impaired by the process of warfare, capture and enslavement that fueled the trade range from



Captured slaves being led away

50-100 million people. The slave trade in all its facets - capture in Africa, transshipment across the Atlantic and sale in the Americas - took place in a market-driven, uneven fashion over a period of 400 years. It was uneven in terms of the time when the migrations occurred, the places from which the African captives were taken and the islands, continents and colonies in which they were enslaved.

Upwards of 40 percent of the Africans sold in the western hemisphere went to Brazil, while only 4.5-5 percent ended up in the continental United States. The tiny island of Barbados matched the United States' percentages, while Jamaica almost doubled them. Upwards of 50 percent of the survivors of the middle passage were transported to the Americas during the 18th century. Over 90 percent of the Africans involved in the trade were from the west African coast.

The demographics of the slave trade take on an even more remarkable significance when studied within the overall context of the peopling of the Americas. Contrary to popular opinion, African peoples constituted the majority of the people who migrated from the Old World to the New World during the formative stages of European colonial expansion in the Americas. This suggests an even larger economic, political and cultural role for African peoples in American colonial development than we have even begun to imagine.

According to several sources, between 1492 and 1776, or roughly the first 300 years of what we understand to be the colonial period of American history, 6.5 million people crossed the Atlantic from Africa and Europe and settled in the Americas: North, Central and South America and the Caribbean. Of those 6.5 million people, only 1 million were European. The other 5.5 million people

were African.

Most of the histories that we have read have been written from colonial perspectives; from the perspectives of the minority of the population; from the perspectives of the institutional histories of the colonizing powers. They haven't taken into account any of the economic, political and social consequences of the simple demographic fact that the overwhelming majority of the people involved in the making of the colonial Americas were African. Indeed, as late as 1820, the ratio of Africans to Europeans who had come from the Old World to the New was still 3:1, so those of us who are involved in the study of the African Diaspora and the American experience are really faced with two sets of intellectual challenges.

The first is to set the record straight about the African experience in the Western Hemisphere, but second, and of equal importance, we are faced with the challenge of rewriting, in a fundamental way, the history of the Americas. Because if, as indeed appears to be the case, two-thirds or more of the peoples of the Western Hemisphere have not been included in the history, then we don't know very much about the history of the Western Hemisphere. We are faced with the twin challenges of trying to rethink and understand, both what has been the nature of the African experience in this hemisphere, and what has been the impact of the African presence, and African economic and political and social activity on the shaping of the Americas. What has been the impact of African peoples on the making of the Americas and the modern world?

It should be clear from the preceding summary that one of the major consequences of the slave trade for the Americas was in the peopling of the Americas. African peoples formed the foundation on

which the societies and cultures of the Americas were built. Moreover, if there is any truth to this notion that the Americas should be called the "New World," it was the African peoples in the Americas who made the Americas new. If the concept of the "New World" has any real meaning, it is a direct consequence of the presence and activities of African people in this hemisphere (the majority of its immigrant population) during the formative period of the development of the nations, communities and societies of the Americas, especially those in the Caribbean, Central and South America and the southern United States.

Let's begin with the people themselves. There has been a tendency among some sectors of the academic and educational community to think of Africa as a country rather than a continent, and to think of African peoples as a homogenous group. The fact of the matter is that the African people who were involved in the slave trade experience were extremely diverse, frequently as much strangers to each other as they were to their European captors. Africa is indeed a continent with a multiplicity of ethnic, national and religious groups and this cultural, religious, national and linguistic diversity was represented in the populations that were involved in the slave trade.

Upon arriving on these shores, they fashioned themselves into new peoples. They brought their Yoruba and Ga and Akan cultural attributes with them, but these facets of their identity were interconnected and intertwined with the cultural and ethnic experiences of the other Africans they met, as well as with indigenous peoples and the peoples of the various colonial powers. And so the African peoples themselves, both biologically and culturally, were transformed into new people

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**SHARPTON DIDN'T INVITE THE MAYOR. BLACK FOLKS DID.**

I attended the Brooklyn and Harlem ceremonies honoring Dr. King on Monday where Mayor Mike Bloomberg made his political debut in black New York. The crowd cheered him with passion and pride. I cheered right along with them.

The bond between the new Mayor and the black community is a real one. Insiders at City Hall now believe that upwards of 30% of the black vote went for Bloomberg - an astonishing repudiation of the black Democratic establishment that stood by Mark Green, however quietly - until the end. Notably, it is this same black establishment - including former Mayor David Dinkins, Congressman Charles Rangel, Comptroller Carl McCall, and the Rev. Al Sharpton - who are basking in the Bloomberg glow.

That's to be expected. But no one should be confused about who did what to whom here. Sharpton, Dinkins, Rangel and Co. aren't the ones who invited Mike Bloomberg into the black community. Ordinary black folks did. They're the ones who voted for Mike. They're the ones who trampled on the Democrat's liberal coalition. They're the ones who wanted "a leader, not a politician."

If the black establishment now plans to substitute itself for the black community in our dealings with the new mayor, they should think twice. Black New Yorkers came of age on November 6<sup>th</sup>, 2001. Tens of thousands of black voters declared that we are no longer relying on the Democrats for our political voice. The community recognized that our voice is

louder, clearer, and more effective if we aren't Democrats, but are politically independent.

The black Democrats - from Dinkins to Sharpton - are trying to submerge that declaration of independence. They're getting their pictures taken with the man they were condemning as a "white billionaire Republican who is trying to buy the election," just a few months ago. It's up to the black community to let Mike know that we were his base of supporters, and we don't intend to let the black Democrats speak for us.

Acting as the spokesman for the black community is what Rev. Sharpton does for a living. He knows how to insert himself into the picture, literally and

figuratively. He knows how to undermine the Democrats and their liberal coalition and then place himself at the head of its resurrection. That was Rev. Sharpton's message on Dr. King's birthday. He reemerged post-election as the head of the new incarnation of the liberal coalition.

For his part, Mayor Bloomberg gets to use Sharpton as a symbolic conduit to the black community. The irony here, though, is that Sharpton - who has been thoroughly co-opted by the white establishment - has no independent base in the black community. He simply has moved in on what the liberal black Democrats - Dinkins, et al. - used to control. Arguably, Bloomberg has more of an independent connection that Sharpton does.

For all his militancy and ring twisting, Sharpton makes no demands on the political establishment on behalf of black people. Yes, he demands and end to police brutality. Who doesn't? But changes in the structural power and policy dynamics - supporting popular but "hot button" issues like school vouchers, term limits and non-partisan municipal elections, are not on Rev. Sharpton's agenda. They can't be because they challenge the hegemony of the Democratic Party.

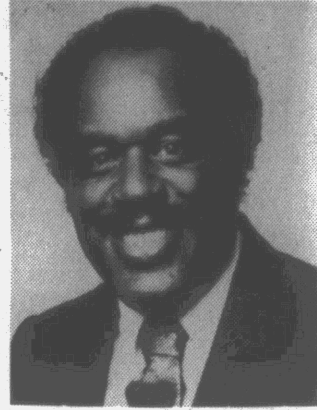
Up in Harlem, Rev. Sharpton introduced me to the crowd at the National Action Network after the mayor and most of the politicians had left. *Dr. Fulani with the Independence Party is here*, he said, adding something to the effect that, *you never know what's going to happen with them!*

That's correct Rev. What's more, we always know what you're going to do! But I'm not the only unpredictable one. Lots of black New Yorkers broke

the mold when we partnered with Mike Bloomberg and went independent. Therein lies our new power and the new paradigm in black politics.

Lenora B. Fulani has twice run for president as an independent - making history in 1988 by becoming the first woman and first African American to appear on the ballots of all 50 states. She currently chairs the Committee for a Unified Independent Party, the country's leading think-tank for independent politics. She can be reached at 800-288-3201 or at fulanicolumn@cuip.org <mailto:fulanicolumn@cuip.org> or by mail at 225 Broadway, Suite 2010, New York, NY 10007, 2/1/01.

**Spiritual Reflections**



Dr. George Hawkins

**BEING EMPOWERED BY GOD**

Greetings in the name of Jesus Christ:

One of the most common excuses for not becoming a Christian is the fear of failure to live the Christian life. Besides overlooking the fact that men cannot be saved on the basis of good works (Titus 3:5), this objection neglects the truth that God provides the power to live the Christian life. Before Christ was crucified He promised the coming of the Holy Spirit the help believers. The subsequent events of the Book of Acts supply ample evidence of the fulfillment of this prophecy (Acts 4:7, 33:6-8).

The power of the Holy Spirit was not designed solely for the first-century church. Rather, all Christians are indwelt by the Holy Spirit and thus have His power available (1 Cor.6:19). However, living the Christian life under the Holy Spirit's power must not be thought of as simply allowing the Holy Spirit to take control while the believer does nothing. The believer still must live the Christian life, though he does it through the Holy Spirit's power. Romans 8:13 says, "If ye through the Spirit do mortify the deeds of the body, ye shall live." It is "ye" who are to put to death the sinful deeds of the body, but you are to do it through the Holy Spirit's power.

The Christians who struggles in his own strength to live the Christian life will fail. He must by faith appropriate daily the power of the Holy Spirit (Romans 8:4,5). Described practically, this means that the believer trusts the Holy Spirit to empower him in specific instances such as sharing his faith with others, resisting temptation, being faithful, etc. There is no secret formula that makes the Spirit's power available. It is simply a reliance on the Spirit to help.

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## Job Opportunity

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Employment is contingent upon passing a physical examination including a drug screening urinalysis. To ensure consideration, a completed Greenville Utilities' application must be received in the Human Resources Office. Contact the Human Resources Office, P.O. Box 1847, Greenville, North Carolina 27835 (801 Mumford Road) or call (252)551-1513.  
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Celebrate Black History Month  
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The studio has dedicated this period as Black Families Portrait Month. So Have someone in your family photographed. All portraits are reduced 25% with frame only \$5.00 setting fee, and all packages are reduced 15-20 %

One day for 5.0 hours, Jan.26th 11:00 AM - 4:00 PM, the following is available (3) 8 x 10 from (3) poses or (24) wallets for \$25.00. Both packages together are \$45.00.

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- 10 Minutes per Session

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- Allow 8-9 days



**Family Unity**  
Several generations come together to pose for the "M" Voice newspaper. Proud Grandmother pictured holding her grand baby in front of a local car lot. Hats off to all Mothers and Grandmothers for bringing strong Black men and women.  
Photo by Jim Rouse



**Christian Talk**  
Afternoon Drive time announcer Reggie Price with Stellar Award Winning Artist Fred Hammond. Coming soon, more photos including Albertina Walker, Kirk Franklin and more from the 2002 Stellar Awards in Atlanta, GA.  
Photo by Jim Rouse

**GROUNDBREAKING PROMISES SPIRITUAL ECONOMIC BOOST**

By T. Scott Batchelor

Members of Phillippi Church of Christ broke ground Sunday on a new church and a "complete Christian community" to serve as the spiritual and economic focus of a flood-ravaged area.

Bishop Randy Royal, pastor of the 100 year-old predominantly black church on Farmville Boulevard, envisions an expanded church forming the focus of a community including an outlet mall, supermarket, pharmacy and service station.

The 100 acres of farmland purchased by the church on N.C. 33 West lies in an area flooded by Hurricane Floyd in September 1999.

Many residents in the area were driven out by that catastrophe, Royal said, and he sees the "Phillippi village" as not only a spiritual but an economic boon to the area, in keeping with Phillip's slogan of "A church with a vision."

"This is definitely part of that vision, to do something here for the community, which is especially important after the flood," Royal said. "The area is really needing a shot in the arm, economically."

Included in that vision are apartments and houses as well as retail stores, he said.

Phillipi's slogan of "A church with a vision."

"This is definitely part of that vision, to do something here for the community, which is especially important after the flood," Royal said. "The area is really needing a shot in the arm, economically."

Included in that vision are apartments and houses as well as retail stores, he said.

Phillipi bought the land before it flooded, which gave Royal not only second thoughts about the site, but "third, fourth and fifth thoughts too."

But with a few topographic changes, the site will meet flood-safety standards, the pastor said.

Triggering the need for the new church is all large and growing Phillippi membership. With the rolls at about 6,000 people now, Royal predicted during the groundbreaking ceremony that upward of 15,000 would eventually call the church their spiritual home.

said. "I think people are encouraged by what I have to say and the opportunities I want to pursue in the district."

Cole will face state Sen. Frank Ballance, D-Warren, in the primary. Ballance, the Senate president pro tem, is a longtime political supporter of U.S. Rep. Eva Clayton, who announced last month she was retiring from the 1st District seat after 10 years.

Cole made her Greenville announcement outside the Safe Haven offices on Nash Street. Five years ago, while serving as the U.S. Attorney for the state's Eastern District, Cole worked with Greenville police officials to establish the Weed and Seed crime prevention and community development program in west Greenville.

"It brought the residents of the community together to think through and work out a comprehensive plan to weed out the criminals and reclaim the community," Cole said.

Among 20 people attending Cole's announcement were Police Chief Joe Simonowich, Maj. Kevin Smeltzer, Capt. Cecil Hardy and Chief Deputy James Tripp Jr.



**BEAUTY IS SKIN-DEEP**

The lovely ladies pictured are ECU students. They stopped by to witness the grand-opening of City Fashions located on Evans Street Mall next door to WOOW. Hats off to these beautiful black women.s.  
photo by Jim Rouse



Candidate for Pitt County Sheriff, brother Terry Vines take time out to stop by WOOW to announce his candidacy for the office of Pitt County Sheriff. Brother Vines is the former Captain of Pitt County Sheriff's Dept. and a long time law enforcement officer. He is more than qualified and it would be a refreshing change to have a gentleman such as Mr. Vines as Pitt County Sheriff.  
photo by Jim Rouse

**JANICE COLE ANNOUNCES RUN FOR CONGRESS**

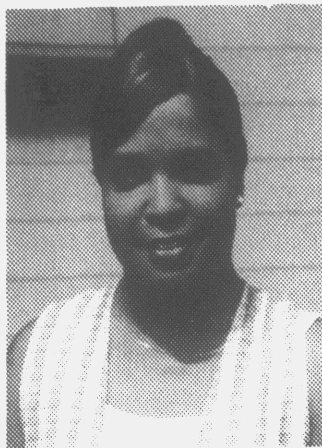
by Ginger Livingston-The Daily Reflector

Former U.S. Attorney Janice Cole said affordable health care and expanded jobs opportunities are the cornerstones of her upcoming campaign for the 1st Congressional District seat.

Cole formally announced her

candidacy Wednesday at stops in Greenville, New Bern and her hometown of Hertford. Her announcement comes a month after forming an exploratory committee to judge the viability of a campaign.

"We determined there was a lot of excitement about the prospect of her running. That, with the qualifications that I have, the people felt I would be able to represent them in Congress," she



**EDIFICATION OF THE NEW GENERATION**

By Faith May  
Resolving Conflict In The "Hood"

I've already addressed the premises that conflict is normal, all conflict cannot be resolved, and conflict that cannot be resolved can be reduced to manageable levels. These realizations most certainly apply to the neighborhood ("hood").

Some of the conflicts listed by the youngsters included: arguing, gossip, threats, fighting, profanity, intimidation, unprovoked physical attack, "dissing". If we desired to

learn how to resolve or reduce conflict in the neighborhood, we must examine the spiritual root of these conflicts. Psalm 14 exclaims, "The fool has said in his heart, There is no God" (v.1; see also Ps. 53:1; Ps.53:3).

We must understand the thinking of an individual who does not recognize the existence of a great and powerful God. When people declare that there is no God, they have also concluded that they have no responsibility toward anyone.

The knowledge of right and wrong exists naturally. However, the choice to do right and wrong is free willed. The desire to do right becomes stronger, as you allow the Holy Spirit to guide you.

The Bible expresses it this way: "Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind" (Romans 12:2). How can a young person reduce or resolve conflict in the neighborhood? Here are some suggestions. Focus on pleasing someone else instead of yourself: "Let every one of us please his neighbor for his good to edification" (Roman 15:2).

Avoid the people and places around which trouble seems to breed. Romans 16:17 states, "Brethren, mark them which cause divisions and offenses." Psalm 1 reminds us not to listen to their advice; do not follow after them;

do not sit in their company(see v.1).

Without Christ most of our decisions will be selfish and lead us into many serious conflicts with parents, teachers and peers.

Christ can help you. He desires to guide you around some conflicts. He desires to give you strength to deal with others. He cannot do that until the conflict between Him and you is resolved. He has taken a step toward you. He waits for you to take a step toward him by accepting his son, Jesus, as your personal Savior.

If you desire to resolve the conflict between you and Jesus, do so now while you still have time. If you are already saved, bless you. Keep on striving to do the right thing.

**Prayer of Salvation**

Dear God,

I know that I am a sinner. I am sorry for my sins. I believe that Jesus died for me and that He rose again and now sits on the right hand of God interceding for me. I now accept Him as my Savior and ask Him to come into my heart. Thank you, Jesus, for saving me. Amen.

Source: Reclaiming Our Youth by Clarence Alston



CYNTHIA BROWN, DEMOCRATIC PARTY CANDIDATE FOR U.S. SENATE

Cynthia Brown, outspoken candidate for U.S. Senate in this year's Democratic primary, will be on hand Monday night for the Martin Luther King, Jr. holiday in Roanoke Rapids. Brown will be speaking at 7:00 pm January 21st at the H.D. Pope Funeral Home located at 520 Smith Church Road.

Brown is basing her campaign on a growing network of grassroots supporters. The volunteer effort is fueled by her ability to reach many citizens who have felt shut out of the political process. North Carolina, like other regions of the U.S., has seen a disturbing decrease in voter participation rates over the

past few decades. According to Brown, much of this voter apathy can be traced to the corrupting influence of wealth and corporate involvement in the democratic process. Brown seeks to strengthen citizens' input throughout the policy making process and urges voters to hold elected officials accountable for their performance after being elected.

Brown's main campaign platform emphasizes the creation of economic security for all citizens, universal health care for all, and the guarantee of environmental justice in every community.

**FAMILY OF CHRISTIAN DAVIS, SON OF ACTOR CLIFTON DAVIS DEMAND JUSTICE**

Submitted By Pitt County SCLC

ROANOKE RAPIDS-- A brutal hate crime was committed against Christian Davis, son of actor Clifton Davis, Saturday, January 19, 2002, while visiting the home of a college friend.

After being bludgeoned with a bar stool and stepping stone, Christian endures the implications of chronic physical and emotional injuries including liver damage and depression stemming from the vicious attack.

Charged in the attack are four white males. Jack E. Bryant, III, 16, charged assault with a deadly weapon, inflicting serious injury with intent to kill, ethnic intimidation, communicating a threat, assault on an officer, and resist and delay. Scott Williams, 21, charged with similar counts in addition to two counts of communicating threats and two counts of assault on an officer.

At large is Gary Thomas Harris, 21, wanted for assault with a deadly weapon, inflicting serious injury with intent to kill, ethnic intimidation, two counts of resist and delay, assault by pointing a gun, and failure to stop for a blue light and siren. Also at large is Donnie Lee Hedgepeth, 21, wanted for assault with a deadly weapon, inflicting serious injury with intent to kill, ethnic intimidation, and resist, delay, and obstructing an officer.

Bryant was placed under a \$25,000 secured bond while Williams was placed under a \$25,000 secured bond. An unreasonably low amount according to the Davis family.

The family of Christian Davis is in support of the District Attorney's Office investigation of the case thus far.

"We (the family) are going to monitor the progress of the DA's Office and make certain justice prevails," according to Ann Davis, mother of Christian. The family wants to ensure that a region with a history of unprosecuted hate crimes prosecutes defendants to the fullest extent of the law.

The Halifax County Chapter of the NAACP has offered its moral support to the Davis family. The NAACP will also assist the Davis family in any way necessary throughout this ordeal. Community leaders and concerned citizens share in the reaction.

As America was recovering from the terrorist attacks of September 11th by celebrating freedom, unity, and brotherhood during the Martin Luther King, Jr. memorial weekend, it is hauntingly ironic that Christian was the victim of this ferocious hate crime. Bigotry and hatred were the fundamentals of Dr. King's freedom struggle.

**Editor's Note:**

Phillip Higgs, SCLC President, Minister Robert Muhammad, Steven Muhammad, George Muhammad and Reverend Curtis Moore are spear-heading the fight for justice. They will fight to see that Mr. Christian Davis will be represented. The time is now, to stand up for justice for all Americans.

# From The Desk of Mrs. Beatrice Maye



and militarism, a beloved world community where freedom, human rights and dignity are honored under all flags and protected by the United Nations. So, let us continue to honor Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. for his struggle for racial harmony and just conditions.

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder, Bethune Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida, in her last will and testament wrote, "our aim must be to create a world of fellowship and justice where no man's skin, color, or religion is held against him."

"Let racism be a problem to someone else...Let it drag them down. Don't use it as an excuse for your own shortcomings" (Colin Powell).



**Denisha Harris**

**Nominated as a 'Women of Excellence'**

At the age of seven, my favorite television character was the sophisticated, no-nonsense Claire Huxtable. I admired her wit, her style, her strength, and most importantly, her uncanny ability to exhibit her intelligence with all poise and grace. I began to emulate her in speech and behavior, even down to her chosen profession. Lady Justice, was calling my name. Soon, I grew to

become a young woman whose passions continue to be in the pursuit of law but also in improving the lives of others through public policy and social activism. My passions, dreams, and aspirations have evolved and developed over the years, but my mission remains the same: to make a difference.

I am Denisha Gayle Harris, a native of Greenville, NC, born to Rev. & Mrs. Elijah R. Harris, Jr. A 1999 graduate of JH Rose High School, I now attend ECU as a senior studying Sociology. At the age of 20, I have become an active participant and leader in my college community by working with the campus chapter of the NAACP and the local League of Women Voters while also forming my own organization, VOICE: Visionaries for the Ongoing Involvement in the Cultivation of Equality. As visionaries, members of the organization work to promote awareness concerning the injustices of women and minorities. In addition to my political pursuits, I also serve on the boards of national honor societies in which I have the opportunity to serve and give back to the community where I reside. One such organization is the Golden Key International Honor Society. The society has the option of nominating honorary members to their esteemed society and this fall inducted two members, one of which was our very own Mrs. Beatrice Maye. Below is a brief profile of Mrs. Maye written by yours truly for the induction committee:

I am a resilient, dedicated young lady who is destined to do great things. With my family supporting me and my faith in Jesus Christ, the sky is the limit!!!!

## REPARATIONS, LONG OVERDUE DEBT FOR BLACKS

By Bruce A. Davis

More than a hundred years after slavery, Blacks still lag far behind their White counterparts in almost every measurement of mainstream life—in education, employment, life-expectancy and other areas. The idea that slavery is not the chief culprit would be laughable if it were not sad.

But it's not just slavery that has contributed to Black's maladjustments on these shores, but an additional 100 years of legal discrimination and segregation. This great chasm won't be bridged and our racial problems won't be solved until America accepts responsibility for the historical mistreatment of Blacks and take steps to right the wrong in the form of reparations.

Paying reparations—a concrete gesture with real impact is the only way America can begin to heal the psyche of a people who lost their religion, culture, history, children, fathers and mothers. The debt should not be paid as a charity but to bring America out of denial.

Randall Robinson's excellent book on reparations, "The Debt: What America Owes to Blacks," is worth citing:

"No race, no ethnic or religious group, has suffered so much over

so long a span as Blacks have, and do still, at the hands of those who benefited with the connivance of the United States government, from slavery and the century of legalized American racial hostility that followed it," he writes in the opening chapter. "It is a miracle that the victims—wary dark souls long shorn of a venerable ancient identity have—survived at all, stymied as they are by the blocked roads to economic equality."

The physical part of the evil institution of slavery—the chains—are gone, but the mental influences linger. They have seeped into the cracks and crevices of our psyches in the form of self hatred, self destruction and low self esteem.

During slavery, slave-owners would beat Black males in front of women and children. Young girls and mothers would be molested, then sent back to their families. How on God's earth could occurrences like his not affect a people generations later? By the time the slaves were emancipated, the damage had already been done.

When you see how the justice system works and how the prisons are filling up with brothers and sisters—most of who are poor and uneducated, which are other manifestations of what slavery has wrought—you can see the lingering affects of that Peculiar Institution.

America urged South Africa and

Germany to come to terms with its past but has not dealt with its own. When you talk about reparations, you'd think amnesia has fallen on the whole nation.

Some people say we don't need reparations because programs like affirmative action were instituted as partial payment to Blacks for past wrongs. That's nonsense. Of course, I support affirmative action, but such programs are no far-reaching enough to solve sweeping Black problems. They don't for example, speak to the need of millions of black languishing at the bottom rungs of America's economic mainstream—those who attend inferior schools, live in unsafe neighborhoods, subsist on poor diets and exist under grinding poverty.

Affirmative action and other such programs will never be able to completely reach these souls. Solutions must come in significant enough form that would make the Black community whole.

I don't know exactly how reparations would be paid. I'll let the politicians and policy makers figure out the specifics, but it's undeniable that we deserve full economic redress and not just a social program here and there.

Fredrick Douglas said it well: "Power concedes nothing without a demand." It's time we stand up and demand what's owed to us."



**MY BODY**

Pictured from left to right are Brandon Dawson, Steven Brown center and Michael Taft on the right. Steven Brown wrote the play "My Body" which was performed at Rose Senior High School January 25-26. The play was one of awareness and addressed topics such as teen-age pregnancy, HIV/AIDS and drug and alcohol use. Steven wants young people to realize that MY BODY is the LORD'S TEMPLE.

Photo By Jim Rouse

## City Fashions



**CITY FASHIONS COMES TO EVANS STREET MALL**

City Fashions held its grand-opening February 1st and 2nd at 403 S. Evans Street, Greenville, North Carolina next door to WOOW radio station. She has women dressy 2 piece suits, african attire, hats, handbags and belts. Men fashions, slacks, shirts, belts, ties, tie-pins and boots. Pictured above is Reggie Price WOOW radio announcer, Felicia Coward owner of City fashions, Betty Moore and Tasha Smalls, front row

Photo by Jim Rouse

THIRTY-NINE YEARS MARCHES

Looking for the easy route to healthy fitness?

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You don't need to join a gym, opportunities to be physically active are all around you. Take a short walk, mow the grass, stand up while you talk on the phone, choose the stairs rather than the elevator. Moderate physical activity reduces the risk of heart disease and keeps your weight under control, but it's also a great way to relieve tension and counter depression. As little as ten minutes of activity three times a day can have a positive impact on your health.

**Start WITH YOUR Heart**

North Carolina Heart Disease & Stroke Prevention Task Force

**LETTER TO THE EDITOR**

Recently, I read a report that health care cost in the United States double every six years. It said that we spend 50 to 100 percent more on health care than most industrialized countries, yet we rank near the bottom in major indicators of health. The article pointed out that perhaps twenty million unnecessary tests are performed on patients each day by doctors.

The United States primarily operates under a "reimbursement" system. Private and public insurers pay reimbursement to the treating doctor after the doctor presents a billing report for what services they performed on the patient. The doctors generate this billing report and the insurer pays based upon the bill presented. Probably less than 2% of these self-reports are actually audited by the insurer. Patients almost never question and are usually totally unaware of what the doctor bills to the insurance company.

The system lends itself to wide spread abuse. It relies on doctors who may have huge home mortgages, vacation home mortgages, car, boat, retirement, and children's college tuition expenses to be honest in their self-regulated billing practices. Most doctors are probably honest and never cheat on reimbursement even when the patient count is low for the month and patients don't present with serious problems that justify expensive test and procedures for which doctors can be reim-

burse.

quate health coverage is just as much a victim of the unscrupulous doctor's billing practices as is the robbery or burglary victim.

We send robbers and burglars to prison but unscrupulous doctors hide behind the respectability of their profession and are rarely ever prosecuted or sent to prison. Their crimes are overlooked because they have money and power on their side.

A case in point is a local chiropractor. In 1996, I was injured and had to go to the hospital emergency room. After being treated, the emergency room doctor told me to see my own doctor for follow-up in a few days. He gave me a list of neurologists to use if I didn't have my own doctor to see. I made an appointment with the neurologist a few days later. I went to the appointment and the doctor had me come back for treatment and examinations every day, then three times per week. They billed under the name of the neurologist, but several weeks into the treatment I discovered I was seeing a chiropractor, not a neurologist medical doctor. In fact, I did not actually see a real medical doctor at all for several months. When I questioned I was told the neurologist is in charge and supervises the treatment. I later discovered the neurologist was paid to come in for one hour once a week to sign charts so non-M.D. chiropractic services could be billed as medical services for higher reimbursement.

Major medical tests

Major medical tests were performed by untrained staff without any medical supervision. X-rays performed by secretaries, patient treatment records were made up sometimes months after the dates of treatment. Treatment dates were sometimes created to increase reimbursement. Services were sometimes performed by unlicensed chiropractors and other untrained individuals on unsuspecting patients who trusted because they believe that Medicine is a noble profession.

Unsuspecting medical doctors were interviewed for jobs, not realizing that their names would then appear in

cal office listed in the yellow pages and makes an appointment to see a medical doctor and later finds themselves being treated by a chiropractor who represents he's eminently more qualified than a medical doctor. But, upon investigation, he went to undergraduate college for one year and then to chiropractic college for two or three years. On the other had, medical doctors first graduate from four years of undergraduate college, and then three years of medical school, plus a two year supervised residency.

There are reputable chiropractors who don't over reach their profession and provide legitimate services to their patients. They don't misrepresent themselves as medical doctors, charge excessively high prices, or shun the

poor who seek their services. They don't exploit the elderly or fool their patients for a fast buck.

If we don't take action now to control health care costs, the public will continue to be victimized by these unscrupulous doctors.

Dated: January 20, 2002

Ozie Lee Hall, Jr., Organizer

Community Health Care Network

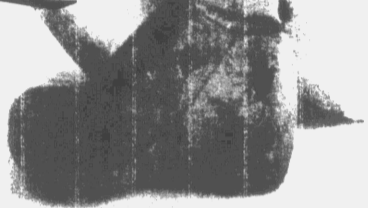
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# REFLECTIONS, EXPRESSIONS and REVIEWS



Ms. Sujette Jones

## Black History in North Carolina

Fifty years ago in June 1951, the first black students ever at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill began law school. That fall brought the UNC medical school's first black student. The first three black freshmen enrolled in fall 1955.

On November 30, 2001 Carolina celebrated 50 years of African-American students at UNC.

As for those pioneering students in the 50s: Harvey Beach, J. Kenneth Lee, Floyd McKissick and James Robert Walker Jr. were the four black law students en-

rolled in June 1951. McKissick and other black students had sued in federal court, arguing that a state law school for blacks in Durham (North Carolina College now North Carolina Central University) was not equal to that in Chapel Hill. In March 1951, a U.S. Court of appeals agreed and ordered their admissions at UNC. By that time, McKissick had earned his law degree at the Durham school, but he took one summer course at UNC. McKissick, who died in 1991, went on to become a national civil rights leader.

Beech, now retired in Kinston, and Walker became successful lawyers in eastern North Carolina, as did Lee, in Greensboro. Lee helped found American Federal Savings and Loan Association and was the first African-American appointed to the state banking commission. Walker also received an NAACP Distinguished Service Award, and was named Lawyer of the Year in 1978 by National Lawyers Guild in Detroit, became a minister and directed the United Voters League of Halifax County.

That fall, Edward O. Diggs of Winston-Salem became the first black medical student. He went on to operate his own practice in High Point from 1956-59, then work at St. Elizabeths Hospital in

Washington, D.C. where he retired in 1978.

The first three black undergraduates, enrolled in the fall of 1955 were:

- **John Lewis Brandon**, now retired as a senior research Chemist with Dow Chemical Corp. in Houston, Texas.

- **LeRoy Benjamin Frasier Jr.**, who later transferred to N.C. Central University and became a teacher, later retired in Brooklyn, N.Y.

- **Ralph Kennedy Frasier**, who also transferred later to NCCU, where he received a law degree. He worked for more than 30 years in banking, retiring in 1998. Now he works part time as a senior adviser to law firms in Columbus, Ohio and Durham. He has served on the Ohio Board of Regents and as a trustee at NCCU.

The celebration was sponsored by UNC's Black Student Movement, Office for Minority Affairs and Office for Student Academic Counseling.

Excerpted from an article by: J.L. Toler

## CARING FOR OUR ELDERS

BY RACHEL CHRISTMAS DERRICK

At first the shift is subtle. Then suddenly you look up and you're a parent to your parents. Over the years, you've depended on them to share their wisdom and advice. Now, as time begins to undermine their health, cloud their memory and diminish their faculties, your parents may turn to you for care and guidance. Or, fighting off this looming role reversal and not wanting to be a burden, they may cling desperately to their independence as you try to persuade them to accept your much-needed help.

Do you put your grandmother in a nursing home, help your aunt find a retirement community, ask your father to move in with you or move back home yourself? Read on for tips to make your loved one's golden years positive ones, whether they spend them in their home, yours, or one of the latest in alternate living facilities.

### Home, Sweet Home

"My husband and I suspected that his 78-year-old mother was having trouble managing her daily life -- forgetting to pay bills, taking out loans that were way over her head," says Maxine, a 46-year-old real estate agent and mother of two school-age children. "But until we got a letter from a collection agency telling us that her house was on the brink of foreclosure, she kept insisting that she was handling everything just fine. When we had to take out a home equity loan and then sell her house to pay it off, she finally agreed to move in with us." Maxine realized just how painful

ing to the needs of elders while trying to manage the rest of your life can be both stressful and exhausting. It's important to make sure that everyone's needs are considered.

When you contemplate having an aging loved one live with you, "make sure that the older person is really OK with the idea, that he or she's not feeling forced into it," warns Donna Wagner, professor of gerontology at Towson University in Maryland. "Have a discussion with your spouse and children beforehand so that everyone is clear about what this means. Make a plan so that Mom feels welcome and has enjoyable activities to engage in."

"You also need to think about privacy issues," advises Suzanne Mintz, President and co-founder of the National Family Caregivers Association in Bethesda, Md., "and talk about what Mom's role is going to be in the household." Maxine's mother-in-law looks forward to taking her granddaughter to and from nursery school every day. "Be open about finances, too," Mintz adds. "Does Mom have enough to support herself? Will you have to contribute? And, if so, how much? Does she have health insurance, investments, a pension? Legal papers such as power of attorney and a living will should all be discussed." Maxine's advice: "Begin planning for the care of aging loved ones long before the need arises, before they're ill or mentally incapacitated. Start asking the hard questions now."

As loved ones age, even caregiving that once seemed easy becomes tough. The good news is that the field of "respite care" -- those services that offer caregivers

instead of moving to often-impersonal nursing homes where many would deteriorate more quickly.

Another welcome change on the home-care front is the \$125-million National Family Caregiver Support Program, approved by Congress in December 2000. This means we can look forward to a greater availability of local services, such as home health aides, registered nurses and homemakers to help with daily responsibilities. "Caregiving can be very frustrating, very isolating, and very sad," notes Mintz, a caregiver herself. "But people find an inner strength they never knew they had, and it can bring families closer together."

### Homs Away from Home

Living with an aging relative or friend won't work for everyone. Fortunately, today's senior residences aren't your father's old-folks homes. We now have continuing care retirement communities (CCRCs), where housing and health care accommodations range from independent living to the "round-the-clock" skilled care of a nursing home. Thus, older adults don't have to worry about relocating as their health care needs increase over time. They won't be separated from spouses who require different levels of care and they'll remain with friends. Depending upon the range or services you want, costs can vary widely.

A home-like assisted living residence -- which might be part of a CCRC, linked to a nursing home or on its own -- is a good choice for an older person who needs some help with activities of daily living but isn't incapacitated enough for a nursing home. Keep in mind, though, that while nursing-home care may be covered under Medicare or Medicaid, assisted living is not. Depending on where you live and what services you need, the cost of assisted living -- covered by some long-term care insurance policies -- varies from several hundred dollars a month to more than \$3000.

Greenwood notes that among the newest trends in senior communities are residents with part-time jobs, residences with larger units and college affiliations so that seniors can take advantage of continuing education classes and other campus facilities. Faced with these new opportunities for specialized care for the aging, we can all truly say that we're not getting older, we're getting better.

Based in New York, Rachel Christmas Derrick writes frequently about health, fitness and travel.

this move was for her once-fiercely independent mother-in-law when she came home from work one day to find her weeping in the dark.

Traditionally, African-Americans have been reluctant to place aging relatives in nursing homes, preferring instead to care for them at home. According to the National Caucus and Center on Black Aged, Inc., more than twice as many older African-Americans live with relatives other than a spouse than white Americans do. A random survey done in 1997 by the National Alliance for Caregiving found that 22 million households provided care for older parents, with 45 the average age of caretakers. While about 41% of all caretakers had one or more children under age 18, more than 50% of African-Americans were raising children at the same time as caring for aging parents. And (Surprise! Surprise!) most caregivers are women.

Of course, multigenerational households offer a wealth of benefits. The old and the young can learn so much from each other (sidebar). Still, tend-

much-needed breaks -- has been broadening in recent years, says Robert Greenwood, Director of Communications at the American Association of Homes and Services for the Aging, in Washington, D.C. Once limited to adult day centers (where loved ones with chronic conditions such as Alzheimer's are dropped off each day), respite care now includes facilities and services that help caregivers as well.

When elderly loved ones get so frail that nursing homes appear to be the only answer, caretakers now have a new option. Enter PACE (Program of All-inclusive Care for the Elderly). This new, nationwide, managed-care, adult day-center system is for people at least 55 years old who are eligible for nursing home care under Medicaid and Medicare. With on-site clinics complete with teams of physicians, nurses, physical therapists and home health workers, PACE centers are cropping up across the country. Stressing preventive and supportive services, they allow the aging to remain more vibrant by staying with family or friends

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# Black History Month

# 2002



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# THE PIONEERS

## CRISPUS ATTUCKS (1723-1770)



A seaman and patriot, Attucks was the first American to die in the struggle for American independence during the historic Boston Massacre in 1770. A symbol of resistance to tyranny and a true leader, he was killed by the first shot fired during this historic battle. The death of Crispus Attucks, on March 5, 1770 is synonymous with the birth of an independent nation - America.

## DR. JAMES W. C. PENNINGTON (1809-1870)

Dr. James Pennington was the teacher, clergyman, author, and one of the earliest non-violent civil rights activists. Although denied the privilege of a formal education until age twenty-one, within five years he taught himself to read and write English, German, Latin and Greek. Later, he authored the first Negro history text in America, he also became the first man of African descent to receive a Doctor of Divinity degree from the University of Heicklberg, Germany.



## MATTHEW ALEXANDER HENSON (1866-1955)

On April 6, 1909, accompanied by four Eskimos, Commander Robert E. Peary and Matthew A. Henson co-discovered the geographic North Pole. Henson was recommended to Peary as a valet, but Peary soon realized that Henson's ability to chart a path and handle a ship made him invaluable as a colleague. In 1961, the State House at Annapolis, Maryland passed a bill providing for a bronze plaque crediting Henson as co-discoverer of the North Pole.

## DR. CARTER G. WOODSON (1875-1950)



Dr. Carter G. Woodson, a Harvard Ph.D., was an editor, educator, author and the "father of modern Negro historiography." He was also the founder of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, the Associated Publishers, and the Journal of Negro History. In 1926, he initiated Negro History Week, which later evolved into Black History Month in 1976.

## BARNEY FORD (1824-1902)

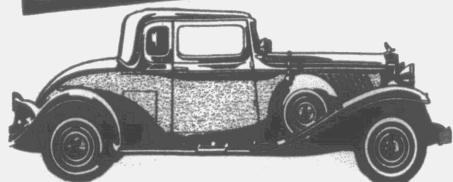


Barney Ford was an early pioneer in Colorado as a wealthy hotel owner, restaurateur, and political activist. In support of the Black cause, Ford lobbied in Washington over organization of the Colorado territory and the question of statehood. Ford's battle against statehood was to prevent Black's loss of citizenship in Colorado. He later became the first Black to serve on a Colorado grand jury.

## ELIJAH J. MCCOY (1843-1929)



Elijah McCoy was a mechanical engineer and the inventor of a revolutionary device which made it possible to lubricate the moving parts of a machine while it was operating. His device allowed small amounts of oil to drip continuously onto the moving parts of a machine while it was in operation. In time, anyone who owned a lubricating machine bragged of having "the real McCoy", an expression that is still used today to signify genuine quality.



## GARRETT A. MORGAN (1875-1963)

Garrett A. Morgan was an inventor that is best remembered for his invention of the automatic traffic signal, that has improved traffic safety, and a gas mask which was widely used by fireman in American cities in the early 1900's and by soldiers on the battlefields of Europe during World War II.



# THE SCIENTISTS AND INVENTORS

## JAMIN BANNEKER (1731-1806)



Banneker was a self-taught mathematician, astronomer, author of almanacs, surveyor, humanitarian and inventor. In 1753, Banneker produced the first wooden clock ever built in the United States. It was made entirely of wood and each gear was carved by hand. Banneker served as a surveyor on the six man team which helped design the blueprints for Washington, D.C. President Washington had appointed Banneker, making him the first Black presidential appointee in the United States.

## GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER (1860-1943)



A botanist and agricultural chemist, Carver developed over 300 different products including instant coffee, face cream, ink, shampoo and soaps made from the oils, proteins and chemicals of peanuts. As a testimony to Carver's career, a memorial was erected at Tuskegee Institute in his honor, along with the founding of the George Washington Carver Museum.

## DR. CHARLES RICHARD DREW (1904-1950)



Dr. Drew was a surgeon, medical scientist, educator and authority on the preservation of blood. During his two years at Columbia Presbyterian Hospital, Drew developed a technique for the long term preservation of blood plasma. In 1940, he earned the Doctor of Science in Medicine degree with a dissertation on "Banked Blood."



# ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT

**EDWARD KENNEDY  
"DUKE" ELLINGTON  
(1899-1974)**



Called "the greatest single talent in the history of jazz," Edward Kennedy Duke Ellington was a musical impresario, whose 50 years in the entertainment business brought him fame and honor. Totally composing over 900 songs, many of which are American classics with ongoing popularity. Ellington was recommended for a Pulitzer Prize for his special contribution to music in 1965, but was denied. Nevertheless, Ellington continued making musical history performing for audiences worldwide in the vaudeville circuit, Broadway, musical verves, motion pictures, recordings, and at standing room only concerts.



**JOSEPHINE BAKER  
(1906-1975)**



As a dancer and singer, Josephine Baker was certainly one of the most colorful entertainers and controversial personalities of all time. Her temptress style and flair for the unusual made her legendary. Wearing her blackness with a special pride, she pioneered by performing famous nightspots and shattering racial barriers. Ms. Baker took personal stands against racism by refusing to play anywhere that barred blacks as its patrons and is credited with changing the racial policy for many famous establishments.

**LANGSTON HUGHES (1902-1967)**

The entire literary spectrum, from poems to novels, was mastered by Langston Hughes. The common man, his joys, pleasures and sorrows were recurring themes in most of Hughes works. In 1937, Hughes established theater groups in Harlem, Los Angeles and Chicago providing opportunities for Blacks in the Arts. Hughes went on to prove himself the most versatile writer to come out of the Harlem Renaissance by writing a series of plays, most notably, *Little Ham* (1935) which is described as most popular. He also wrote books for children, musical lyrics and traveled the country lecturing at schools and colleges.



# FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

**THURGOOD  
MARSHALL  
(1908-1993)**



The first Black to be appointed and confirmed as a supreme court justice, reaching a position on the highest court culminated a legal career that saw Marshall successfully argue landmark cases that altered the racial fabric of America. Marshall earned the nickname "Mr. Civil Rights" for his work in Civil Rights litigation.

**GENERAL COLIN POWELL  
(1937- )**



The son of Jamaican immigrants, Powell was raised in the South Bronx. General Powell served as the 12th Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Department of Defense, from October 1, 1989 to September 30, 1993, under both President George Bush and President Bill Clinton. General Powell served two tours of duty in Vietnam, and as a battalion commander in Korea. He later commanded the 101st Airborne Division and V Corps, United States Army, Europe. Prior to being named Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, he served as Commander in Chief, Forces Command, headquartered at Fort McPherson, Georgia. General Powell has been the recipient of numerous U.S. military decorations, including the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Bronze Star Medal, and the Purple Heart. His civilian awards include the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the Congressional Gold Medal, and an honorary knighthood from the Queen of England.

**YVONNE BRATHWAITE BURKE  
(1932- )**



In 1972, Yvonne Brathwaite Burke became the first Black woman elected to Congress from California. Burke received national attention by serving as vice chairman of the Democratic National Convention in July of 1972. Burke remained calm and in control while presiding over an unruly convention. Burke's rise in the political arena came during a time when racial and sexual discrimination was prevalent. Burke is noted for her work to gain training for divorced or separated mothers, a rape crisis center and a wide variety of other social programs.

**EDWARD W. BROOKE  
(1919- )**



Edward W. Brooke was the first Black U.S. Senator in our history. In 1966, Massachusetts where Blacks accounted for less than five percent of the voters, Brooke was able to win the election based upon his record and not his race. From his Senate seat, Brooke fought for an end to housing bias and for the passage of the 1968 Civil Rights Act.

**ADAM C. POWELL, JR.  
(1908-1972)**



A self-described radical and fighter, Powell used boycotts and pickets long before they became fashionable. His unconventional methods left his mark on a large number of labor and education reforms. The leadership displayed throughout Powell's life enabled him to become the first black congressman from the state of New York.

**BARBARA C. JORDAN  
(1936- 1996)**



Barbara Jordan entered the political arena in 1960 working on the Presidential campaign of John F. Kennedy. In 1966, she won the election to the state Senate becoming the first Black woman from the state of Texas to do so. In 1972, Jordan moved onto the national scene, winning election to the U.S. House of Representatives.

# CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS

## DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DUBOIS (1868-1963)



W.E.B. Dubois was one of America's most brilliant scholars. His talents allowed him to wear many hats including: educator, historian, sociologist, philosopher, civil rights leader and apostle of peace. Dubois received a B.A. from Fisk University in 1888 and his Ph.D. from Harvard in 1896, becoming the first Black American to earn this degree from Harvard. Dr. Dubois, a fierce antagonist against racial injustice was a great leader of protest and was called an authentic American radical. He founded the Niagara Movement in 1905, which later became the NAACP.

## DR. GEORGE EDMUND HAYNES (1880-1960)



George E. Haynes, Ph.D., a noted sociologist and founder of the National Urban League devoted his life to the betterment of Blacks through the establishment of socioeconomic programs. A graduate from Yale University in 1904. Haynes sought to help Blacks make the transition from a rural environment to city life of the North. Haynes created the committee on Urban conditions among Negroes in 1910, and out of this sprang the National Urban League.

## MALCOLM X (1925-1965)



Malcolm X (Little) admired for his bare honesty, fiery personality and dramatic speeches, raised himself from the core of the Black ghetto and lashed out against the forces which perpetuated segregation, oppression and denial of Black worth. Malcolm stood in opposition to the non-violent movement and believed it was a crime for any race to accept brutality without exercising measures of self defense.

## FANNIE LOU HAMER (1917-1977)



Fannie Lou Hamer was the founder and vice-chairwoman of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP), which was successful in unseating the all-white Democratic Party in 1968 earning Mrs. Hamer the distinction of the "First Lady of Civil Rights." Fannie Lou was an articulate and forceful speaker which led her to become the first Black woman to run for Congress.

## DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING (1929-1968)



A southern Baptist minister, author and undoubtedly one of the most effective Civil Rights leaders. Dr. King preached universal love and brotherhood while leading non-violent demonstrations and sit-ins all over the country for racial equality. When King preached love for the oppressor, walking hand-in-hand with the poor and the abused, people grew to love and respect him, and thousands supported him and the Black cause.