

Special Election Day Issue

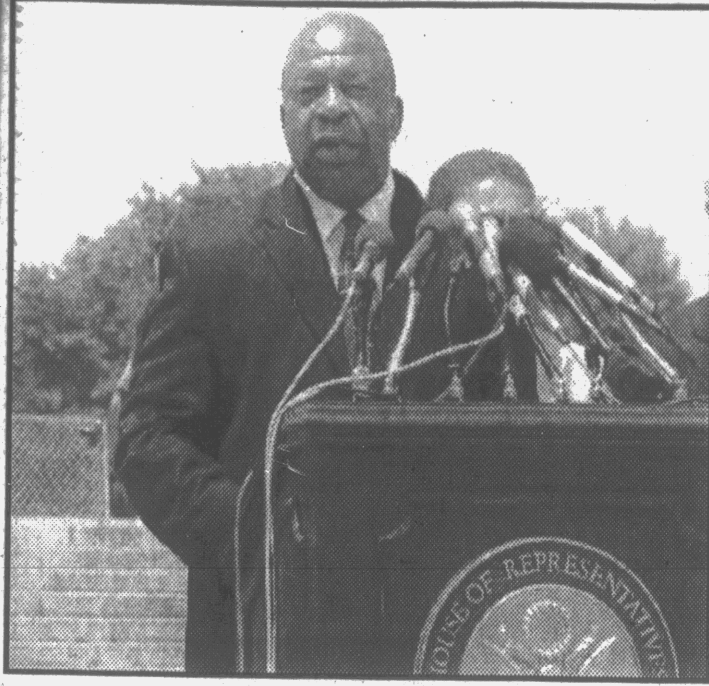
The 'issues' behind the politics

The Minority Voice

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Civil Rights Act of 1964: Reflecting on the Struggle 40 Years Later



Rep. Elijah Cummings (D-Md.), Chairman of the CBC

By Emmanuel N. Jackson,

WASHINGTON - Community leaders from across the country are commemorating the 40th anniversary of the 1964 Civil Rights Act - one of

the most significant pieces of legislation passed in this country's history.

It established federal precedence over racially charged state laws, targeting illegal hiring practices,

unlawful voter registration tactics and discrimination in public places. Advertisement

"The Civil Rights Act of 1964 just didn't pass. It just didn't happen," said Rep. John Lewis (D-Ga.). "It took many years and many months of struggle on the part of a disciplined and organized movement that created a climate—created an environment for action on the part of the president...and the Congress."

Lewis, former chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), was punched, kicked and spat upon during street protests rooted in righting the wrongs of America's officially legislated hostility toward Blacks in the South during the 1960s.

A commemoration of the bill's passage involved members of the Congressional Black Caucus who gathered on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial Friday to both hail passage of the bill and to pay homage to Martin Luther King, Jr. It was there that King delivered his classic "I Have a Dream" speech during the historic 1963 March on Washington - a gathering of nearly a million people that heavily influenced members of Congress into passing the bill the following year.

"Today, we have come to this hallowed spot to remind America of the fierce urgency of now," said Rep. Elijah Cummings (D-Md.), Chairman of the CBC. "This is no time to engage in luxury of cooling off or taking the tranquilizing drug of gradualism."

Now is the time to rise from the dark and desolate valley of segregation to sunlit path of racial justice. Now is the time to open doors of opportunity to all of God's children."

Cummings was followed by Del. Eleanor Holmes Norton (D-D.C.) who told BET.com that "African Americans have been the leader in the development of the Civil Rights Act of 1964." She said "the celebration of the Act must be joined with a determination to seek a renewal of the national commitment to civil rights enforcement."

Norton, who, like Lewis, marched and protested, said: "I was in the streets trying to get our country to pass the [legislation]."

Norton was appointed chairwoman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in 1977 by President Jimmy Carter. The agency was created under Title VII of the '64 Civil Rights Act. The other areas

targeted by the bill include:

- TITLE I - Voting Rights
- TITLE II - Injunctive Relief Against Discrimination in Places of Public Accommodation
- TITLE III - Desegregation of Public Facilities
- TITLE IV - Desegregation of Public Education
- TITLE V - Commission on Civil Rights

TITLE VI - Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs

TITLE VII - Equal Employment Opportunity

With the country celebrating this breakthrough legislation that changed America, do you think African Americans are taking full advantage of the Civil Rights Act? Have people become complacent about civil liberties? Have you benefited?



Greenville, NC was the host city for the National Freedom Day event held recently at the new convention center. Pictured left and right of Congressional Candidate, G. K. Butterfield is Host Bishop A. H. Hartfield, and National President, Bishop J. E. Reddick. See pictorial on page 6 Photo: Jim Rouse

Politics are about making policy ...and these are the issues African Americans in NC still face Stark disparities

RALEIGH - In a report unprecedented in scope, the N.C. Center for Public Policy Research examines racial disparities across a broad range of indicators and finds North Carolina minorities trail whites in education, economic well-being, housing, voter participation, Internet access, health, and criminal justice. The study released in June offers a series of eight recommendations, to address these disparities - including, a need-based tuition assistance program, a long-term effort to increase voter turnout, funding for interpreter services at local

health departments, and a Governor's Summit to address these broad ranging disparities in the public policy outcomes for some of the state's population.

"Minorities in North Carolina face stark disparities in health care they receive, their educational opportunities, and even the likelihood that they will be arrested or executed for a crime," says Mike McLaughlin, editor of North Carolina Insight, the journal of the North Carolina Center for Public Policy Research. "As a state, we need to bridge the gap and move from disparity toward

parity if we hope to move forward."

According to the U.S. Census, North Carolina's population grew 21 percent from 6.6 million in 1990 to more than 8 million in 2000. The state's population is now 72.1 percent white, 21.6 percent African American, 4.7 percent Hispanic 1.4 percent Asian, and 1.2 percent Native American. The census indicates that all minorities combined African Americans, Hispanics, Asians and Native Americans together now account for nearly one-third (28.9 percent) of the

state's population. Between 1990 and 2000, the Asian population in the state grew by 128 percent. However, the Hispanic population grew by 394 percent, the largest percentage growth of any state in the country.

The Center's study is thought to be the first effort to bring so many measures of racial and ethnic disparities in public policy outcomes into focus in one report. The Center timed the release of its research to come one month past the 50th Anniversary of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in Brown vs.

Board of Education, that desegregated the nation's public schools. Center director Ran Coble says, "We thought it was time to take stock of where we are in North Carolina - not just in education, but also in economic well-being, housing, health, voting participation, Internet access, and criminal justice. "And what we found are gaps by race and ethnicity in all these areas that we must bridge if we are truly to become One North Carolina."

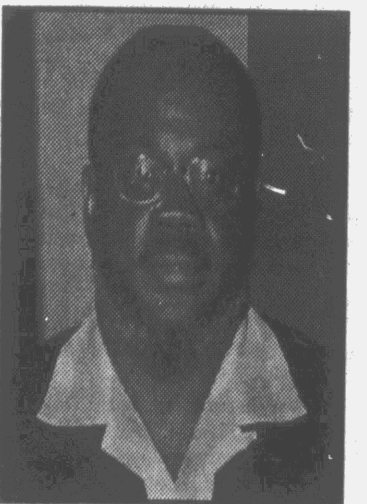
Education Outcomes...

The first area where the Center

found disparities is education. On North Carolina's end-of-grade tests, nearly nine out of 10 white students (89 percent) score at or above grade level in both reading and math for grades three through eight. That compares to 72 percent of Native Americans, 70 percent of Hispanic students and 67 percent of African American students. Asian students' performance ranks second highest behind whites at 87 percent.

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Hickman makes run for Pitt County Commissioner's seat



GREENVILLE - Mr. Clifton B. Hickman has announced his candidacy for the Pitt County Board of Commissioners (District A) in the July Election. Election year '04 will be crucial for all Citizens of Pitt County. We are now experiencing the highest crime and unemployment rates in the history of our county. We have lost many good jobs to the

relocation/closing of our major industries, only to have them replaced by industries with lesser opportunities for our Citizens.

Many quality of life factors are being adversely affected by the drastic cuts in budget-appropriations, for example, education, social services, recreations, emergency services, mental health, services for the senior citizens, etc. It becomes quite obvious that we need individuals on the Pitt County Board of Commissioners who can effectively create change and provide positive leadership in addressing the needs of Pitt County Citizens. With over 14 years of experience as a member of the Greenville Human Relations Council and the Greenville Utilities Commission Board of Directors and having over 22 years of professional experience as a manager in County Government responsible for four major program areas that include some 99 staff with a 94 million dollar budget, Mr. Hickman is well qualified to be a member of the Pitt County Board of Commissioners. Mr. Hickman received an Associate in Arts Degree from Craven Community

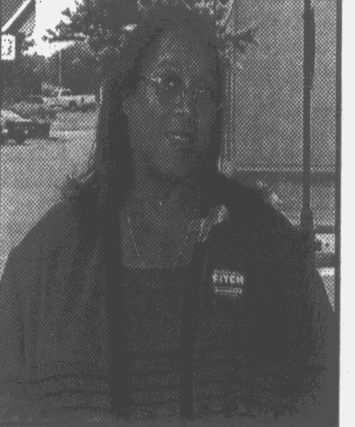
College, a Bachelor's and a Master's Degree of Social Work from East Carolina University, and he has completed 70 hours towards an

Associate Degree in Business Administration at Pitt Community College. Mr. Hickman is currently employed with the Edgecombe County

Department of Social Services as Assistant Director. Mr. Hickman is married to the former Sandra Allen; they have two children (Corey-age 23

and Comesha-age 17). Mr. Hickman is pleased to offer his services to the Citizens of Pitt County.

Candidate Stumps the Congressional District for Votes



Christine Fitch

GREENVILLE - Christine L. Fitch, a candidate for the 1st Congressional District from Wilson is stumping the 23 counties of the district making

the residents aware of her platform.

Fitch is an eighteen year employee at East Carolina University in the College of Education. She is an Assistant Professor in the College of Education. Fitch has served the citizens of Wilson County for the last 14 1/2 years on the Wilson County Board of Education, helping to set policies that have moved the school system forward.

Fitch indicates that the issues she espouses are not to much different from the issues she espoused two years ago when she ran for the congressional seat. She states that Quality Education, Economic Development and Jobs, Affordable Healthcare, Affordable Housing, Senior Care, and Veteran's Rights & Issues are the things that have relevance to the

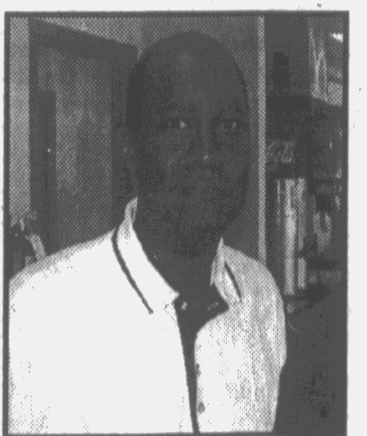
people of the district. "The issues are interrelated and should not be looked at in isolation. When we do that we get piecemeal solutions. We must work for total solutions..." said Fitch. We get the same results when we keep doing the same thing over and over.

Quality education impacts economic development & jobs which in turn impacts affordable healthcare and housing and the care given to our seniors. Economic development cannot rely on bringing large industry to an area when the infrastructure is not in place. Therefore, we must look at building small businesses and taking advantage of the natural resources of the area and providing diversity to our farmers. Though the area is rural and poor, the people are a

resource that often are overlooked. "I have met wonderful people as I have moved throughout the district and want to work untiringly to improve the quality of their lives".

Fitch urges all registered voters to go to the polls on July 20 and cast their vote for her to make your voice heard and your vote count. The voters have expressed confusion regarding this election because of the special election that has been scheduled on the same day as the primary. Contrary to the mistaken information that the decision for the congressional seat has been made, it is the voters who will decide on July 20th. Nothing has been decided yet and I concede nothing. I will continue to get my message out to the people until the last vote is cast.

Statewide Father of the Year Award goes to Greenville resident



Douglas C. Fields: Father of the Year by Mildred A. Council
GREENVILLE, NC - Mr. Douglas C. Fields was chosen as father of the year representing the NC Sickle-Cell Syndrome Program at the Annual Father's Summit on June 17-18, 2004. Mr. Fields is foremost a gentle, Christian giant who is married to a wonderful woman and they are the proud parents of seven children, four of whom were born with Sickle-Cell Disease. They lost their eldest son to Sickle-Cell Disease in 1991. Today, three children are adults; one, a daughter with Sickle-Cell Anemia is a junior at ECU. They also have a

fifteen-year-old son who is a freshman in high school and a twelve-year old set of triplet girls, two of which have Sickle-Cell Anemia. This father is committed to ensuring that his family receives no less than the best in terms of meeting their needs as the sole breadwinner.

Twenty-eight years ago, I met Mr. Douglas Fields when he was working in security positions for McKenzie and Guardmart Security while attending Pitt Community College and earning his associated degree. He later received his bachelor's degree from East Carolina University at night. He graduated from college in December 1984. His educational career began in the Pitt County Schools, where he worked five years as a teacher's assistant in the exceptional children's program at E.B. Aycock Middle School. He then served as Art Teacher at Falkland Elementary. For one year, he had to work in Fayetteville City Schools because there were no positions open in Pitt County Schools, which meant leaving his family three hours away at home in Greenville while he commuted home on weekends to ensure a better life for them. The following year he was able to return to Pitt County Schools as part-time art teacher in two schools-J.H. Rose

High School and Pactolus Elementary School. After going through the runaround he received a full-time Arts Teaching position and he is doing some remarkable work with his students as their work has won in various arts competition during his tenure.

Outside of family and school, he is active in his church, Bethel Community Christian Center. He is in charge of church operations and he teaches adult Sunday school. In the community he enriches the lives of his children by making sure that they are active. He finds time to support Pitt County youth in numerous endeavors. He was a pioneer leader of the Pitt County 4-H All-Stars Club and for six years he has served as a volunteer leader for the club. The Pitt 4-H County Council has also recognized him as a dedicated leader. His four youngest children currently participate and they all have been successful in county, district and state competitions in numerous categories including project books, presentations, and talent shows thanks in part to the work of Mr. and Mrs. Fields. Within the club, he is noted for leading youth in creating superb 4-H exhibits for the fair. He has been thsole adult leader for the

4-H All-Stars as they participated in the City of Greenville Spring Cleanup service project for the past three years. In 2003, Mr. Fields has played a major role in the first and third phases of our sweet potato project, which was the Pitt 4-H County Council's project of the year.

His sickle-cell activities have been too numerous to mention over a twenty-eight year period but a summary includes: always being a visible father figure in his children's life, being a wonderful supporter of all program activities including ECU Sickle-Cell Camps, research projects, family picnic/outings, support groups, teleconferences, and workshops at the local, regional, and state levels. He has partnered with his wife, Mrs. Gloria Fields to ensure that the family utilizes all of the comprehensive services they needed.

In summation, Mr. Fields has been a father of the year for twenty-eight years. I have known him to be a positive role model for all especially for children who he dearly loves. He is well respected by his family, the church, school, 4-H, and Sickle Cell communities. Mildred A. Council, MSW Sickle Cell Educator and Counselor has also been a member of the Greenville City Council for 17 years.

Running for the House of Representatives - NC District 8

Mary Lawrence Williams



Address: 200 Barington Road
Occupation: Retired Librarian
Family: Mother and Grandmother.
Political Experience: Former member Pitt County School Board
Professional Experience: Master Degree in Library & Information Services - ECU, BS, North Carolina Central University, Masters: University of South Carolina
Campaign Issues: Safe Neighborhoods, Affordable Healthcare, Educational

Opportunities

Running for the County Commissioner Seat - District A

Ralph Love



Age: 54
Address: 200 Barington Road
Occupation: Clergyman
Family: Wife, Patricia; children, Raloh, Jr. Sherman, Anthony and Shauntey.
Political Experience: Member of the Pitt County Board of Elections
Professional Experience: Pastor of the Holy Trinity United Holy Church for 24 years, leadership roles in several related associations

Melvin McLawhorn



Age: 56
Address: 100 Allendale Drive
Occupation: Training coordinator for Eastern N. C. Probation/Parole
Family: Wife, Sandra McLawhorn, children, Melvin McLawhorn and Sharon McLawhorn
Political Experience: Past poll chairman, member of county ABC board and board of adjustment

Professional Experience: National career development facilitator, N.C. Probation/Parole Association member, N.C. State Criminal Justice instructor, National Association for Black in Criminal Justice.

Get out and VOTE in the Primaries Tuesday July 2th!

M(y)-VOICE OP/EDS

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

Edwards Can Put Democrats Back on Track With Blacks

By Earl Ofari Hutchinson
Pacific News Service, Commentary



Editor's Note/PNS: Vice Presidential candidate John Edwards should buck the recent trend among Democratic presidential

should put civil rights back on their front burner. But since 1992 they've been scared stiff of doing just that. Then, presidential candidate Bill Clinton figured out that the way to beat Bush Sr. was to say and do as little about civil rights as possible while courting white middle-class voters. Despite his legendary appearances at black churches - crowded with legions of top black Democrats - Clinton stole a big page from the Republican Southern strategy playbook. He talked strong defense, promised more police and pushed the economic resuscitation of mid-America. This non-racial, centrist pitch did not alienate the white middle-class and blunted the standard Republican rap that Democrats pander to special interests, i.e., minorities.

But what worked well for Clinton proved disastrous for Democratic presidential candidate Al Gore in 2000. He followed Clinton's political blueprint. He spent most of his campaign avoiding appearances in black communities and was mute on racial issues. Gore got away with it by playing hard on the panic that the possibility of a Bush White House stirred in many blacks. Already such avowed enemies of civil rights as justices Anton Scalia, William Rehnquist and Clarence Thomas sat on the Court; the Democrats sang the nightmarish vision of further right-wing appointments.

Though Gore got the ritual endorsement of black Democrats and civil rights leaders, and the vast majority of those blacks who voted, his campaign ignited no enthusiasm among the masses of black voters. He could not hurdle the apathy or

resentment many blacks felt toward the Democrats. Many stayed away from the polls. They might have provided the margin of victory for Gore in several tightly contested swing states.

Kerry will also get the endorsements of black leaders and the bulk of the black vote, even if Edwards was not on the ticket. But if Kerry ignores civil rights issues, or treats them as an afterthought, blacks will once again stay home on Election Day. In a tightly contested race, that would be the political kiss of death for Kerry.

Edwards potentially can ensure that blacks turn out in big numbers. But he must do more than take digs at the Confederate flag. He must use his vice presidential candidacy as a bully pulpit to speak out for affirmative action, tougher and expanded hate crimes laws, repeal of the mandatory drug laws that warehouse thousands of young blacks for mostly non-violent, non-serious crimes in America's prisons and attack the glaring race inequities in the death penalty and the funding for mostly black and Latino schools.

Edwards risks little in aggressively championing civil rights, and going for broke for the black vote, especially in the South. There's little chance that he can break the ironclad grip that Bush has on the white Southern vote. Polls show that white Southern males are still Bush's biggest and most enthusiastic backers. Bush essentially has an unbreakable lock on white conservative voters nationwide.

Edwards has shown that his strong civil rights message can ignite passion among black voters. His



willingness to push civil rights as a white Southerner played a big role in his win in the South Carolina Democratic primary. Blacks make up more than one-third of the Democratic vote in that state.

But there's a pitfall. Campaign strategists may still press Edwards to adopt the Clinton - and to an extent his boss Kerry's - strategy of benign racial neglect. He may try to out-Bush

Bush by talking tough on national defense and demanding stronger anti-terrorism measures. He may confine his domestic pitch to pounding Bush on his tax cuts and his failing education initiative. That would send the message that Democrats again are prepared to abandon black interests rather than risk alienating whites.

The test for Edwards is to resist

that disastrous approach and put civil rights back on the national radar screen. So far, he's the only top candidate who seems willing to do so.

PNS contributor Earl Ofari Hutchinson (chutchi344@aol.com) is a political analyst and author of "The Crisis in Black and Black" (Middle Passage Press).

NAACP head says Bush treats Blacks like prostitutes

By Hazel Trice Edney

WASHINGTON (NNPA) - NAACP President and Chief Executive Officer Kweisi Mfume says President George Bush is treating the Black community like prostitutes by claiming to want the Black vote while snubbing the NAACP's annual convention for four consecutive years.

"We're not fools. If you're going to court us, court us in the daytime, but not like we're a prostitute where you run around at night or behind closed doors and want to deal with us, but not want to deal with us in the light of the day," says Mfume. "Mr. Bush has now distinguished himself as the first president since Warren Harding (1920-1923) who has not met with the NAACP. So, we've got a 95-year history and a president that's prepared to take us back to the days of Jim Crow segregation and dominance, an era where dialog is required, not distance."

Bush was invited to be keynote speaker at the convention, which starts Saturday in Philadelphia.

Mfume says the non-partisan civil rights group, the oldest and largest in the nation, had hoped to have both

Bush and his Democratic challenger, Sen. John Kerry (D-Mass.) at the event. Kerry has confirmed. In a brief letter from the president's scheduler, Melissa S. Bennett, the White House said:

"Your request has been given every consideration. Unfortunately, due to scheduling commitments, we are unable to accommodate your request. Thank you for understanding. The President sends his best wishes."

Mfume was not surprised. "It's business as usual at the White House," he says. "They don't view the nation's oldest and largest civil rights organization as any way of significance or importance. In their minds, we do not exist. And that's a dangerous course to take and a dangerous path to go down because you immediately then begin to write off a whole community of people simply because ideologically you may not agree with one another."

Hilary Shelton, director of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP, says the letter of invitation was sent to Bush in December inviting him to speak at any time during the five-day

convention. Shelton says he is concerned that some people have raised the question of how Bush would be treated if he came to the NAACP?

"Well, if you look at every other president who has come before us, whether we overall disagree with their politics or agree with their politics, they have always been treated with the utmost respect and appreciation for being with us," Shelton says. "Our position has been when we invite people into our house, then indeed we will treat you with respect and care."

Mfume scoffs at the excuse that Bush could not fit the convention into his schedule. "My mother always told me you always make time to do what you want to do. Clearly, the President doesn't want to do this."

A former U. S. representative from Maryland and former chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, Mfume says he sees the Bush rejection as a pattern of behavior he has exhibited toward Black organizations.

"The fact of the matter is that the president has refused to meet with the

Congressional Black Caucus, refused to meet with any real civil rights organizations, did a drive-by at the Urban League conference last year, where he whisked in for 15 minutes and whisked out, refusing to even meet at length with their delegates or their leadership," he says.

The rejection letter was dated June 21, less than two weeks before Bush's White House celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, attended by civil rights veteran Dorothy Height and Marc Morial, president and CEO of the National Urban League.

"Those things are insulting," Mfume says. "These are not the good ol' days where all you had to do is show up and take a picture with a Black person and be considered a friend or an ally. These are the days in which you have to do something. Well, Mr. Bush, is, in my opinion, losing a huge

opportunity to do something and for whatever reason believe that photo ops will get it done and I don't think they will."

Given the fact that Bush received

only 9 percent of the Black vote in the 2000 election, his rejection of the NAACP, will have little political impact from his standpoint, says University of Maryland Political Scientist Ron Walters. But, it does make a statement, he says.

"It continues to confirm that Bush doesn't have a receptive posture towards African-Americans," Walters says. But, the even greater meaning to the NAACP is that

"Access to the White House has always been the currency of the NAACP. For it not to have it says to both parties that you're out of favor."

Bush and his policies have consistently been out of favor during each of the past four NAACP conventions.

In his 2001 convention speech, NAACP Chairman Julian Bond likened the Bush administration to "the Taliban." In 2002, he characterized Bush's civil rights policies as "snake oil." Last year, he described Bush's Africa tour as an "exotic photo-op."

Mfume says he now wants to speak at the Republican National

Convention in New York. He says he has been confirmed as a speaker at the Democratic convention, but has not received an answer yet from the Republicans.

"Our approach to both of them was pretty much to say, 'Hello. Here's what we are doing. Here's how we would like your party to participate and we'd like to participate in some sort of way by speaking or having the opportunity to speak at your respective conventions,'" Mfume says. "We asked four years ago and the Republicans said, 'No, we can't find any time on the agenda for you.' And the Democratic Party said, 'Yeah. You're free to speak and we welcome whatever message you would bring.'"

Despite his distance from Bush, Mfume says it's just the opposite with RNC Chairman Ed Gillespie.

"Ed Gillespie and I have a good working relationship. The fact that he's the head of the Republican Party and I was a Democratic congressman for 10 years really is secondary. I knew him from my days on the Hill," Mfume says. "I have a lot of respect for him in his current role. He will do good things.

The Neocon Hothouse that William Simon built

by Jerry M. Landay

American democracy is in deep trouble. George Bush has brought into government a cabal of right-wing radicals who now control the Republican Party, and, through the party, dominate all three branches of the federal government. Their policies are drawn from a narrow ideology that bears no relevant connections to history, tradition, or common sense.

Journalists refer to these extremists as "conservatives." But they bear little resemblance to classical American conservatism. They only wish to conserve their own status, money, and power. These radicals are also generically referred to as "neoconservatives," (neocoms) a term originally applied to a group of former communists and ex-liberals who soured on both their movements and the Democratic Party and signed on with a body of newly-formed right-wing think tanks and policy institutes, or with university departments of political science or policy studies. In most cases, these organizations were generously subsidized by funding from right-wing philanthropies established by wealthy industrialists or inheritors of family wealth.

With the selection of George W. Bush in 2000, the neoconservatives and their allies moved into the Federal government. Many received senior posts in the Defense Department, the State Department, the Justice Department, and the White House Counsel's staff. Their names are not quite household words, but they appear whenever journalists investigate such Bush policy excesses as the flawed intelligence that fueled the Iraq War. Among them are Vice-President Dick Cheney, Deputy Defense Secretary Paul Wolfowitz, Defense under-secretaries Douglas Feith and Steven Cambone, and under-secretary of State John Bolton. Also on the list are Richard Perle, head of the Defense Policy Board until his aggressive positions on the Middle East made him an embarrassment and he was forced to

resign, and William Kristol, the influential editor-in-chief of the radical-right bible, The Weekly Standard.

As opposition to embedded neoconservatism grows within the body politic it's useful to review the origins of the political extremism that has lent its character to the destructive policies of the Bush administration. Many of the roots of "movement conservatism" can be traced to the core right-wing foundations that since the 1970s have consistently funded a cohort of activist organizations that has grown to 350 front operations today.

Together those funders and recipients have changed the nature of who we are as a nation. The neocons are responsible for launching the imperialist war on Iraq. Their distortions of conservative ideology have trumped the wisdom of history and tradition. Their six-gun mentality has propelled the country into a war of bloody self-indulgence and an (imagined) cosmic face-off with fundamentalist Islam. Their anything-goes machismo has corroded respect for America among friends and allies that took seven decades and two world wars to nurture. Their assaults on civil liberties in the name of security have begun to discourage foreign professionals from emigrating to the United States to swell our talent pool. In the field of medical science, equally talented American workers in stem cell research and other technical fields are finding better opportunities in other countries.

The radical right has polarized America into warring camps, demolishing the middle ground where the best of American politics was once played out. Their judges have rewritten established precedents in law to square with their beliefs. As agents provocateur, they have stirred the sectarian pot over social issues, dividing and diverting American society and threatening schisms within the Episcopal, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches. They have

hijacked government to serve already bulging private purses. Their tight alliances with managerial corporatism have weakened republican democracy, substituting a form of plutocratic rule by the privileged. Their zealous faith in "free market" forces as the Legree who "guards" the public interest has weakened the safeguards of governmental oversight and regulation.

They wage vicious class warfare, diverting the American income stream from the lower and middle classes upward to an already affluent minority.

They have created crises of healthcare and education, as well as growing impoverishment among workers and the poor. They are erecting a rigid social structure from which those at the bottom can no longer escape. Their aggressive marketing of school vouchers and advocacy of public school privatization at the expense of public-school viability endangers the entire American system. Their seizure of the commercial airwaves has muffled the spirited conversation of American civilization, and debased our cultural life. They like to be called conservatives, because it evokes a faux-kinship with great Republican spirits of the past - McKinley, Teddy Roosevelt, and Taft.

But within the body of their ideology, the "new conservatives" have planted the seeds of decadence. Their nakedly self-interested actions have been concealed behind the smoke and mirrors of sloganeering and cheap propaganda, i.e. the Healthy Forest Initiative is a plan to permit more logging; the Clear Skies program actually erodes clean air standards, and will result in more pollution.

In Al Gore's words, they "are transforming the United States into a country that is more warlike, more brutal, less free, less just, less admirable, and much less appealing than the nation that existed when George Bush was elevated to power by the Supreme Court in 2000. Extremism as a Career Choice

The appointment of George Bush to the Presidency in 2000 marked the apogee of American political realignment from left to right that began to coalesce in the late 1960s - during the Vietnamese War abroad and the civil rights battles at home.

Eulogies on the death of Ronald Reagan have failed to note that it was he who first imported new cadres of the radical right inside government in 1981, and made them a ruling elite. He brought to power a new brand of conservatism that is regressive, self-referential, and focused solely on the exploitation of government and the accumulation of wealth, status and power. As the defector from the right-wing, author David Brock pointed out, one ultimately sought to be a new conservative not because of sacred principle but as a career choice.

Republicans have now controlled the White House for 24 of the past 36 years, and moved the nation rightward with them. Understanding how the far right emerged and expanded its power

is essential if progressivism is to lead a revival that restores the essence of what a caring America has lost under "conservative" leadership.

Beatrice Webb, the British social reformer, well understood that a transfer of power calls for the shaping of a people's consent. "There is no such thing as spontaneous public opinion," she wrote. "It all has to be manufactured from a center of conviction and energy." The manipulation of the public's consent rightward in America actually began in the very shadow of Franklin Roosevelt's dominion when it seemed that liberalism would reign forever.

Conservatives of the period were seen as bizarre isolationists, haters of big government and the taxes needed to fund it, pirates who practiced gloves-off capitalism dignified as economic liberty. As outsiders, lean and hungry for power, they cast about for a way to create that "center of conviction and power."

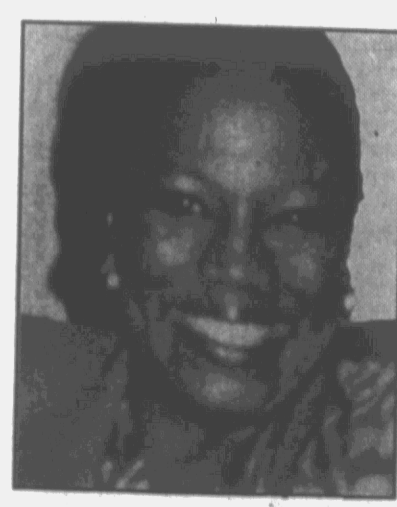
They finally settled on a negative

base - their shared hatred of the "liberal establishment." Against this liberal enemy a remnant of far-right thought gathered, eventually devising a body of political ideas that would define and drive a successful movement. In an influential book called *Ideas Have Consequences* (1948), political philosopher Richard Weaver argued that the liberal in-group was undermining American culture, and only a counter-culture based on the foundations of right-radicalism could defeat it.

The result was that hundreds of think tanks, policy institutes, litigation centers, special-interest advocacy groups, public opinion and propaganda operations, campus activist outfits, and publishing enterprises were created in the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s as newcomers to reinforce the American Enterprise Institute (AEI). The AEI itself had been founded in 1943 to rival the liberal (at the time) Brookings Institution, and is now recognized as the pioneer

See Neocon Hothouse Page 3

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Jam Rouse
Publisher/Founder

Managing Editor
Gauss O. Sims, Sr.

Home Office
405 Evans St./P.O. Box 8361
Greenville, NC 27835
Phone: (252) 757-0365
Fax: (252) 757-1793

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Why I Am Supporting Melvin McLawhorn For Pitt County

M(y)-VOICE OP/EDs *Because whatever happens to America happens to Black America first...*

by Randy B. Royal
Commissioner District A

I had decided to stay out of the fray as we go about the business of selecting a new County Commissioner for District A. It was only when I heard leaders who are usually long on rhetoric and very short on substance did I decide to speak out, I should begin by saying that both Bishop Ralph Love and Cliff Hickman are good friends and great. Candidates, Ralph, and I have shared neighboring churches for several years. Cliff and I were both products of New Bern, North Carolina. I have absolutely no ax to grind with either.

I announced the day I became your representative that I would seek office for four years only. I did not want to become a career politician. The one person who has consistently shown interest in the position and has kept me abreast of the concerns of the voters was Melvin McLawhorn. While I consider that a noble gesture, this alone was not justification enough to support Melvin. I believe character, loyalty, leadership, and ethics should also be important factors. For those of you who ask

what has Melvin done. I am grateful that you asked that question.

Melvin was born and reared in the Cherry View Community of Greenville for those of you who remember the geographic, social, economic and cultural landscape of that community. You know that Melvin came from a community of hard working, church going, proud and progressive citizens growing up around black owned businesses, schools, and churches. This gave the McLawhorn children the ability to dream and achieve. These early experiences supported Melvin with a strong intellect to reason and achieve great things.

To become County Commissioner one must possess a strong entrepreneurial spirit, Melvin was not satisfied with just a job. He and his lovely wife of many years, Sandra, have created two Child Care Centers. Not only does this create entrepreneurship and income, but it also separates him from the field, as one of a few African Americans CEOs who employs over 20 employees. That makes him one of Pitt County's largest minority owned and operated businesses employing

African Americans. Can you imagine how much this helps us in this depressed economy? Expect to hear about, child-care number three soon.

To become County Commissioner one needs some red perspective on the face of poverty. On a whole, poor kids perform worse in school, more poor kids die early, babies from poor families weigh less than their counter part, and poor people have more difficulty accessing systems open to others. As Chairman of the Martin, Pitt, Beaufort Community Action program, Melvin is programmatically responsible for eliminating poverty in these areas, Melvin is responsible for the following head starts; St. Gabriel Head Start Centers, Everetts Head Start in Everetts, and Martin County Community Action, Inc. Head Start Program. Over 400 poor children are prepared for public school. In addition, 130 homes this year has either been repaired or weatherized. This requires Melvin to oversee a 3 million dollar annual budget. Melvin demands that each client from 1-100 be treated with respect and compassion.

To become a Commissioner representing our community, one must be keenly sensitive to the specific needs we hold dear. It is inconceivable that one could serve without having had an integral relationship with the local civil rights, organizations, Case-in-point: Melvin championed our cause when he single-handedly went before the Greenville City Council to petition extending Martin Luther King Drive west of Fifth Street to the beltway (by-pass) and East of Tenth Street. As the Chairman of the state Southern Christian Leadership Conference, an officer of the local board and a citizen practicing the principles of Martin Luther King, Melvin was compelled to speak truth to power. Whether marching for an end to crime in our community, better relationship between law enforcement and the community, or economic justice for those caught in the web of poverty, Melvin was locked hand-in-hand with local leadership. This gauges for us what his posture will be behind smoked filled doors far beyond the ears of our community.

To be Commissioner, one must

command respect from ones family, community, peers, church, and organizations. I am not aware of one person in this city who has a negative thing to say about Melvin. Just ask anyone (except those long on rhetoric and very short on facts. Melvin is a model citizen who is well respected in the Red Oak Community. Ask any of the 800 members of the Mt. Calvary Church where he serves on the deacon board. Ask his classmates from the immortal Epps School. They all will tell you Melvin has providentially prepared himself for this position.

Finally, the person who replaces the current Commissioner will do more than meet two times monthly. There will be many budget meetings, closed sessions, county association meetings in-and-out of state, ribbon cuttings, mutual interest meetings with Board of Education, City of Greenville and Legislative meetings, hearings, and called sessions. This position requires one who can think on one's feet and make difficult decisions. This person will have to help develop a 200 million-dollar budget, and monitor it. Besides this, someone will have to replace me on

the following boards: University Health Systems Board of Trustee (Pitt Memorial Hospital and seven other hospitals, Surgicenter plus budget over 500 million annually; Pitt County Mental Health, budget, over 4 million dollars annually; Health Access Board of Directors, Home Health Services, ViQuest, budget 10 million annually; Martin County Community Action budget 3 million annually; and 27 other appointed or volunteered boards and committees. The next person will need to attend these meetings. I have missed one Board of Commissioner's meeting in 4 years (mother's death).

Melvin C. McLawhorn is my personal choice to serve in this capacity. He possesses the intellect, talent, and critical time necessary to represent our people. I urge you not to listen to those who have easy access to the airwaves but who have not paid their dues in our community. We do not need divisive or questionable leadership, we need a conscientious builder who will listen to the citizens and who can take us to the next level. Respectfully Submitted, Randy B. Royal Commissioner District A.

The Neocon Hothouse that William Simon built

right-wing policy think tank. In 1964, it supplied the brainpower that drove the presidential campaign of traditional conservative Senator Barry Goldwater. A young AEI scholar, Karl Hess, served as principal speech writer, and created the notoriously well remembered words of Goldwater's convention acceptance speech which became the stamp of a new, aggressive brand of movement conservatism: "Extremism in defense of liberty is no vice; moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue."

Funding the Movement Against Liberalism

Goldwater's defeat was in fact a beginning. The Johnson landslide of 1964 did not blunt the momentum of the newly motivated radical right. In the aftermath of the rebellious 1960s, a political manifesto by a Richmond attorney and future Supreme Court justice, Lewis Powell, urged conservative activists and experts to roll back perceived threats to capitalism by gaining control of power centers on campuses, in the courts, in the media, in politics, and in the government bureaucracy. Distributed widely by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Powell's action memo attracted wide attention, and it energized businessmen to return to the political arena from which the Depression had driven them, and to use their deep pockets to fund a power apparatus that could shift public opinion rightward and carry the day in electoral politics.

Money from corporate and inherited wealth was married to right-wing ideas. In 1972, Joseph Coors, the beer magnate, was persuaded by Powell's memo to seed the Heritage Foundation, the so-called General Motors of right-wing think tanks, with \$250,000. Other right-wing industrialists and scions of inherited wealth such as Lynde and Harry Bradley, Richard Mellon Scaife, John M. Olin, and Randolph Richardson established private foundations and dedicated millions to fund the burgeoning activist front of

advocacy organizations that were to be the muscle of movement conservatism. Patience and persistence were the watchwords of new-conservative philanthropic grant-making. The patrons viewed it as long-term investment, and focused giving on advancing a narrow set of principles: less government "interference," sharply reduced taxes, unrestricted private enterprise, personal responsibility, economic freedom, rabid anti-communism, and the export of free-market gospel to the nation and the world. The agenda was elastic enough to gather disparate interests under the big tent - old and new conservatives, libertarians, social and religious conservatives - united against the common enemy, liberalism.

The movement began to attract and train fresh recruits through programs that brought young and ambitious political talent into the fold. With the defeat of Hubert Humphrey by Richard Nixon in 1968, a group of disillusioned right-wing Democrats, former liberals and ex-communists seeking power swung hard right. They were the kernel of the so-called neoconservatives, and they lent fresh energy, ideology, and organizing skills to the movement. These new radical right shock troops transmitted the ideas of the far right through targeted and popular media, and went to work for candidates who could make those ideas happen. They were, according to Sidney Blumenthal, "a political elite aspiring to become a governing elite."

William Simon and the Counter-Intelligentsia

No one exemplified emergent right-wing power more than the late William E. Simon. Simon projected a charismatic personality that drove change. He used exuberant salesmanship, ringing prose, and high polemical style to move a movement. He bridged the gulf between business

and right-wing politics. He was a full partner of a major investment house on Wall Street, Salomon Brothers. In 1973, under Nixon, Simon was made federal "energy czar," despite his espoused dislike of government. It was government, Simon maintained, that had caused the energy debacle. "All governments know how to do," he declared, "is to compound the problem that government created in the first place." He nonetheless remained part of the new right-wing governing elite when Watergate forced Nixon to resign. Simon agreed to serve as Secretary of the Treasury under Nixon's successor Gerald Ford. Under Reagan, in the early 1980s, Simon helped funnel private right-wing funds to Oliver North's secret government within the government that smuggled illicit arms to the contras against the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua.

His popularity and fund-raising abilities made Simon a power. He cast a vast organizational presence within the radical right. In Blumenthal's phrase, he "controlled the wellsprings of funding [to] make the movement green." In 1977, Simon won an influential position that carried prestige and vast funding potential. He became the President of the John M. Olin Foundation, and made it one of the major sources of millions in contributions to radical right causes. He was also on the boards of the Heritage Foundation, the Hoover Institution, and the Manhattan Institute - all major generating centers of right-wing thought and action. He wrote two influential books, *Time for Truth* (1979) and *A Time for Action* (1980) detailing his case against "stupid, despotism" liberalism, whose championing of equal rights was "a morbid assault on both ability and justice." Liberal leaders, he wrote, constituted "as stubborn and ruthless a ruling elite as any in history and worse

than many because it is possessed of delusions of moral grandeur." The Republican Party was "stupid," as well, and had to be shoved from the accommodationist center into the tabernacle of belligerent, far-right conservatism.

Simon's creed, put simply, was to be vigorous in belief, wise in strategic planning, and united in collective action. He picked up where Powell had left off. His goal was to defeat the "Liberal Establishment," and to replace it by planting right-wing cadres as the dominant force in politics, media, academia, and the courts. They would constitute an alternative power that he labeled the "counter-intelligentsia," a vast network of new conservative thought that would challenge and overwhelm seemingly omnipotent liberalism. Under Simon, Olin funded programs in law and economics, political science, business, and major fellowships and endowed chairs at major American universities including Harvard and Yale. With neoconservative theoretician Irving Kristol, he created the Institute for Educational Affairs, which would churn out young activists from universities and right-wing leadership programs to staff the institutes, think tanks, and journals of the counter-intelligentsia that moved public opinion rightward.

Simon-izing a Network

Though he died in 2000, the influence of the organizations that Simon's leadership and money helped to build has been pervasive. Among other things, according to *People for the American Way*, they "stirred up" activism from the national to the local level, funded "scholars to push the intellectual boundaries of the issues, graduate students to form the next wave of scholarship and movement leadership, and college newspapers to shape the milieu in which America's next generation...comes to its political awakening."

The impetus toward industrial deregulation that took root within the

Democratic administration of Jimmy Carter was generated by academic-style "scholars" of the American Enterprise Institute, a major recipient of Simon's largesse from Olin. The campaign to privatize Medicare, under the rubric of "reform," has been pushed with diligence by the Heritage Foundation since the 1980s. Heritage "scholars" drew up the programs and policies of the Reagan Administration in a volume called *Mandate for Leadership*. Many were carried out. Hundreds of young cadres in policy-making and government contributed to the volume. More than 30 of them were hired by the Reagan Administration, including the controversial William Bennett as Secretary of Education, and James Watt as Secretary of the Interior. The movement's network has offered promising career paths to young activists ever since. Campaigns for public school privatization through school voucher programs have been spurred through the efforts and funding of the Bradley Foundation.

The Smith Richardson Foundation was the incubator of so-called "supply-side" economics, the perverse school of "voodoo economics" (according to George H.W. Bush) that holds that the benefits of tax-cuts for the wealthy will somehow trickle down from the privileged to those lower on the totem pole. Most recently employed by George W. Bush and the tax-cutting Republican majority in Congress, supply-side policy has resulted in economic class warfare, and a vast and ever-widening gap between those who earn more than \$200,000 per year and the rest of us. Carried to its logical extreme, the ideological platform pursued by William Simon has morphed into the policy excesses of today over which the Bush Administration presides.

Fault Lines on the Right

From out of the political wilderness to dominion in Washington, the once-derided "crazies" of the radical right have, in the words of John Micklethwaite and Adrian Wooldridge

of *The Economist*, "out-organized, out-fought, and out-thought liberal America the past 40 years. And the left still shows no real sign of knowing how to fight back" [emphasis added].

However, the signs of ideological wear and tear are becoming evident, as the right-radical policies of the Bush regime come into direct conflict with the injunctions of classical conservatism. To cite examples:

Though shalt not indulge in fiscal irresponsibility. Bush's tax cuts have thrown the federal budget deeply into the red to record depths - a deficit in the current budget year of between \$400-500 billion - causing consternation among Republican ranks in the Congress.

Though shalt not engage in foreign adventuring. The botched war in Iraq has undermined America's standing in the world, cost taxpayers \$5 billion a month, and claimed many thousands of human lives. The price of imperial adventuring is steep indeed. As unhappy Pat Buchanan conservatives increasingly point out, if you play at being an empire, you're in danger of losing the republic. And members of the ideological right at the state and local levels are restively watching their own budgets wither as a result of both Iraq and those tax cuts.

From the center to the left, funders and activists must study the means and methods of the radical right in order to reverse the damage. Communicating effectively through outreach to disillusioned and alienated voters is a key. So are efforts to mobilize and activate the young. Uniting on common objectives is another. To become a viable alternative for a majority of Americans, "it all has to be manufactured from a center of conviction and energy," with infinite patience for the long haul.

[Among other works, the author is indebted to Sidney Blumenthal's eloquent history of the emergence of the new conservatism, *The Rise of the Counter-Establishment* (Times Books, 1981), now sadly out of print, for its lucidity and political acumen]

Mass Incarceration: Wave of The Future? Racism, Prisons, and the Future of Black America

Manning Marable is Professor of History and Political Science, and the Director of the Institute for Research in African-American Studies, Columbia University. This essay appeared August 2000 in his column "Along the Color Line," available on the Internet at <www.manningmarable.net>

There are today over two million Americans incarcerated in federal and state prisons and local jails throughout the United States. More than one-half, or one million, are black men and women. The devastating human costs of the mass incarceration of one out of every 35 individuals within black America are beyond imagination. While civil rights organizations like the NAACP and black institutions such as churches and mosques have begun to address this widespread crisis of black mass imprisonment, they have frankly not given it the centrality and importance it deserves.

Black leadership throughout this country should place this issue at the forefront of their agendas. And we also need to understand how and why American society reached this point of constructing a vast prison industrial complex, in order to find strategies to dismantle it.

For a variety of reasons, rates of violent crime, including murder, rape, and robbery, increased dramatically in the 1960s and 1970s. Much of this increase occurred in urban areas. By the late 1970s, nearly one half of all Americans were afraid to walk within a mile of their homes at night, and 90% responded in surveys that the US criminal justice system was not dealing harshly enough with

criminals. Politicians like Richard M. Nixon, George Wallace, and Ronald Reagan began to campaign successfully on the theme of "Law and Order." The death penalty, which was briefly outlawed by the Supreme Court, was reinstated. Local, state, and federal expenditures for law enforcement rose sharply.

Behind much of anti-crime rhetoric was a not-too-subtle racial dimension, the projection of crude stereotypes about the link between criminality and black people. Rarely did these politicians observe that minority and poor people, not the white middle class, were statistically much more likely to experience violent crimes of all kinds. The argument was made that law enforcement officers should be given much greater latitude in suppressing crime, that sentences should be lengthened and made mandatory, and that prisons should be designed not for the purpose of rehabilitation, but for punishment.

Consequently, there was a rapid expansion in the personnel of the criminal justice system, as well as the construction of new prisons. What occurred in New York State, for example, was typical of what happened nationally. From 1817 to 1981, New York had opened 33 state prisons. From 1982 to 1999, another 38 state prisons were constructed. The state's prison population at the time of the Attica prison revolt in September 1971 was about 12,500. By 1999, there were over 71,000 prisoners in New York State correctional facilities.

In 1974, the number of

Americans incarcerated in all state prisons stood at 187,500. By 1991, the number had reached 711,700. Nearly two-thirds of all state prisoners in 1991 had less than a high school education. One third of all prisoners were unemployed at the time of their arrests. Incarceration rates by the end of the 1980s had soared to unprecedented rates, especially for black Americans. As of December 1989, the total US prison population, including federal institutions, exceeded one million for the first time in history, an incarceration rate of the general population of one out of every 250 citizens.

For African Americans, the rate was over 700 per 100,000, or about seven times more than for whites. About one half of all prisoners were black. Twenty-three percent of all black males in their twenties were either in jail or prison, on parole, probation, or awaiting trial. The rate of incarceration of black Americans in 1989 had even surpassed that experienced by blacks who still lived under the apartheid regime of South Africa.

By the early 1990s, rates for all types of violent crime began to plummet. But the laws which sent offenders to prison were made even more severe. Children were increasingly viewed in courts as adults, and subjected to harsher penalties. Laws like California's "three strikes and you're out" eliminated the possibility of parole for repeat offenders. The vast majority of these new prisoners

were non-violent offenders, and many of these were convicted of drug offenses that carried long prison terms. In New York, a state in which African Americans and Latinos comprise 25% of the total population, by 1999 they represented 83% of all state prisoners, and 94% of all individuals convicted on drug offenses.

The pattern of racial bias in these statistics is confirmed by the research of the US Commission on Civil Rights, which found that while African Americans today constitute only 14% of all drug users nationally, they are 35% of all drug arrests, 55% of all drug convictions, and 75% of all prison admissions for drug offenses. Currently, the racial proportions of those under some type of correctional supervision, including parole and probation, are one-in-fifteen for young white males, one-in-ten for young Latino males, and one-in-three for young African-American males. Statistically today, more than eight out of every ten African-American males will be arrested at some point in their lifetime.

Guard tower © Michael Jackson-Hardy, from Behind the Razor Wire, New York University Press

The latest innovation in American corrections is termed "special housing units" (SHU), but which prisoners also generally refer to as The Box. SHUs are uniquely designed solitary confinement cells, in which prisoners are locked down for 23 hours a day for months or

even years at a time. SHU cellblocks are electronically monitored, prefabricated structures of concrete and steel, about 14 feet long and 8 feet wide, amounting to 120 square feet of space. The two inmates who are confined in each cell, however, actually have only about 60 square feet of usable space, or 30 square feet per person.

All meals are served to prisoners through a thin slot cut into the steel door. The toilet unit, sink and shower are all located in the cell. Prisoners are permitted one hour "exercise time" each day in a small concrete balcony, surrounded by heavy security wire, directly connected with their SHU cells. Educational and rehabilitation programs for SHU prisoners are prohibited.

As of 1998, New York State had confined 5700 state prisoners in SHUs, about 8% of its total inmate population. Currently under construction in Upstate New York is a new 750 cell maximum security SHU facility, which will cost state taxpayers \$180 million. Although Amnesty International and human rights groups in the US have widely condemned SHUs, claiming that such forms of imprisonment constitute the definition of torture under international law, other states have followed New York's example. As of 1998, California had constructed 2942 SHU beds, followed by Mississippi (1756), Arizona (1728), Virginia (1267), Texas (1229), Louisiana (1048) and Florida (1000). Solitary confinement, which historically had been defined even by corrections

officials as an extreme disciplinary measure, is becoming increasingly the norm.

The introduction of SHUs reflects a general mood in the country that the growing penal population is essentially beyond redemption. If convicted felons cease to be viewed as human beings, why should they be treated with any humanity? This question should be elevated and discussed in every African-American and Latino neighborhood, community center, religious institution, and union hall across this country. Because the overwhelming human casualties of this racist leviathan are our own children, parents, sisters, and brothers. Those whom this brutal system defines as being "beyond redemption" are ourselves.

Costs of the system

What are the economic costs for American society of the vast expansion of our prison-industrial complex? According to criminal justice researcher David Barlow at the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, between 1980 and 2000, the combined expenditures of federal, state, and local governments on police have increased about 400%. Corrections expenditures for building new prisons, upgrading existing facilities, hiring more guards, and related costs, increased approximately one thousand percent. Although it currently costs about \$70,000 to construct a typical prison cell, and about \$25,000 annually to supervise and maintain each prisoner,

Mass Incarceration: Wave of The Future? Racism, Prisons, and the Future of Black America

of new prison beds per week.

The driving ideological and cultural force that rationalized and justifies mass incarceration is the white American public's stereotypical perceptions about race and crime. As

Andrew Hacker perceptively noted in 1995, "Quite clearly, 'black crime' does not make people think about tax evasion or embezzling from brokerage firms. Rather, the offenses generally associated with blacks are those ...involving violence." A number of researchers have found that racial stereotypes of African Americans—as "violent," "aggressive," "hostile" and

"short-tempered"—greatly influence whites' judgments about crime. Generally, most whites are inclined to give black and Latino defendants more severe judgments of guilt and lengthier prison sentences than whites who commit identical crimes. Racial bias has been well established especially in capital cases, where killers of white victims are much more likely to receive the death penalty than those who murder African Americans.

Sentencing disparity

The greatest victims of these racialized processes of unequal justice, of course, are

African-American and Latino young people. In April 2000, utilizing national and state data compiled by the FBI, the Justice Department and six leading foundations issued a comprehensive study that documented vast racial disparities at every level of the juvenile justice process. African Americans under age 18 comprise 15% of their national age group, yet they currently represent 26% of all those who are arrested.

Prison yard © Michael Jackson-Hardy, from Behind the Razor Wire, New York University Press

After entering the criminal justice system, white and black juveniles with the same records are treated in radically different ways. According to the Justice Department's study, among white youth offenders, 66% are referred to juvenile courts, while only 31% of the African-American youth are taken there. Blacks comprise 44% of those detained in juvenile jails, 46% of all those tried in adult criminal courts, as well as 58% of all juveniles who are warehoused in adult prison. In practical terms, this means that for young African Americans who are arrested and

charged with a crime, that they are more than six times more likely to be assigned to prison than white youth offenders.

For those young people who have never been to prison before, African Americans are nine times more likely than whites to be sentenced to juvenile prisons. For youths charged with drug offenses, blacks are 48 times more likely than whites to be sentenced to juvenile prison. White youths charged with violent offenses are incarcerated on average for 193 days after trial; by contrast, African-American youths are held 254 days, and Latino youths are incarcerated 305 days.

What seems clear is that a new leviathan of racial inequality has been constructed across our country. It lacks the brutal simplicity of the old Jim Crow system, with its omnipresent "white" and "colored" signs. Yet it is in many respects potentially far more devastating, because it presents itself to the world as a system that is truly color-blind. The black freedom struggle of the 1960s was successful largely because it convinced a majority of white middle class Americans that Jim Crow was economically inefficient, and that politically it could not be sustained or justified.

The movement utilized the power of creative disruption, making it impossible for the old

system of white prejudice and power to function in the same old ways it had for decades. For Americans who still believe in racial equality and social justice, we cannot stand silent while millions of our fellow citizens are being destroyed all around us. The racialized prison industrial complex is the great moral and political challenge of our time.

For several years, I have lectured in New York's famous Sing Sing prison, as part of a master's degree program sponsored by the New York Theological Seminary. During my last visit several months ago, I noticed that correctional officials had erected a large yellow sign over the door at the public entrance to the prison. The sign reads: "Through these doors pass some of the finest corrections professionals in the world." I asked Reverend Bill Webber, the director of the prison's educational program, and several prisoners what they thought about the sign. Bill answered bluntly, "demonic." One of the M.A. students, a 35-year-old Latino named Tony, agreed with Bill's assessment, but added, "let us face the demon head on." There are now over two million Americans who are incarcerated. It is time to face the demon head on. BRC-NEWS: Black Radical Congress

<www.blackradicalcongress.org>

Smith: Congressional Candidate says America's Resources are dwindling

by Darryl G. Smith
Congressional Candidate

Unless Congress reverses the excessive tax cuts that favor the most wealthy Americans and big corporations, and gets us out of the war in Iraq, we will have no resources for education, economic development and job creation, health care, affordable housing and homeownership initiatives, tobacco quota buyout, or other domestic programs. For a candidate (i.e., Butterfield and Davis) for Congress in the First District of NC to say that he supports the President on the war in Iraq,

that candidate cannot be serious about trying to get federal resources for the other issues because it won't happen. The war was wrong at the time, the reasons stated to support the war have been discredited, so new reasons are offered, and it is still wrong. Yet, Democrats in Congress for too long have been afraid to speak out on this and other questions of conscience; afraid of being called by the President unpatriotic; afraid of not getting PAC contributions; afraid of being perceived as weak on national security. We should not send to Congress any more timid,

scared or uninformed representatives. We need bold, effective leadership in Washington, that would help to redirect the nation. For your information, Butterfield and Davis also both say that they oppose Reparations for African Americans, and support the Death Penalty. These views are not consistent with the needs and interests of voters in the First District. Go to the web site below for a documentary about Weapons of Mass Destruction. The Whole Truth About The Iraq War: A must watch documentary. An impressive roster of experts is

assembled to provide a generally withering commentary on the quality of evidence and possible motivations of the Neoconservatives who provided the momentum and muscle behind America's venture into preemptive war. The fig leaf of the possibility of an honest mistake on the matter of WMDs is stripped away; what is left is the stark and disturbing anatomy of deliberate deceit. Watch it here. Windows Media. <http://www.informationclearinghouse.info/article6423.htm>

U.S. Rep. John Lewis Speaks Out On Civil Right Act

On July 2, 1964, President Lyndon Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act into law. The bill was signed after the nation had witnessed the murder of Medgar Evers, the historic March on Washington, and the bombing of a Birmingham, Ala. church that had killed four little girls less than a year earlier.

Three innocent men—Andy Goodman, James Chaney, and Mickey Schwerner—were murdered on June 21, 1964, at the start of the Freedom Summer in Mississippi, an effort to register African-Americans to vote.

The call for equal rights -was bit coming stronger and stronger and the resistance was becoming more violent.

The nation was watching television news reports showing violent mobs of American citizens attacking peaceful African-American demonstrators, and the moral outrage was beginning to build in the U.S. and abroad. Finally in July, after so much turmoil, President Johnson declared the time had come to sign the Civil Rights Act into law.

U.S. Rep. John Lewis (D-Ga.)

who participated in the movement, issued this statement to commemorate the signing of that act.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 just didn't pass. It just didn't happen. It took many years and many months of struggle on the part of a disciplined and organized movement that created a climate created an environment for action on the part of the President of the United States and the Congress.

One must understand that in the American South during the 1950s and '60s, there were signs that said "White Men," "Colored Men," "White Waiting," "Colored Waiting." Segregation and racial discrimination were the order of the day. As a child growing up in the American South, and as a participant in the Civil Rights Movement, I saw those signs.

There were separate water fountains in department stores—a shining water fountain marked "white" and a spigot marked "colored" for people to get water to drink. Black people could go into a store, buy a pair of shoes, and sometimes they were not allowed to try on those shoes. They

could go into a store, but they were not even allowed to try on a suit or dress.

They were welcome to go into drug store to get a prescription filled, but they were not allowed to sit down at the lunch counter and have a soda or something to eat.

They had to take their snack out on the street and stand up to drink or eat

There were separate waiting rooms in bus stations or train stations. White people and black people couldn't stay in the same hotel; they couldn't ride in the same taxicab.

When I look back on it, on the drama of the Movement the sit-ins, the Freedom Rides, and the marches were all the actions of ordinary people using the philosophy and the discipline of nonviolence.

People had been beaten; people had been arrested and jailed. Some had been shot or killed. Medgar Evers was shot and killed in May of 1963. Sheriff Bull Connor used dogs and fire hoses on non-violent protestors.

Because of what happened in Birmingham and other parts of the

South, there was a sense of righteous indignation.

All across America, by the hundreds and thousands, people started demanding that the Federal Government act. People sent letters to members of Congress and to the White House.

And President Kennedy responded on June 11th in a nationally televised address to the nation, and he urged the Congress to pass the Civil Rights Act.

The Congress debated that act for many days and long nights, and it was finally passed. On July 2, 1964, 40 years ago, President Johnson signed that act into law.

So, I think it is fitting and appropriate for us to pause to celebrate the distance we've come and the progress we have made.

Because of the actions of hundreds of our citizens, and because of the response of the U.S. Congress, President John F. Kennedy and President Lyndon Johnson, we have witnessed what I like to call a nonviolent revolution, a revolution of values, a revolution of ideas.

And I say today, we are better nation, and we are a better people.

Willingham Endorsed by Conservation Council of NC

The Conservation Council of North Carolina recently announced that Shelly Willingham has received their endorsement for the Third District Senatorial race in the 2004 primary election slated for July 20th.

The Conservation Political Action Committee is a non-partisan, affiliated Political Committee established by the Conservation Council of North Carolina for the purpose of conducting political activities.

Brownie Newman, director of political outreach, states, "Who we elect matters! North Carolinians care about improving air and water quality, preserving forests and farmlands, and enforcing environmental laws. We need to elect candidates for the North Carolina Legislature who share these same values, and who will make the health of our communities and the beauty of our state a top priority."

The Conservation PAC members and Conservation Council staff carefully evaluate every candidate for office based on a variety of criteria, including a candidate's responses to the Council's written questionnaire, interviews, candidate's

environmental voting record, and demonstrated leadership on environmental issues, and their commitment to improving environmental protection in North Carolina.

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by Pratap Chatterjee, Special to CorpWatch
OAKLAND, CA - New testimony from former Halliburton workers and congressional auditors released in Washington, D.C., this week has revealed millions of dollars worth of wasteful practices, major over billing and virtually no oversight of the company's work to support the U.S. invasion and occupation of Iraq in March 2003.

Under an agreement for logistical support for Operation Iraqi Freedom, Kellogg Brown and Root (KBR), a Halliburton subsidiary, has received \$4.5 billion for activities in Iraq and Kuwait since the invasion, including more than \$3 billion to import fuel and repair oil fields. The full contract may eventually be worth as much as \$18 billion.

In testimony submitted to members of Congress, one truck driver explained in detail how taxpayers were billed for empty trucks driven up and down Iraq and how \$85,000 vehicles were abandoned for lack of spare

tires. A labor foreman said dozens of workers were told to "look busy" while doing virtually no work for salaries of \$80,000 a year. An auditor related how the company was spending an average of \$100 for every single bag of laundry and \$10,000 a month for company employees to stay in five-star hotels.

"We saw very little concern for cost considerations," David Walker, head of the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of the Congress, told members of the Congress who attended a hearing at the Government Reform Committee in the House of Representatives. "There are serious problems, they still exist, and they are exacerbated in a wartime climate."

William Reed, director of the Pentagon's Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA), also released a report to members of Congress that stated: "In our opinion, the contractor's billing system is inadequate in part. We also found system deficiencies resulting in material invoicing

misstatements that are not prevented, detected, and/or corrected in a timely manner."

Critics say that the Halliburton's contract with the military has been especially problematic because the company has what is called a "cost-plus" contract, which means the company is repaid for all expenditures, plus a percentage fee and possible bonus on top of that.

"While the Bush administration failed to adequately plan for the safety of our troops—as proven by its failure to provide sufficient body armor—it made certain that Halliburton would make a killing long before the war began," said Jim Donahue, coordinator for Halliburton Watch, a nonprofit organization based in Washington.

But Republicans say the charges are simply an attempt to muddy the image of Vice President Dick Cheney, who was previously the chief executive officer of Halliburton.

"Too many Democrats ... have chosen to practice oversight—by press release, oversight by leaking draft reports, and confidential briefings," said Congressman Tom Davis, chairman of the government reform committee. "This is a strategy being driven top down by the House democratic leadership."

Davis refused to allow testimony from five former Halliburton employees who had additional evidence of waste, fraud, and abuse. Instead, Henry Waxman, the highest-ranked Democrat on the committee, released their statements to the public.

One statement came from David Wilson, a Halliburton employee charged with delivering supplies by from Camp Cedar II in southern Iraq to Camp Anaconda just north of Baghdad between November 2003 and March 2004. He explained that his supervisors didn't care what was being transported, so long as the trucks drove as many times as possible from one end of the country to the other.

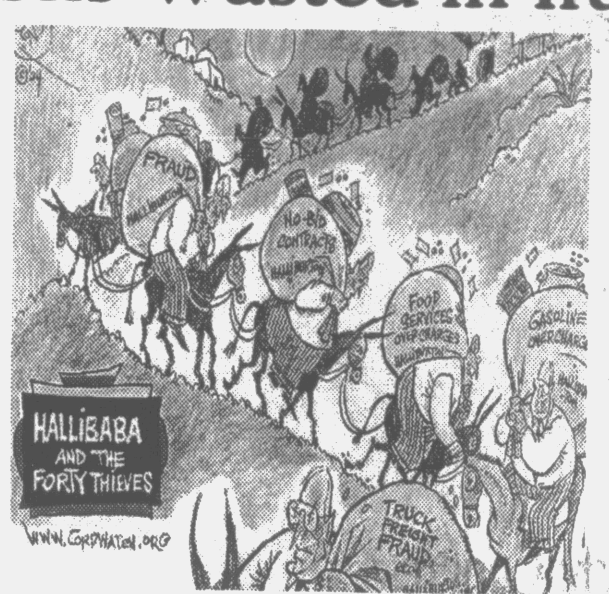
"The paperwork I carried had no details about the contents of our cargo—basically all they were looking for was the number of trucks with freight on them (but) a related problem was that KBR would run trucks empty quite often," Wilson said. "Sometimes they would have five empty trucks, sometimes they would have a dozen. One time we ran 28 trucks and only one had anything on it. There were several times when we had empty trucks both on the way to Anaconda and then on the way back to Cedar II. I don't understand why KBR would have placed our lives in danger that way for no reason."

He also described what appeared to be a complete lack of cost controls and systems to maintain equipment properly. "When I arrived at Camp Arifan in Kuwait last November, I noticed 50 to 100 brand new trucks sitting there unused," Wilson remembered. "Five months later, when I came home, a large number of trucks were still there, not being used. These are \$85,000 (or more) Mercedes and Volvo trucks."

"As every other trucker working on those convoys will tell you, KBR had virtually no facilities in place to do maintenance on these trucks. There were absolutely no oil filters or fuel filters for months on end. I begged for filters but never got any. I was told that oil changes were out of the question. KBR removed all the spare tires in Kuwait. So when one of our trucks got a flat tire on the highway, we just had to leave it there for the Iraqis to loot, which is just crazy. I remember saying to myself when it happened, 'You just lost yourself an \$85,000 truck because of a spare tire. We lost a truck because we didn't have \$25 hydraulic line to assist the clutch.'"

Another former Halliburton employee, Mike West, said that prior to Halliburton, he had working as an area manager for Valero Energy with a yearly salary of \$70,000. "When I heard about a chance to earn more with Halliburton, I called them up," he said. "After just a few minutes, the woman said I was hired as a labor foreman at a salary of \$130,000. I didn't even have to send in a resume."

When he arrived, West explained he was paid despite the fact that he had no work. "I only worked one day out of six in Kuwait," he explained. "That day, a supervisor told me to operate a forklift. I explained that I didn't have a license to operate a forklift or any experience. The response was: 'It's easy and no one will know.'"



When West got to Camp Anaconda in southern Iraq, he says that he didn't have any work to do. Nor did most of the other 35 workers. The supervisors told them to walk around and look busy. Then they went to a camp in Al Asad, where they had only one day of work out of five days. They were told to bill for 12 hours of labor every day. From there, his group was sent Fallujah for six weeks, where once again he had almost no work to do except help with security and follow Iraqi workers around to make sure they cleaned the toilets properly.

"One day, I was ordering some equipment. I asked the camp manager if it was OK to order a drill," West said. "He said to order four. I responded that we didn't need four. He said: 'Don't worry about it. It's a cost-plus contract.' I asked him, 'So basically, this is a blank check?' The camp manager laughed and said, 'Yeah.' He repeated this over and over again to the employees."

As a Halliburton employee, I was disappointed by all of the company's lies and disorganization. As a taxpayer, I'm disgusted by all of the money spent by Halliburton to pay employees to do nothing."

A third person who submitted testimony to Waxman's office was Marie de Young, who had previously worked for the military for 10 years, rising to the level of captain. De Young, who had also authored two books about women in the military, worked for Halliburton in Kosovo and was hired in December to help oversee Operation Iraqi Freedom contracts in Kuwait.

"I soon discovered that there was not a complete up-to-date list of all of the sub-contracts, also, the document control department had provided incorrect lists to all of the task order managers from an inaccurate database," she said.

In January and February 2004, a series of articles in the media, especially in the Wall Street Journal, chronicled the overcharging and fraud in Halliburton's operations. In response Halliburton hired what it dubbed the "Tiger Team" to audit and correct problems. De Young worked closely with the team and discovered not only that it did not correct anything, but that the team continued "questionable auditing and administration practices."

"When the Tiger Team examined a subcontract, they just checked to make sure that all the forms were in the file," she said. "They didn't assess the reasonableness of the price or consult with site managers. The team's sole purpose was to close as many

subcontracts as possible, under the mistaken assumption that everything that was closed prior to the arrival of the government audit team would be exempt from further scrutiny. For three months, this Tiger Team occupied waterfront villas at the Hilton hotel and shuffled papers, but did nothing to effectively clean up old subcontracts.

"We were instructed to pay invoices without verifying whether services were delivered. I personally told a KBR Tiger Team member not to pay an invoice that I knew was a double billing (but) the long term KBR employee told me I didn't know what I was doing."

De Young says that Halliburton paid the Kuwaiti subcontractor La Nouvelle \$100 per bag for laundry services—four times more than they were paying elsewhere. That added up to more than \$1 million per month. Another time, the company ordered 37,200 cases of soda at \$1.50 a case, but was delivered only 37,200 cans, resulting in charges that were five times the normal wholesale cost for the drinks.

Halliburton housed the Tiger Team at the five-star Kempinski Hotel for \$10,000 per employee per month. At the same time, soldiers were required to live in tents at a cost of \$1.39 a day. The military requested that Halliburton employees move into the tents, but they refused, De Young said.

"The Halliburton corporate culture is one of intimidation and fear," De Young said. "I had been advised by subcontract administrators who quit the company that employees get moved around when they get too close to the truth. I personally observed and experienced this as a routine company practice. Ironically, other previous managers who tolerated bad practices were promoted to better paying jobs in Iraq or Houston or Jordan."

In an email, Halliburton spokeswoman Wendy Hall told reporters: "We take any changes of improper conduct seriously. ... We will look into these assertions. If issues arise, we are committed to addressing them forthrightly and openly." "Halliburton believes its standards in Iraq are designed to deliver the best quality products and services on the best terms available as called for in our contract. We will work with the committee to assist them in fulfilling their important oversight functions."

Meanwhile, top executives of Halliburton have been asked to testify next month before another congressional committee investigating potential favoritism and waste in Iraq reconstruction contracts.

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Pitt County School Board District 2A

Paid for by the Committee to Elect Kay Rouse Pitt County School Board



VOTE FOR CLIFTON B. HICKMAN

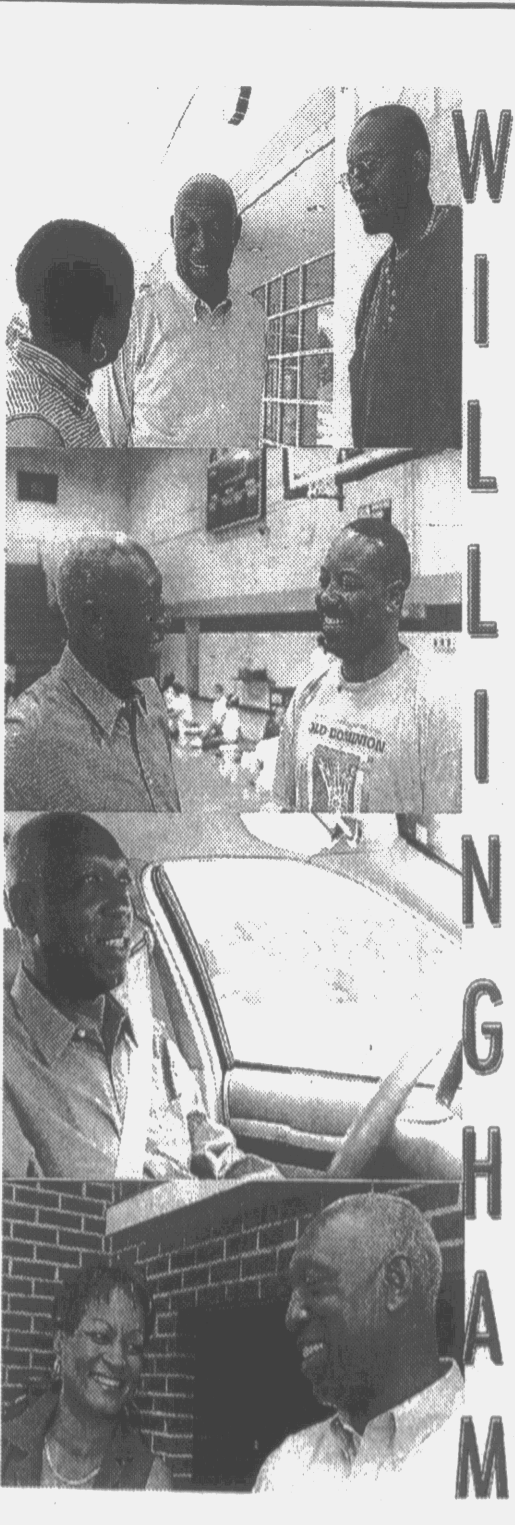
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50 / 8 Million

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THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FREE WILL BAPTISTS



NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION

Let God rise in power through prayer, praise and preaching," was the theme of the convention, which began Tuesday morning July 6 - July 8 2004. Over the three-day period, church services were offered daily at 9 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. Workshops, offering information mainly for teens and parents on issues like peer pressure and sexually transmitted diseases, were held between services.

HISPANICS: A Threat to American Culture?

The biggest threat to America isn't terrorism. It is Hispanic immigration, says Samuel P. Huntington in his firebomb of a new book called,

WHO WE ARE. Unlike previous generations of immigrants, Mexicans and other Hispanics are refusing to assimilate to what he calls

America's "Anglo-Protestant" culture. Accustomed to frequent visits back to their nearby homelands, Hispanics are "belligerently" clinging to their ethnic identities, refusing to learn English, and rejecting the American dream of climbing the economic ladder. If left unchecked, Huntington believes, immigrants from south of the border will split America in two. One commentator remarked that racists would warmly welcome this book. How convenient to have "a world-renowned intellectual" justify their growing resentment of Hispanics. But the author argues that

Hispanic immigrants really are different. In the past, European immigrants came in fluctuating waves, and were forced to adapt to a distinct culture shaped by America's white, Protestant founders. That culture is now diluted. Millions of Hispanics are flooding the country, legally and illegally, in a wave with no end; when they arrive, they live in insulated Hispanic communities, speak Spanish, watch Spanish-language TV, and identify with their home countries, not America. Rather than learning English, they're insisting that the rest of us learn Spanish. In Miami, parts of Texas, and the

Southwest, Hispanics so dominate local politics and culture that Anglos feel like unwanted minorities. America is now rapidly on the way to becoming like Canada or Belgium--- a nation of multiple languages, identities, and cultures. That would be "the end of the America we have known for more than three centuries."

Other contrarians feel that Huntington is wrong. They say evidence shows that Hispanics are assimilating in the same way Italians, Irish, Germans, Scandinavians, and other immigrants once did. The first arrivals may not speak much English, but "by the third generation, 60

percent of Mexican-American children speak only English at home." After 30 years, most Mexican-Americans own a home, often in an ethnically diverse neighborhood. When they have children, they sink roots here, and embrace the American dream of progress, from one generation to the next. That optimistic dream, and the willingness to pursue it, is what binds us together as Americans—not the words "Anglo" or "Protestant". Condensed from "Talking Points" *This article was submitted for publication by Sufeette Jones of Reflections, Expressions & Reviews.*



Vote For Melvin C. McLawhorn for Pitt County Commissioner, Seat A Districts 1 & 2

The candidate with a record of successes!!!

Let the record speak...

Melvin has served and/or continues to serve as follows:

- National Association for Blacks in Criminal Justice
- Chairman, Martin County Community Action
- Member of National, State and County Chapter of SCLC
- Member, NC Probation and Parole Association
- Member, Nat'l Assoc. for the Advancement of Colored People
- National Career Development Facilitator
- Recipient of the John Larkin Award - 2000 (Highest Human Service Award/or State of NC)
- Eagle Scout
- Pitt County Board of Adjustment - 8 year term
- Trustee & Deacon-in-Training, Mt. Calvary Church
- Past Chairman, Pitt County ABC Board
- Life Member, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity e •Graduate, A & T State University
- Past Master, Mt. Herman Masonic Lodge #35
- Poll Chairman, Precinct 12-A
- Instrumental in the re-naming of West Fifth St. to Martin Luther King Jr. Drive

Paid by the Committee to Elect Melvin McLawhorn, County Commissioner for Seat A. Please call 327-6559, 321-0978 or 916-2693 for questions or additional information.

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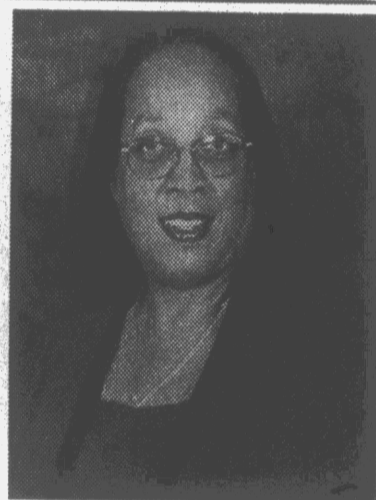


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Community Voices

Reflections, Expressions & Reviews



The following article was submitted for your perusal by Mrs. Jones in place of her column which will appear in our next issue - Ed. **Some Groups Have Been Working to Solve The Problems Cited by Cosby**

By Hazel Trice Denney
NNPA Washington Correspondent
WASHINGTON (NNPA) — While comedian and philanthropist Bill Cosby was busy criticizing low-income Blacks for not fulfilling their obligations to society and to their race, there were thousands of people already engaged in helping the very people Cosby was upbraiding.

"We run a wide range of after school programs across the country. And many of them are successful. We touch probably about 600,000 to 700,000 kids a year, which is considerable," says Marc Morial, President and CEO of the National Urban League. "For example,

we have a male responsibility program that we run in Chicago.

I said to the director, 'How many people do you serve in a year?' He said, '300.' I said, 'How many could you serve?' He said, 'Awe man, I could serve 5,000 if I had the resources.'

More than 100 Urban League chapters around the country, most surviving on corporate donations, foundation grants or government contracts, reach as many people as possible with after school tutorial, job training, leadership development and responsible decision making programs.

And they would be doing more — if they "had the resources."

"On an overall basis, one of our core competences, one of the most important things we do is reach out and serve youth in America's urban communities," says Morial, former mayor of New Orleans. "But one thing I have noticed is that even with our most successful programs, we're, not touching the ones we need to touch because of money."

The Urban League is among thousand of organizations that seek to address many of the age-old problems cited Cosby.

Speaking in Washington, D.C. at an observance of the 50th anniversary of the Brown v. Board of Education Supreme Court decision, Cosby complained, "the lower economic people are not holding up their end of this deal."

He said, "These people are not parenting. They are buying things for their kids — \$500 sneakers for what? And won't spend \$200 for 'Hooked on Phonics.' They're on the corner and they can't speak English."

Psychologist Julia Hare,

co-founder of the San Francisco based Black Think Tank, says Cosby's comments would have been more helpful had he suggested ways to address the problems.

"He should have said, 'Following this meeting and this feel good session of Brown v. Board of Education, I am going to personally gather together the Jack and Jills, the Links, all of the Greek letter organizations, the coalition of this, the coalition of that, like 100 Black Women, 100 Black Men and the Black church says Hare. "You (Cosby) throw out all of these criticisms and you don't have any kind of solutions, I've got to look at you and I just wonder if you're just floor showing."

The Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority (AKA), the oldest of the Black Greek letter sororities, has operated its Ivy Reading Academy for grades K-3 has for nearly two years with \$1.5 million from the U. S. Department of Education.

Linda White, AKA's national president, eagerly explains why her organization chose to focus on the early years of a child's life.

"Children who have not developed the basic reading skills in the very early years find it extremely difficult to become competent readers in the later grades," she says. "And when they are unable to read effectively, then they don't perform well in the other subjects and other higher-level educational tasks and they don't finish school, they can't function in society."

She adds, "Most of us would not be where we are today if someone had not reached back and helped us, whether it was the neighbor next door

who encouraged you or the teacher in your school. Most of us did not come from well-educated well-to-do backgrounds."

What matters is the person who shows some caring and love and provide encouragement for that child."

Julia Hare says children too often get the blame for circumstances over which they have no control.

"They're not responsible for the ebobies," Hare states. "They're not responsible for the situation that causes, them to stand on Street corners. If you look at the figures, you have a society that will not employ their mothers, will not employ their fathers. In fact, you have a society that sent most of their fathers to prison."

DeLacy Davis, a sergeant in the East Orange, N.J. police department and executive director of the department's TRY (Together Redirecting Youth) program, is using the police department to help rather than lock up troubled youth."

"They come every day and they go straight to the police department. We give them access to the Internet. They do their homework at the police station. My staff comes from behind the desk and the children take over.

We teach them office skills. We show them value and love," Davis says.

"We call it giving an overdose of support services for that child. In other words, while the parents may be drug addicted, it doesn't mean that child can't make it. They may say, 'I go to the gang because it's protection. I go to the gang because they feed me. I go to the gang because it's my family. What we're going to have to do is make sure that child is eating every day, that we remove all of the factors that our children have told us as reasons for them going to gang activity. We take those arguments off the table."

And the program is working, says Davis, who is also president and founder of Black Cops Against Police Brutality.

"Two children last year who failed every subject, they were 15 and 16, they were held back in the 9th grade and now are on honor roll."

Such support and encouragement is crucial says Mary Lee Alien, director of Child Welfare and Mental Health Division at the Washington, D.C. based Children's Defense Fund, a non-profit organization that researches and advocates on behalf of children.

"We try to ensure that there are comprehensive services and supports available to the children and their families because you can't separate a child from the family and community in which they're living and in which they're being raised," she says. "There are gaps in terms of being able to reach the needs, but there are some things that we know work. But what we've got to do is try to make those things work for many many more children."

The federal Head Start program is a terrific example of a comprehensive program that provides an early childhood education to children 3 to 5 year old. Alien says. But Head Start serves only 60 percent of eligible children, more than a third of them Black. Alien says Head Start should be expanded to serve children from birth to age 3 as well as assisting their parents.

Morial, the head of the National Urban League, says everyone has an obligation to help the needy.

"Anybody who's halfway enlightened understands the interdependence in Society," he explains. "You can't build a wall around yourself and pretend to be successful if there's pain and suffering all around."

Ralph Love, Sr. is the best choice for County Commissioner Seat A.

Dear Editor:
Aside from his role on the county's board of education, he has demonstrated his leadership qualities and abilities at home, in the community and within his church affiliation. Bishop Love is dedicated to this community and to its future. He has a vision that is geared toward making, sure there are sufficient jobs available and jobs with wages high enough to raise children and other needs families face. He understands the need to seek and find alternative methods of financing the county's growing needs and to search for means of lowering the tax burden on citizens.

County employees will appreciate the leadership Bishop Love brings to the board of Commissioners. He recognizes them as the most valued asset of the County, as he has employed people. The business community will find in him a person who is thoroughly familiar with the responsibilities that come with operating a business. Understanding business is a tremendous asset for a county commissioner. His past experiences with education will serve the most important group of individuals best: our children. Finally,

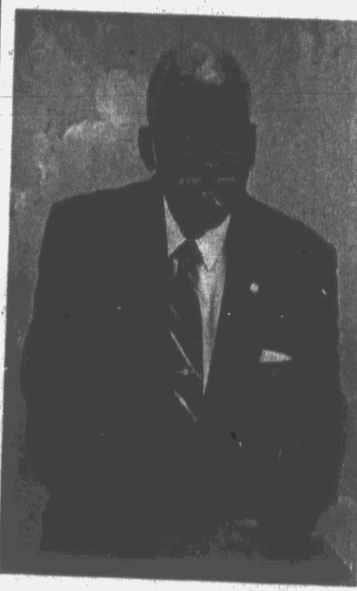
Bishop Love will work well with other community and elected leaders in addressing the needs of a growing county like Pitt and his work will help Pitt County remain the "hub" of the East and the center of healthcare and commerce and an ideal community for raising families. For the sake of our county's future, I urge voters to vote for Ralph Love, Sr. for County Commissioner for District A.
Sincerely
Jeffrey E. Savage
Pitt County Commissioner 1992-2000

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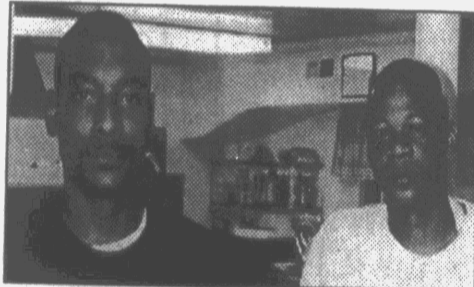
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Use what talent you possess: the woods would be very silent if no birds sang except those that sang best.

—Henry Van Dyke

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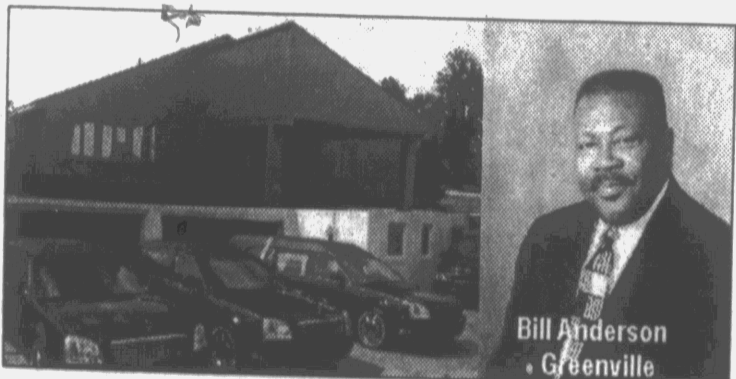


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Community Voices

From the Desk of Mrs. Beatrice Maye



WOMEN, empowered women-women of God-are at their sexiest and most "fly" when they know their temples... their interior as well as their exterior... the biology, emotions, and psychology of being a woman. And that takes knowledge, age, experience, and time. In other words, you grow into becoming a woman. One event (losing your virginity or having a baby) does not make you a woman. REAL WOMEN are intelligent because they are smart and wise enough to know that brains and intellect are from God and are to be used under His direction. They dress modestly and in good taste because there is no reason to advertise or flaunt any part of their bodies. REAL WOMEN know that paper dolls are cheap, disposable, and replaceable! This is your body so honor it, respect it, and learn how to take care of it. Read God's Word and begin to understand the reason why God intended sex to be practiced within marriage. Learn now what it means for

your body to be the temple of the living God. Let it be the site where God can spread out his comfort, peace, and joy. Let it be the place where God calls home. You do that and you will become not just a woman but a REAL WOMAN of God.

Problems Confronting the American Family

Let's consider some little foxes that spoil the family: 1. Say over and over again, "My family, my home is the most important institution in the world". 2. See that the true values in life, and especially, in the home, are not material but spiritual. 3. Recover family feeling, that sense of unity that gives strength when all else would destroy. 4. There must be some moral standards in the home by which the family lives. 5. Home ought to be as attractive as possible. Home ought to be so attractive that daddy can't wait to get there at night, and children never hesitate to invite their friends home within them. 6. Keep good

Beauty & Adornment

Your beauty should not come from outward adornment, such as braided hair and the wearing of gold jewelry and fine clothes. Instead, it should be that of your inner self, the unfading beauty of a gentle and quiet spirit which is of great worth in God's sight." (1 Peter 3:3, NIV)

Biologically, physically, emotionally, psychologically, and spiritually, what makes a woman a WOMAN? REAL

literature handy, and especially the Bible. A Bible ought to be readily available for every person to readjust before sleep.

7. Finally, we must recover religion. Religion ought to be a vital part of every family.

Church attendance of a family unit ought to be as normal as breathing.

Question -Should we insist on our children going to Sunday school and church?

Yes, and we should insist on going with them.

Make religion practical and vital in the family. Talk of Jesus and God and prayer and salvation as unashamedly as bread and soap and the car. Set aside ten or fifteen minutes daily for devotion - Bible

reading, prayer and the reading of selections from the great spiritual classics. Use The Upper Room or the Daily Bread or whatever devotional help your denomination provides.

Five Commandments for Modern Parents

1. You shall remember that time changes
2. You shall remember that a good example is better than many words.
3. You shall give your child encouragement.
4. You shall give your child freedom with love. Discipline is necessary.
5. You shall introduce your child to God.

Our best crop as parents is to "grow"

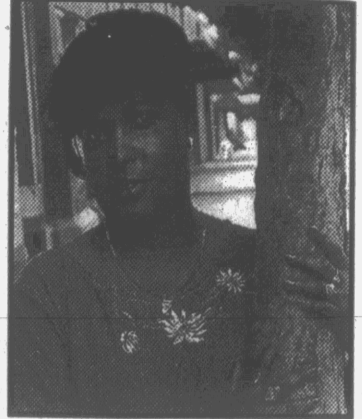
good sons and daughters and send them out to make a better world.

Computer/TV Safety Tips

1. Don't allow children to sit in front of a TV for more than an hour a day.
2. Be involved in your children's choices of television programs, then watch those program with them.
3. Never put TV sets or computers in children's bedrooms, use a shared family room.
4. Watch out for junk food consumption and habitual inactivity.
5. Balance media time with indoor and outdoor family activities.

(Mrs.) Beatrice C. Maye 1225 Davenport Street Greenville, NC 27834

Edification of a New Generation



America: Touched By Evil By Faith May

For those who are worried about terrorist attacks, warfare and the horrible things that are happening in

Iraq, can have some peace of mind with a personal relationship with God. Most Christians know that God is not responsible for these horrible events. However, many still struggle with the question of "If we serve a God who cares, why would He allow such a horrible thing to occur?" The honest answer and the reason terrible things happen or may happen to America is the same reason tragedy happened to the old Patriarch Job. His hedge was down...and has been for far too long! The reason it is down is because of a long and progressive slide away from the values and principles that made this nation great.

America's greatness is not a result of a superior group of people. America is great because it was founded and based upon the Word of God. It is a fact that over 60% of the source material

used to write our founding documents came directly or indirectly from the bible. As a result, God blessed America! But sadly, we Christians have allowed our nation to slide away from God through prayerlessness and nonparticipation in our civil responsibilities. As a result, the concept of secular humanism has taken root to the extent that our children are denied the right to pray in school!

We also can look to the Word of God and see very simply that these horrible acts of evil are a result of the time we live in. We are the generation that will usher in the Second Coming of the Lord. Jesus warned us in the gospels that in the last days we would witness a time of stress on the earth never experienced before. Yet, in the midst of all this trouble Jesus said, "See that you are not troubled; for all these things must come to pass."

There are demonic principalities in the heavens that are the source behind terrorism. The bible says we are to stand against them. Just as God works through man, so does Satan. This demonic warfare must be fought on two planes—spiritual as well as physical.

First of all, all Christians must pray. Pray against these powers of darkness that seek to annihilate the people and nations that represent the Judeo-Christian ethic of freedom. Pray for the peace of Jerusalem. If you would like a closer relationship with our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, now is the time.

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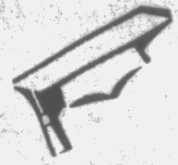
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Unemployment crisis looms for Black teens

Minimum wage proposal may be harmful to already struggling entry-level job seekers
WASHINGTON - The June 2004 unemployment numbers generally spell good news for the nation overall at 5.6%.

However, a crisis continues for many job seekers in the entry-level workforce that could be exacerbated by a proposal from Senators Ted Kennedy and John Kerry, both Democrats from Massachusetts, to increase the minimum wage to \$7.00 per hour.

The U.S. Senate is expected to take up the debate on increasing the minimum wage on Tuesday.

The Department of Labor revealed significantly high unemployment rates for traditional entry-level employees: 8.8% for high school dropouts and 16.8% for

teenagers. Black teens, in particular, received the worst news with an unemployment rate of 32.6% - the third straight month of increased unemployment.

The Employment Policies Institute reports that an increase in the federal

minimum wage will cripple employment opportunities for these groups even further. According to their research, when the minimum wage is increased, low-skill, entry level workers lose job opportunities to higher skilled workers that are attracted to the new wage. Research by economists at Cornell University concludes that high school dropouts and African-American young adults would suffer four times more job loss as a result of a wage hike.

GatewayJobs.com, a website launched by EPI earlier this summer, highlights the crisis in entry-level employment and details how the push by Senators Kerry and Kennedy to increase the minimum wage to \$7.00 an hour will further hurt those individuals already struggling to find jobs. The site is regularly updated with statistics detailing the employment market for entry-level employees, and provides vital information about a host of government

Black Children Need To Be Taught The Value Of Their Heritage

WASHINGTON, D.C. - Many black children develop a sense of "less-than-ness" after years of school lessons and reading text books that mention very little about African-American contributions.

In addition, most lessons about black history are taught during February and feature the same five or six black people every year. When combined with the negative stereotypes of black TV thousands of black children feel inferior and write themselves off before they begin.

According to leading clinical

psychologists, African-American children need to be taught the value of their heritage. Knowing the significant contributions made by Africans and African-Americans throughout history can reverse the effects of negative media images and stereotypes that cause low self-esteem and poor self-image.

21st Century Educational Services, a nonprofit organization, to help inspire and motivate thousands of disadvantaged black children across the country, developed the Adopt-A-School

program. 21st Century Educational Services is adopting schools, one school, at a time, so that every child in that school gets a set of the Just Like Me Series. Using the series in a classroom setting has proven to improve self-esteem, self-image and destroy stereo-types for at-risk African-American youth.

The series has worked wonders in several schools by teaching children the many scientific contributions made by black people dating back to 6000

BC. The series has been so successful in schools that, CBS News interviewed the author and one of the teachers using the Just Like Me Series in her classes.

The goal for 2004 is to sponsor 150 schools with at-risk African-American students in the following cities: Dallas, Houston, Chicago, Atlanta, Philadelphia,

New York, Baltimore, Detroit, Charlotte, and Washington, D.C. Our children need your help!

The group is offering sponsorships of 10 students for \$150, all of which is tax deductible. Small businesses and corporations can sponsor 10 students, an entire school for just \$7,500 or 10 schools for \$75,000, all of which is tax deductible.

Eighty-five percent of all donations go toward books and services for the students.

Information on donations is available at www.justgive.org or www.justlikebooks.com/whatsnew.htm For more information on 21st Century Educational Services, go to www.guidestar.org.

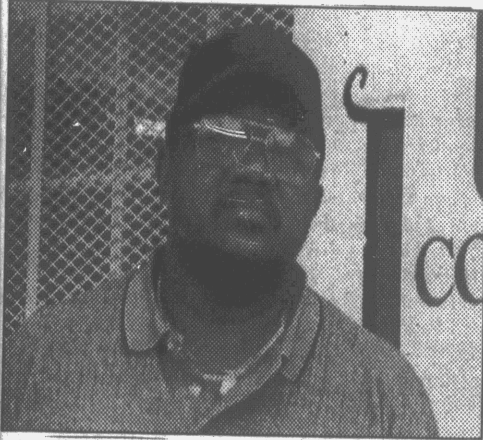
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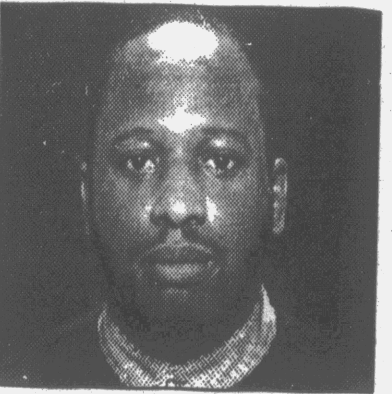
It's impossible to live on planet earth without being confronted with various forms of offense. Matthew- 18: 7 tells us "Woe unto the world because of offences: for it must

needs be that offences come: but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh. From a carnal perspective dealing with offences is not easy. However, from a Believer's perspective, God gives us knowledge in how to handle the offending party.

If we follow God's approach step by step we can, through the anointing of God, win the offending party's heart and there gain a friend. Let's follow the methods below, shall we?

In the heat of a nasty debate, two believers are arguing over God's word. Neither wish to resolve their differences: How can we solve this? Step - 1. Proverbs - 15: 1 "A soft answer turneth away wrath: but grievous words stir up anger. If you know that you are right in what you are saying, then why are you so angry? Why can't you silence yourself for the sake of Christ? Is being "R. I. G. H. T." in your own Eyes worth risking your salvation? Since you see the angry Individual is getting even angrier, why can't you forgive him or her? Remember, the person you really are, is the personality you interject".

Step - 2. Reconciliation: Each of you are claiming to be believers. But, if we truly are trying to personify Christ's nature, then pride cannot be a ruling factor. If the individual offended don't want to make



the first move, then you do, because you are portraying Christ.

Note Hebrews - 12: 3 "For consider him that endured such contradiction of sinners against himself, lest ye be wearied, and faint in your minds". Christ endured conflicts, why can't we?

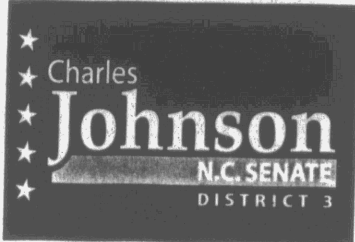
And to conclude our session, Step - 3. "L. O. V. E. " was the missing Ingredient. Note Luke- 7: 47 "but to whom little is forgiven, then same loveth little". Is your love measured by your amount of un-Forgiveness?

Note To The Readers
 Elder Chavis serve as Sunday School Teacher at the New Beginning Church Of Deliverance, under the jurisdiction of Bishop Jack Richardson



The progress of our public schools, the continued excellence of our university system and community colleges, the protection of our environment, the creation of jobs, the well-being and safety of our citizens - all of these are my objectives. I truly believe that together we can come up with creative ways to address all these issues and more, through proper management of our state's assets.

You deserve representation in the State Senate by someone who understands our people and our way of life. On July 20th I ask for your vote to send me back to the North Carolina General Assembly as your Senator from District 3.



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Hazard of Weight Gain for Blacks Unclear

by DANIEL Q. HANEY
While much research suggests even a little extra weight can be bad for people's health, the hazard is much less clear for black people than for whites. Several studies show little or no association between rising weight and the risk of death for U.S. blacks, especially women. In fact, being overweight but not obese could even be a benefit rather than a hazard. The question is why. Are blacks truly less susceptible than whites to the ill effects of fat? Or are the studies

somehow so flawed that they fail to measure this effect? "People don't know what to make of it," says Dr. Steven Heymsfield of Columbia University. "Blacks still have a lot of strokes and heart attacks, but maybe it's for reasons other than BMI." Also unclear is whether the same is true for people of African descent in other parts of the world, experts say, since large studies like those in the United States have not been done. One of the largest reports to look

at this, an analysis of American Cancer Society data on more than 1 million U.S. adults, found strong ties between weight and longevity for whites but much less solid evidence for blacks. For instance, the study found only about a 20 percent increased risk of death among overweight black women, and even then only when their body-mass index exceeded 35, which is well into the obese range. The risk for black men began to rise when they reached the overweight category, but the increase was small.

The rising risk was not considered statistically meaningful for either men or women, but that might have been because only about 12,000 study participants were black, too few to show a clear trend. Another review that combined data from several large population follow-ups suggests a little extra weight might actually be a good thing for American blacks. Both men and women appeared to live a bit longer than usual if their BMIs were in the overweight but not obese category.

Some question the significance of the racial comparison. They say that since blacks die younger than whites, the studies might underestimate the health effects of weight or fail to account for weight loss that results from underlying diseases. "I don't think a direct comparison of the relative mortality risk in blacks and whites is helpful," said Shiriki Kumanyika, an epidemiologist at the University of Pennsylvania. "You would have to know the circumstances that influence death across the BMI distribution in the black population." Still, if blacks truly suffer fewer consequences of modest weight gain,

she and others speculate that differences in body fat distribution might partly explain why. Fat is thought to be most dangerous if it is packed around the internal organs. This kind of fat is most biologically active, throwing off cholesterol levels and forcing up insulin levels. Overweight blacks tend to have lower levels of harmful triglycerides and higher amounts of protective HDL than do similar-size whites, and this might be due to where their fat is deposited. Blacks tend to carry a larger proportion of their fat in a layer under the skin rather than deep in the belly. Daniel Q. Haney is a Medical

Study is the first to focus on black Americans Eyedrops delays glaucoma in blacks

by Kathleen Fackelmann (USA)
Daily eye drops might prevent or delay glaucoma in black Americans at high risk of developing this blinding eye disease, a study reports today. The findings make an urgent case for screening blacks early for warning signs of glaucoma, says Paul Sieving, director of the National Eye Institute, part of the National

Institutes of Health, which paid for the study. Open-angle glaucoma affects more than 2 million Americans and is the leading cause of blindness among African-Americans, he says. Researcher Michael Kass of Washington University-St. Louis and his colleagues had shown in a previous study that prescription eye drops that lower pressure in the eye

could ward off glaucoma in white Americans. The new study, published in this month's Archives of Ophthalmology, is the first to focus on blacks. The people in the study didn't have glaucoma but did have elevated pressure in at least one eye, a major warning sign of the disease. Glaucoma develops when the fluid in the eye drains too slowly,

leading to high pressure and eye damage. In the early stages of the disease, people typically don't notice anything. By the time symptoms become apparent, the disease is advanced. People with glaucoma gradually lose peripheral vision and can become legally blind. Kass and his colleagues gave half the African-Americans with high eye pressure the daily drops,

and half received the standard care -- frequent checks for any sign of disease but no eye drops. Daily eye drops reduced the number of people who developed the disease by about half. The team found that 8.4% of the African-Americans who received eye drops developed the disease, compared with 16.1% of those in the standard-care group. The study confirmed other reports suggesting that black Americans are at higher risk of the disease than white Americans, says Mildred Olivier, a spokeswoman for

Prevent Blindness America of Schaumburg, Ill. Scientists suspect that the disease is more aggressive in blacks, leading to greater damage at an earlier age. The researchers suggest that black Americans get an eye exam once every two years starting at age 40. Everyone else should get eye exams, too, but they can start at age 60, says researcher Eve Higginbotham of the University of Maryland. Not everyone with high eye pressure will go on to develop glaucoma, so people should ask their

Black marriages need church's help

By Yolanda Young
This is the peak wedding season, but for many African-Americans, who marry at a rate lower than any other ethnic group, in the place of wishful anticipation is a sense of hopelessness. This is especially true for black women, only 31% of whom have husbands compared with 54% for whites; 50% will not be married by age 40. This is largely because of the

high number of black males who are incarcerated, jobless or in interracial relationships. Even more sobering are studies that project 70% of black marriages will end in divorce. Reports suggest that married people live longer and are less likely to commit suicide, suffer from alcoholism, depression or acute and chronic illnesses. They earn more, save more, are promoted faster and have better sex lives. Conversely,

studies show children of single-parent households have a higher rate of infant mortality and behavioral problems and are twice as likely to drop out of school. Even so, these factors are not proving to be enough of an incentive to keep black couples together. Family therapist Audrey Chapman says black couples face more obstacles than whites.

Education and finance affect all marriages, she says, but because of higher rates of unemployment and underemployment, black couples are affected more. Also, because many blacks have been raised in single-parent or dysfunctional two-parent families, they do not have a template of a successful marriage. Couples, activists and the government are realizing that there

may be no better place to turn for a message of hope on marriage than the black church. A study by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found that couples for whom religion was important divorced at a lower rate than other couples. This month, the Brookings Institution conducted a panel discussion called "The Marriage Movement and the Black Church." And House Republicans have introduced a measure that would provide funding to religious institutions to promote healthy marriages. Though Rep. Elijah Cummings,

D-Md., chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, does not believe that marriage can be legislated, he says African-Americans should seek out institutions, such as the church, that provide a nurturing environment. Chapman, too, concedes that her clients with religious influences fare better. It seems for African-Americans to make their marriages work, they've got to have faith. Yolanda Young is author of On Our Way to Beautiful: A Family Memoir.

Brazil Sets Example for Taming AIDS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP) - A decade ago, health experts predicted an AIDS explosion in Latin America, striking hardest at Brazil, with its teeming population and sexual permissiveness. But the explosion never came, and experts say Brazil's handling of the problem may keep it from ever happening. "If you look over the map of HIV/AIDS in Latin America it looks like the African map from 15 years ago," said Paulo Lyra, a consultant on Latin America for the Pan American Health Organization. "But what's different with Latin America is that it is by far the developing region with the most

access to antiretroviral treatment." Antiretroviral drugs reduce the HIV in the bloodstream, making HIV infection a chronic disease rather than a terminal one. In Latin America and the Caribbean, about 400,000 people are believed to need AIDS drugs and about 55 percent are getting them. In Africa, an estimated 4.4 million people need drugs but only 2 percent are getting them. The biggest success story is Brazil, thanks to a program of crisis management that has been praised by AIDS experts. With a population of nearly 180 million, Brazil has by far the largest

number of patients. By manufacturing cheap generic versions of the otherwise expensive AIDS drug cocktail and offering them free to all who need them, the country has put itself at the forefront of Latin America's war on AIDS. Brazil's drug industry faced a threat when the country entered the World Trade Organization, which mandates compliance with trademark rules. But it was able to negotiate deep discounts with pharmaceutical makers simply by threatening to break the rules if treatments became too costly. Brazil was a global pioneer in the manufacture of cheap generic

AIDS drugs and still manufactures those patented before it signed its intellectual property law. It distributes these to patients who have not yet developed resistance and need more advanced drugs. Brazil spends about 1.5 percent of its health budget, or \$175 million a year, on anti-AIDS drugs. The giveaway cut the death rate in half in just four years, saving an estimated 100,000 lives. Since then, the death toll has crept back up, but only gradually. In 2002, the last year for which numbers are available, 11,047 Brazilians died from the disease, only slightly more than the 11,024 who

died in 1997. In 1990, the World Bank estimated Brazil would have 1.2 million people infected with HIV by 2000. Today, authorities estimate the total is about half that many. Proportional to population, Brazil has had far less than its share of the 100,000 people who died of AIDS across Latin America and the Caribbean last year. Its neighbors have taken heart from Brazil's example. Experts who argued that treatment was too expensive and complicated in the largely impoverished region now hold up Brazil's program as a model. The Brazilian government funds five pilot programs in Latin America, providing free anti-AIDS drugs and expertise.

Most of these programs only treat about 100 patients, except in Bolivia and Paraguay, where the total number of patients is only about 500. Brazil treats nearly everyone. Also contributing to Brazil's success is its frank, often graphic AIDS propaganda, and the distribution of millions of free condoms at festivals such as the Mardi Gras carnival. Still, some 80 percent of Brazilians are Roman Catholic, and although their church has not come out strongly against the condom program, distribution is less widespread outside the cities. There are no guarantees that Brazil has been spared for good, warns Mauro Teixeira, an adviser with the Brazil Anti-AIDS program. He points to the tiny southern

Black Sheriff Tells a Poignant Story Of The Real South During The Sixties

Book Release of "Great Courage: The First Black Sheriff Elected in the South Since Reconstruction", an Autobiography by Lucius D. Amerson with A.E. Amerson
Fort Washington, MD - With the

release this week of the co-authored autobiography, "Great Courage", the late Sheriff Lucius D. Amerson, with son A.E. Amerson document the true-life encounters and fast-paced action associated with the late

Amersons initial term in office as Sheriff of Macon County in Tuskegee, Alabama (1967). Sheriff Amerson served five four-year terms until retirement in 1987. The book is being marketed as

one of the forgotten civil rights story of the 20th century. Amerson's historic election over an incumbent white sheriff gained national media attention in 1966. The election marked the first time an African-American was elected

as sheriff in the Deep South since the Reconstruction period. Amerson attributed his election to the recently passed Voters Right Act of 1965 along with support from student activists at Tuskegee Institute (now Tuskegee

University) and rural residents of the county. Sheriff Amerson as he was called by residents of the county was a Korean



War veteran, who became known for his no-nonsense and up in your face style of law enforcement. He enforced the law fairly and equally, regardless of color. The book highlights intimate details of Amerson's arrest of white law enforcement officers for beating an unnamed African-American man, a shoot-out that ensued at the jail facility and several near death experiences during his twenty-year tenure as sheriff. Great Courage also documents the little known history of the office of sheriff as well as a profile of other African-American sheriffs across the United States. Book is available online at www.sheriffamerson.com CONTACT: What's Your Story Publishing Phone: 301-792-6106

Official Ballot Pitt County, North Carolina July 20, 2004

INSTRUCTIONS FOR VOTING
1. Press the grey square to the right of the candidate name or to the right of your choice. The square will light up indicating you made the selection.
2. To change your selection that was already made press the illuminated grey square to turn the light off, press the other voter choice.
3. After ALL selections are made including any write-ins, press the redorange "CAST VOTE" button in the lower right hand corner of the machine. Your vote is now cast and automatically counted.

VOTER DISTRICT NOTICE
This official ballot includes ALL contests and issues in PITT COUNTY. YOUR VOTING DISTRICTS are determined by the location of YOUR residence. Some districts split between a precinct. YOU may vote ONLY those contests that apply to YOUR assigned voter districts.

TO WRITE-IN
REGISTRARS
1. Select all the candidates of your choice which appear on the ballot.
2. Press the grey square to the right of "WRITE-IN". A flashing light will appear.
3. Using the alphabetical keyboard below, type the name of the person of your choice. The name will appear in the display window.
4. When you have finished typing the name, press the enter key on the keyboard, and your vote is returned.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY	REPUBLICAN PRIMARY	SPECIAL GENERAL ELECTION	NONPARTISAN CONTESTS
FOR U.S. CONGRESS 1ST DISTRICT G.K. Butterfield Donald (Don) Davis Sam Davis Christine Fitch Darryl Smith	FOR U.S. SENATE Richard Burr John Ross Hendrix Albert Lee Wiley, Jr. FOR U.S. CONGRESS 1ST DISTRICT Greg Doty	FOR NORTH CAROLINA GOVERNOR G.K. Butterfield - Democrat Greg Doty - Republican Thomas I. Elanmenger - Libertarian	FOR BOARD OF APPEALS JUDGE Barbara Jackson Marvin Schiller Alan Thornburg
FOR GOVERNOR Mike Easley Richey Kipfer	FOR GOVERNOR Jerry N. Willford Patrick Ballantine	FOR GOVERNOR Timothy Cook Jim Snyder Thomas Bith	Marcus W. Williams
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR Curtis R. Hert, Jr. Beverly Evans Perdue	FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR Dan Barrett Bill Cobey George W. Little	FOR SECRETARY OF STATE Timothy Cook Jim Snyder Thomas Bith	FOR BOARD OF EDUCATION DISTRICTS 1-4A Michael Dixon Write-In
FOR COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE Britt Cobb Tom Gilmore	FOR COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE Ferm H. Shubert Richard Vireot	FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION J. B. Bolton Marshall Stewart June S. Atkinson	FOR BOARD OF APPEALS JUDGE Write-In Don Caron Billy Peadar Key Williams Rouse Write-In Walter E. Gasthus Harry Ramsey Write-In
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE Elaine F. Marshall Doris A. Sanders	FOR SECRETARY OF STATE Timothy Cook Jim Snyder Thomas Bith	FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL J. B. Bolton Marshall Stewart June S. Atkinson	FOR BOARD OF APPEALS JUDGE Write-In Don Caron Billy Peadar Key Williams Rouse Write-In Walter E. Gasthus Harry Ramsey Write-In
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION J. B. Bolton Marshall Stewart June S. Atkinson	FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION J. B. Bolton Marshall Stewart June S. Atkinson	FOR AUDITOR Charles Johnson Jim Rouse Shelby Willingham	FOR BOARD OF APPEALS JUDGE Write-In Don Caron Billy Peadar Key Williams Rouse Write-In Walter E. Gasthus Harry Ramsey Write-In
FOR NC STATE SENATE DISTRICT 3 Clart Jenkins Charles Johnson	FOR NC STATE SENATE DISTRICT 3 Clart Jenkins Charles Johnson	FOR COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE C. Robert Brewley	FOR BOARD OF APPEALS JUDGE Write-In Don Caron Billy Peadar Key Williams Rouse Write-In Walter E. Gasthus Harry Ramsey Write-In
FOR NC STATE HOUSE DISTRICT 8 Edith D. Warren Mary Lawrence Williams	FOR NC STATE HOUSE DISTRICT 8 Edith D. Warren Mary Lawrence Williams	FOR COMMISSIONER OF LABOR Lloyd T. Funderburk	FOR BOARD OF APPEALS JUDGE Write-In Don Caron Billy Peadar Key Williams Rouse Write-In Walter E. Gasthus Harry Ramsey Write-In
FOR COMMISSIONER A Clifton S. Hickman Ralph (Bishop) Love	FOR COMMISSIONER A Clifton S. Hickman Ralph (Bishop) Love	FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION J. B. Bolton Marshall Stewart June S. Atkinson	FOR BOARD OF APPEALS JUDGE Write-In Don Caron Billy Peadar Key Williams Rouse Write-In Walter E. Gasthus Harry Ramsey Write-In
FOR COMMISSIONER B Tom Johnson, Sr. Delano Wilson	FOR COMMISSIONER B Tom Johnson, Sr. Delano Wilson	FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION J. B. Bolton Marshall Stewart June S. Atkinson	FOR BOARD OF APPEALS JUDGE Write-In Don Caron Billy Peadar Key Williams Rouse Write-In Walter E. Gasthus Harry Ramsey Write-In

To prevent the sale of mixed beverages in hotels, restaurants, private clubs, country clubs, and recreation centers.
FOR
AGAINST