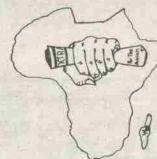


THE NUBIAN MESSAGE

The Afrikan-American Voice of North Carolina State University



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Volume 2, Edition 11

Afrikan-American student offended by white professor's racist remarks

By Tony Williamson
Editor-in-Chief

Racism, Ignorance and Insensitivity — three things students may not be surprised to face in general society, but do not expect to encounter in their classrooms. But last January 13th — on the final class before the King holiday — Erika Kirkman was forced to endure humiliating remarks from an

insensitive professor.

After calling roll for his Communications 342 class, Dr. Harry Munn singled out Ms. Kirkman by asking her name. She would find herself stunned by her instructor's next announcement.

"On behalf of Sister Erika," he quipped, "I'm going to give the honkies the day off Monday."

As could be expected, Ms. Kirkman was in an "absolute state

see Racism, page 2

"On behalf of Sister Erika, I'm going to give the honkies the day off Monday."

...Dr. Harry Munn
Communications Professor

Inside Today

Racism

A professor's racist remarks prompts a student to take action
.....page 1

News

Dr. Bernard Bennett gives Student Health Services a new look -- literally
.....page 2

Challenges

Dr. June Murray discusses the breakdown of male/female relationships with students
.....page 3

Sports

Afrikan-American sports pioneers were more than athletes
.....page 4

Coming Events

--The Importance of "African" in African-American History. Tonight at 8pm. Student Center Green Room. Sponsored by Delta Sigma Theta.
--Student Choreography Showcase. Tomorrow night at 8pm in Stewart Theatre. Sponsored by the NCSU Dance Program.
--Information Session for Rap Contest. February 28th at 7:30pm in the Student Center Blue Room. Sponsored by Sigma Gamma Rho.

Omega Psi Phi honors custodians

By Rene Scott
Who's Who Editor

Through the day to day shuffle of campus life, many students, staff and faculty tend to ignore the simple, yet, significant aspects of the day. Taking special people for granted also falls into the category of this ungratefulness. However, the Kappa Lambda chapter of Omega Psi Phi put some of the campus's most significant people, our custodial team, in the forefront and honored their efforts here on NCSU's campus.

Last Thursday, at the annual Custodians Banquet, over 300 of State's custodian's came out to feast and enjoy a celebration of themselves. In its fourth year, the banquet provides enjoyment for all who attend.

Marilyn Burton of the staff commented "... you can always enjoy it. . . they are the only ones who really give us something to enjoy." Along with that type of appreciation for the fraternity's efforts, many expressed hopes for a continuance of such fellowship.

Milton Burgess, who orchestrated this year's program, feels that the program is a success because of attitudes like Burton's.

Also attending the banquet was Larry Farrar, a member of the executive board of the University of North Carolina Housekeeping Association.

Farrar noted the work of his organi-

zation in the recent fight for raises in salary and benefits for custodians. Farrar felt that this effort was a tremendous one and said that, "... the state places a lot of emphasis on its faculty and their salaries. If they can lobby for them they can lobby for us."

After three years in a struggle for a raise, it was finally granted and increased to \$16,489. Farrar said he feels that no state employee should be paid under \$16,000.

As the program moved on, the United Student Fellowship Choir briefly stole the show with several renditions of old spiritual and contemporary gospel tunes. Most uplifting was their opening song, "We Shall Overcome One Day."

Dr. Iyailu Moses, keynote speaker of the banquet, followed the performance with a brief delivery of why the custodial staff is so important. Dispelling the use of the term "custodian" presently has, Dr. Moses brought the word back to its actuality of "caretaker."

Dr. Moses acknowledged that the first person she met while working on her Ph.D. at this university was a custodian. Moses went further to relay the importance of this relationship to her and it being a driving source for her success and commitment.

Moses ended her presentation by stating the inspiration given to her is from some of these fine people on

Saying "Thank You"



Nerissa Adams/ Staff

Dr. Iyailu Moses gave the keynote address at Omega Psi Phi's Custodian's Banquet

campus. "... Thank you so much." Following Dr. Moses' speech, awards were given to Brenda Reid, for her Outstanding Custodial Service, and also to Otis Price, for his Outstanding Citizenship. Price, after receiving his award, offered words of thanks — stating

that he understood the true meaning of the word "custodian." He summed up the program and the general feeling of the audience by stating, "... that it not only deals with cleanliness of the home, but of the heart."

News

Student Health gets a new face

By Christina Verleger
News Editor

Last Monday, Students for Health Awareness and the Student Mentor Association introduced Bernard Bennett, M.D., to N.C. State. Dr. Bennett is the first Afrikan-American physician to work in Student Health Services.

Dr. Bennett comes to N.C. State from California, where he was a general practitioner with a family medical practice. He has also worked as an emergency room practitioner in California and before that, he was a general practitioner in New

York.

Dr. Bennett received his undergraduate degree from Cornell University and his medical degree from Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee. He also had an internship in internal medicine at the University of Florida.

Dr. Bennett opened the discussion commending the existing staff at Health Services and spoke of how qualified the staff is. He also spoke of his concerns about the health of the students.

The main problems and ailments that Dr. Bennett sees at State are stress related, such as hypertension,

ulcers and colds.

In Afrikan-Americans especially, Dr. Bennett commented on the concern about the lack of knowledge that Afrikan-Americans have about hypertension and breast cancer.

He suggests that "Everyone, especially males, get their blood pressure checked frequently and females get their breasts checked regularly and learn to check them yourself also."

Dr. Bennett stressed the importance of a low-fat diet and regular exercise to keep your blood pressure down because being overweight raises your blood pressure and can

lead to some types of cancer.

Dr. Bennett noted that Afrikan-Americans need to be more careful because the amount of fat is high in most Afrikan-Americans' diets. "Less than 10-15% of our calories should come from fat," he said.

To reduce stress, Dr. Bennett stated that a healthy diet, exercise, family support, vitamins, spirituality and a primary loved one (i.e., a girlfriend, boyfriend, or spouse) will reduce the amount of stress a person may feel.

In some cases, where a case of stress may be really bad, anti-stress

drugs may be necessary.

Some of the signs of stress are ulcers, colds, lack of interest in sex and skin rashes. Dr. Bennett said "It is hard to tell how people deal with stress, so be careful and alert."

Addressing the ever-present concern about sexually-transmitted diseases, Dr. Bennett also warned to be careful in choosing sex partners, because there are people who are HIV positive and are still sexually active.

Dr. Bennett encourages all who are interested in medicine to stop by and talk to him if they have any questions or concerns.

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Racism, con't.

of shock" following Dr. Munn's startling proclamation. Not only had she been insulted, but the holiday honoring Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., which was the real reason classes were canceled the following Monday, had been ridiculed by Dr. Munn.

But the madness did not end there. After class, Ms. Alexander says Dr. Munn told her: "You don't seem to be enjoying the class so it might be in your best interest to drop it, because this is just how I am."

She added that at that time, he offered no apology for the remark.

Following the incident, Ms. Kirkman met with Dr. William Jordan, head of the Department of Communications, to discuss the situation.

While she was waiting to speak with Dr. Jordan, Dr. Munn came in and asked to speak with her. It was then he told her: "I'm sorry if anything I said offended you in any way, but that's just how I am and it's not going to change."

Ms. Kirkman was disappointed following her meeting with Dr. Jordan, who, as she learned, already had been informed of the incident by Dr. Munn. She also learned that Dr. Munn had been spoken to about incidents like this in the past, but

has refused to change his behavior.

It was after this meeting that Ms. Kirkman decided that she would indeed drop the class. She says she felt that she "had no chance of receiving fair credit in the course."

Since the class was an elective for her, she adds that she "was very fortunate that Dr. Munn was not teaching a course that was a graduation requirement (for me)."

Ms. Kirkman wrote a letter describing the entire incident and circulated it to various faculty members, including Chancellor Monteith. Over one month later, she says the chancellor still has not given her a response.

Although she has served in the U. S. Army National Guard, Ms. Kirkman notes that nothing she ever experienced prepared her for Dr. Munn's remarks.

"The humiliation, embarrassment and intimidation that I felt (as a result of Dr. Munn's statement) has been unmatched by any other event thus far in my life," she adds.

Because the administration has been slow to act on this matter, Ms. Kirkman says she has no choice but to expose the incident to the general public.

"My next step is to talk to local television stations and to hire an attorney," she says.

Four Reasons for Using "K" in Afrika

- Most vernacular or traditional languages on the continent spell Afrika with a K; therefore the use of K is germane to us.
- Europeans, particularly the Portuguese and British, polluted our languages by substituting C whenever they saw K or heard the K sound—as in Kongo and Congo, Akkra and Accra, Konakri and Conakry—and by substituting Q wherever they saw KW. No European language outside of Dutch and German have the hard C sound. Thus we see the Dutch in Azania calling and spelling themselves Afrikaaners. We are not certain of the origin of the name Afrika, but we are sure the name spelled with the C came into use when Afrikans were dispersed over the world. Therefore the K symbolizes our coming back together again.
- The K symbolizes us to a kind of Lingua Afrikana, coming into use along with such words and phrases as Habari Gani, Osagyfo, Uhuru, Asante, together constituting one political language, although coming from more than one Afrikan language.
- As long as Afrikan languages are translated (written) into English, etc., the European alphabet will be used. This is the problem. The letter K as with the letter C, is part of that alphabet, and at some point must be totally discontinued and the original name of Afrika be used. The fact that Boers (peasants) in Azania also use the K, as in Afrikaan (to represent the hard C sound) demonstrates one of the confinements of the alphabet.

Source: *From Plan to Planet* by Haki R. Madhubuti, February 1992. Reprinted with the author's permission.

Education

Professor discusses breakdown in male and female relationships with students

By Marvin Walton

Education Editor

Dr. June-Murray, an associate professor of Social Work at NCSU, is known for "telling it like it is." In a seminar analyzing Afrikan-American male/female relationships held last Thursday, Dr. Murray touched on two central, yet sensitive issues: researching our past and the present state of dating and marriage.

The lecture began with her sincere opinion concerning researching history and understanding where we come from. "Most people believe that our history began in the slave trade," she quipped. This statement cited some blindness and/or ignorance to where we originated.

It takes work and "digging through ourselves" to get to your personal past. However, as Dr. Murray noted, it is well worth it. "The problem is that we are born with a fast-food mentality. We expect everything to be laid out in front of us."

Simply stated, as Afrikan-Americans, we must commit ourselves wholeheartedly to the task of searching out our past, in order to make our future what it ought to be.

As she continued, she began to touch on the devastating effects of racism on Afrikan-American male/female relations. "Racism has had a greater impact on the Afrikan-American male than on the female," she noted.

Dr. Murray pointed out that if we journey into our history, we begin in Africa, where men and women shared and shared alike. All persons in the family had a role, with the role of the extended family (cousins, aunts, uncles, etc.) asserting itself. They were "brothers and sisters in the truest sense."

One method of researching this history for ourselves, according to Murray, is to read one or more of the following books:

1. Roots, by Alex Haley
2. Segu (A Love Story), by Maryse Conde

3. When And Where I Enter, by Paula Giddings

4. Jubilee, by Margaret Walker

5. Labor of Love, Labor of Sorrow, by Jacqueline Johnson (Most, if not all, of these books are available in your local library or bookstore.)

Assimilation, which means to attempt to be like someone else, describes what has occurred between Afrikan-American women and men, and how their roles have shifted. According to Dr. Murray, Afrikan-American men have been led to believe that in order to get ahead, they have to do what the White men are doing.

This "role shift" began shortly after the Civil War. Dr.

As Afrikan-Americans, we must commit ourselves wholeheartedly to the task of searching out our past, in order to make our future what it ought to be

Murray then challenged a common opinion concerning the war: its cause. "The Civil War was not fought over slavery. It was fought over differences in capitalistic philosophy." The South had an agricultural base and the North had an industrial base, but the South has access to free labor (slaves).

Dr. Murray also pointed out the impact of the ever-changing African economy on the Afrikan-American family. During Reconstruction, the Afrikan-American male attempted to find his identity after gaining his personal freedom.

European philosophy began to make its mark on Afrikan-

Americans, specifically the theory that "the man is the breadwinner." In this theory, White men were treated with more respect than White women. This notion was passed on to Afrikan-American men and women as well. This, according to Dr. Murray, is where the extended family also lost its paramount role.

From 1870-1900, the work force changed. Afrikan-American men pursued the factory jobs, utilizing their muscles. Meanwhile, Afrikan-American women were attending college.

Around 1900-1910, immigrants took the factory jobs, leaving Afrikan-American women moved away to the larger cities to take the higher paying jobs.

To sum it all up, Dr. Murray said that Afrikan-Americans must: 1.) read up on our history; 2.) ask questions; 3.) understand who we are and where we came from; and 4.) attempt to redefine ourselves as a whole.

In the second part of the seminar, Dr. Murray gave a brief reality check of the state of Afrikan-American relationships. "Most men are basically intimidated by a woman who makes more money," she said.

Stereotypes also play a chief role in the breakdown of relations. For example, Afrikan-American men have a stereotype of excessive sexual prowess. As a result, some Afrikan-American women have taken it upon themselves to act similarly.

Another issue raised was the opinion that men settle down later than women. Dr. Murray agreed with this, stating that while women look to settle down about ages 20-23, men look to settle down at ages 25-28. As a result, Dr. Murray said it is okay for women to pursue men 10 years or more their senior.

After this discussion, a mock social was held by Zeta Phi Beta, during which food and drinks were served.

Panel speaks on importance of youth, family

By Christina Verleger

News Editor

Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and Alpha Phi Alpha held a panel discussion entitled last Tuesday "Black Youth & Black Families: The Worst Crises Since Slavery." The three facilitators were Dr. June Murray, Mr. Kelvin Spragley and Mr. Todd Sanders.

Dr. June Murray has been a professor at N.C. State for three years and teaches courses including Multi-cultural Social Work, Human Behavior and Development, and Social Work and Black Families.

Mr. Kelvin Spragley is a first-year teacher at Daniels Middle School in Raleigh.

The third facilitator was Mr. Todd Sanders, a student at State. He also is the Chairperson of the South Central Raleigh Residence Assoc., member of the Raleigh Men's Council, and works with strengthening the Afrikan-American family at the Southeast Raleigh Community Health and Development Center, where he is a volunteer.

The discussion started with the question, "What is the effect of our children growing up in single family homes?" The focus was how being raised

by a woman affects the Afrikan-American male.

Responding to the first question, Mr. Sanders made the comment "A woman can raise a girl into a woman and a woman can raise a boy, but it takes a man to raise a boy into a man."

Mr. Sanders went on to call the rise of single-parent families a "tragedy."

David "Fahiyim" Gillham, a student at State, added, "There is confusion growing up to be a man in a single-family home, it takes a strong mother to deal with a boy growing up."

The next question that was asked was, "Should we spare the rod?" With this subject there was a difference of opinion among the panelists. Mr. Sanders stated, "Some children don't recognize discipline and the rod still needs to be used."

Mr. Spragley agreed with him in regards to the use of the rod still being necessary in the development of our children.

Dr. Murray disagreed. "It is not beneficial... it seems as though it is one extreme or the other. Either we sit down and just talk to our children or we beat them and it doesn't work that way."

She also noted that the responsibility of disciplining boys lies with men. "If men are not hands-on and leave it up to the women to discipline and

"beat" our boys, the boys are just going to see it as 'A women hitting me'," she said.

The next question raised was "What effect does the media have on our children?" Mr. Sanders pointed out that there is a disproportionate amount of Afrikan-Americans portrayed negatively on television for a people who only make up 12% of the population and that more whites are incarcerated than Afrikan-Americans.

He also said that nothing is going to change unless Afrikan-Americans start directing and producing more of our own films and television shows.

The last topic brought up was, "What effect does the socio-economic level of a child have on how he is seen by teachers, employers, neighbors, etc...?" Mr. Spragley pointed out how some children he teaches get picked on for how they dress or their appearance and that many teachers look at them as not as important because of that.

Dr. Murray commented that "Children should not be overlooked because of their socio-economic levels."

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Sports

Sports legends were more than athletes

By Risha Hamlin
Sports Editor

As our ancestors struggled to participate in the sports of their choice, it became apparent that failure was not a part of their plans. The determination and stamina they possessed to succeed was sometimes unbelievable.

It is good to know, however, that this strength and determination did not die out with the younger generations. For example, most young Afrikan-Americans begin anticipating a career in either track, football, basketball, and baseball as early as age five.

As early as the 19th century, many Afrikan-Americans began to excel in various sports at both predominantly

white and black colleges, and universities.

As in professional sports, there were a number of "firsts" in collegiate sports. The first Afrikan-American to play on a varsity college baseball team, was Moses Fleetwood Walker from Oberlin College, in Ohio, in 1881.

Another famous Afrikan-American star at a white college was James Francis Gregory. Gregory, who played for Amherst College in 1895, had an outstanding career. After graduation, Gregory later went on to play baseball with the Burlington County League in New Jersey for about ten years.

Other great baseball stars include Frank Armstrong, from Cornell College, and Charles Lee Thomas, a member of Ohio Wesleyan

University's championship baseball team.

Basketball, invented by James Naismith on December 21, 1891, became a sport that many Afrikan-Americans would grow to love. Despite the fact that the first organized black basketball team, the Smart Set Athletic Club, wasn't established until 1906, there were many teams in New York, Washington, Jersey City and Philadelphia.

As time went on, the sport rapidly began to invade several colleges and universities, such as Howard, Lincoln, Hampton, and Monticello.

Some outstanding athletes during this time were Cumberland Willis Posey of the Monticello basketball team in Pittsburgh, Pa., James "Stretch" Sessoms, William T.

Young, William "Big Greasy" Betts, and James "Pappy" Ricks. Later on, these five individuals formed the "nucleus" of what was called the Loendi Big Five. Another great of the sport was Robert Douglas, manager of the Spartan Braves of New York.

George Jewett, one of the great half-backs and member of the 1890 University of Michigan football team, was another pioneer athlete. Jewett was a star running back, as well as the punter and field-goal kicker, and he had an outstanding collegiate football career after his graduation.

Fred "Duke" Slater was a member of the University of Iowa football team, and became an all-time great tackle there.

Charles Richard Drew also played

football, playing the position of half-back end at Amherst College. Drew later went on to become the famous Dr. Charles Drew, who began research for blood preservation and invented the blood bank in 1941.

As you can see, the talents of Afrikan-American sports pioneers went far beyond scoring a touchdown, or making a three-point shot on a basketball court, they were intelligent, bright, and promising leaders and pioneers of the future.

As we continue our advancement in sports, let us not forget that it would not have been so easy for us to break world records or go to the Olympics if it had not been for these and other pioneers on the amateur and professional levels.

We all owe you our thanks and gratitude.

There is more to college than class. Get involved. Be A African-American Symposium Counselor. For more information, call Dr. Rhonda Covington at 515-2441.

BROUGHT TO YOU BY THE NUBIAN MESSAGE

Who's Who

Dean of Undergraduate Studies wears many hats

By Terri Moore
Staff Writer

Dr. James Anderson is NCSU's first Afrikan-American senior administrator. He is the Dean for the Division of Undergraduate Studies. He also directs the Teaching Excellence Initiative (TEI) for faculty at NCSU.

As Dean of Undergraduate Studies, Dr. Anderson has many responsibilities. Some of his responsibilities include pragmatic authority and budgetary control for the University Undergraduate Research Training Initiative, The Cooperative Education Program, University Undesignated Tutorial and Transition Programs, New Student and Transfer Student Orientation, and Advising and Articulation Initiatives with Community and Two-Year colleges.

The Teaching Excellence Initiative encourages faculty for more creative and effective teaching. The TEI is developing a teaching

center for graduate students and faculty and a writing center for graduate students.

Dean Anderson was formerly a Professor of Psychology and Director of the Benjamin E. Mays Academy of Scholars at Indiana University, where he taught for nine years.

He has been selected as an American Council on Education Fellow, in which he had the privilege to take one year off to work under a president or vice president of a university. Dr. Anderson chose the University of Richmond.

He has presented extensive workshops at over 170 conferences, universities and colleges on topics such as retention, enhancing faculty instructional competency and critical thinking for diverse populations, and facilitating student learning styles/strategies, and he was recently featured in Black Issues in Higher Education.

Dr. Anderson obtained a B.S. degree in psychology from

Villanova University and a Ph.D. in Psychology from Cornell University.

He was the first president of the Black Student League at Villanova and the first Afrikan-American to get a Ph.D. in Psychology from Cornell. After receiving his Ph.D., he taught at Xavier University in New Orleans for eight years.

Some of Dr. Anderson's primary goals include improving retention of graduation rates of Afrikan-Americans, bringing in more Afrikan-American faculty and staff to campus to serve as role models for the Afrikan-American community, and developing innovative programs on campus to enhance the reputation of NCSU.

During his spare time, Dr. Anderson studies (and is a master in) Tai Chi, which is known as the oldest form of exercise. Originating in China, it has slow, dance-like movements and if quickened, can be used for self-defense. Dr. Anderson has studied for twenty years.



NCSU Information Services

In addition to being the first Afrikan-American Dean at NCSU, Dr. James Anderson also is a master of Tai Chi, an art he has studied for 23 years.

Student leader keeps busy, sets examples

By Terri Moore
Staff Writer

As an undergraduate student, 21-year-old Alton Earl has had much success. Alton will earn his B.S. in electrical engineering this May, after four years of undergraduate studies.

Alton attended Northern Durham High School, where he graduated in 1990. While in high school, he received many awards and honors, including the Citizenship Award and the Civilians Service Award, which was given because of his academics, leadership, and community service.

He also was recognized by Durham County Schools for academics, leadership and citizenship and he was voted most likely to succeed by his peers.

Before coming to State, Alton received the Engineering Deans List Minority Scholarship. He also received the Alpha Phi Alpha Scholarship his sophomore year here.

In addition to his academics, Alton is very involved in various organizations. He has served on the executive board of the Society of African-American Culture (SAAC) as Political Chairperson and currently, as President. He has been a member of National Society of Black

Engineers for four years and currently serves as Publicity Chairperson.

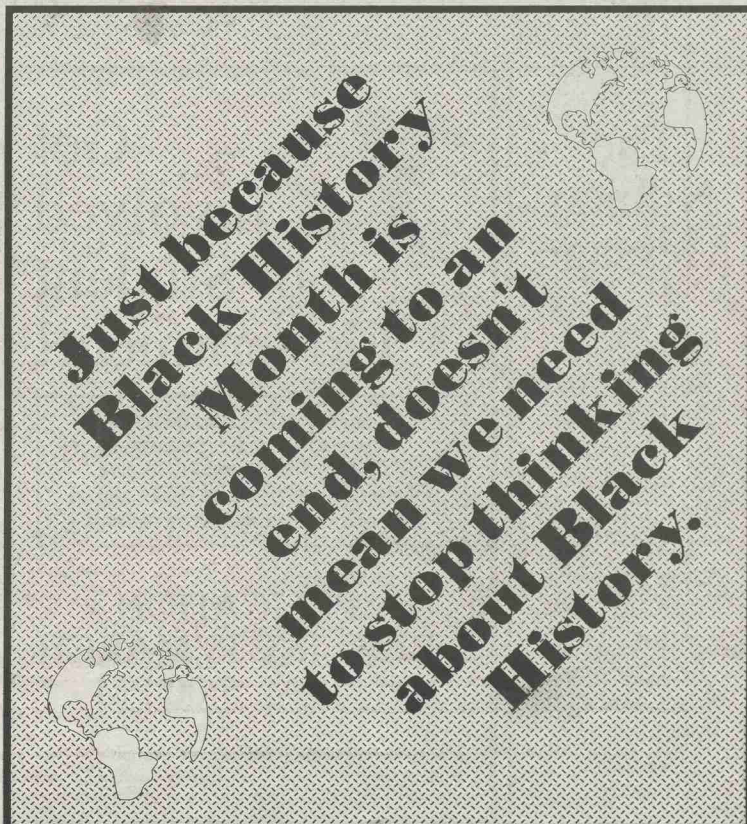
He is a member of the NAACP, has been a member of Black Students Board for the past two years, and is a member of the African-American Students Advisory Council (AASAC).

Alton also serves as a tutor for SPACE, the Saturday Program for Academic and Cultural Education. The purpose for this is to help middle-school age kids. "We give them academic as well as cultural education and it helps to give them a stronger sense of self-esteem which is necessary for success," he says.

Alton also serves on the Chancellor's Liaison committee and the President's Round Table. "The Liaison committee meets with the chancellor and Provost approximately five times a semester to give them insight about students concerns and issues. The Round Table sets the agenda for the Liaison Committee."

In addition to all these activities, Alton finds time to sit on the Council of Directors for the African-American Cultural center.

After graduating in May, Alton plans to attend graduate school at Georgia Tech to pursue a M.S. in electrical engineering.



Delta Sigma Theta sponsors Family Feud

By Joe Martin
Entertainment Editor

The first annual "Family Feud," sponsored by the sisters of Delta Sigma Theta, provided education, entertainment and prizes for all who attended.

The host, Sharon Laws, did a marvelous job of keeping the audience and contestants on their toes with her wit and sense of humor. The theme of focusing on questions relative to young African-Americans was in step with the celebration of African-American history month.

The monies generated from the event went toward providing an academic scholarship for a future African-American college student.

The event was billed as a contest between the Kappa Alpha Psi and Kemetik Benu Order fraternities. However, DST spiced the night up by choosing two additional teams from the audience.

The Kappas were the first team to bite the bullet with a tough loss to audience TEAM 1 in the first round. The Kappas took a commanding lead with a clean sweep of question three "African-American sitcoms most watched in the 1970's and

1980's."

The audience team recovered with a clean sweep of their own by getting all the answers from the category "Famous African-American women from history."

This last effort by TEAM 1 was enough to outscore the Kappas.

The Deltas challenged everyone in attendance to find answers to the tough questions like "Name a Black-owned business," or "Name a famous African-American author."

Audience Team 2 was not able to duplicate the effort by TEAM 1, as they faced the KBO fraternity in the second round. KBO built an unsurmountable lead by cleanly sweeping the first two questions of round two.

The audience Team 2 attempted a comeback, but it was not enough to catch KBO.

KBO's victory set up a championship match with Team 1.

In the championship round, Ms. Laws presented both teams and the audience with very tough questions. The teams were nearly neck and neck after the first two questions. Question 3 provided a bit of comic relief after "Tito" was featured as a famous "Jackson" in the company of Jesse, Michael, Mahalia and Bo.

Audience team 1 was able to capitalize after KBO failed to name "Tito."

Audience Team 1 advanced to the Bonus Round. Team 1 easily won the Bonus Round by providing number one and number two answers to questions like "Name a popular African-American TV show," "What is a popular phrase?," and "Name a soul food dish."

The Deltas did a very good job of promoting positive entertainment inside the African-American student community. The program was also an excellent close out of the African-American history month celebrations. The Deltas challenged everyone in attendance to find answers to the tough questions like "Name a successful Black-owned business" or "Name a famous African-American author."

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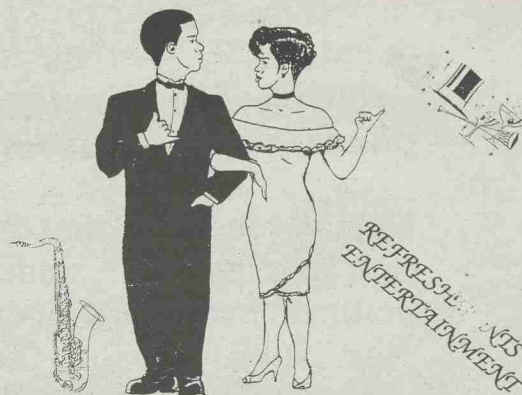
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Place: North Raleigh Holiday Inn

Time: 9:00 p.m. - 2:00 a.m.

Price: \$15.00/Couple

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N.C. State University Student Center

Registration

\$2.50 Students (\$5.00 On-site)

\$8.00 Non-students (\$10.00 On-site)

FEE WILL BE WAIVED FOR FIRST 50 STUDENTS THAT PRE-REGISTER!!

The Symposium will include various speakers, presentations,
and an undergraduate panel discussion featuring:

Ms. Lianna Fryer, President,
NCSU Graduate Student Association

Ms. Dawn Gordon, President,
NCSU African-American Student Advisory Council

Mr. Mike Tozak, Editor,
The Technician

Ms. Tonia Williams
Peer Mentor Association

Mr. Tony Williamson, Editor,
The Nubian Message

For further information, please contact Ms. Angela Hicks at 515-5210.

Letters to the Editor

"The Nubian Message" welcomes Letters to the Editor. However, some basic guidelines must be followed...

...Letters must be limited to 300 words

...Letters must be signed by the writer, including his/her major (if a student)

...Letters should address campus issues, breaking news, or public-interest topics

"The Nubian Message" will consider fairly all "letters to the Editor" submissions, but does not guarantee publication of any

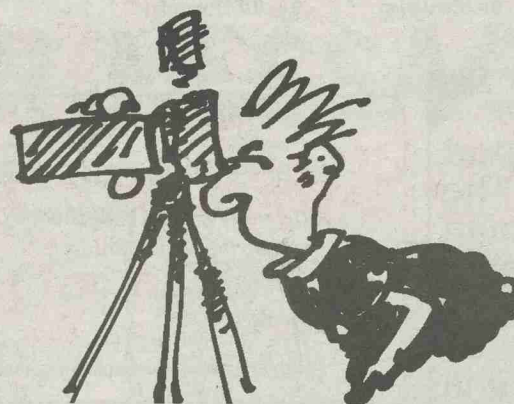
All letters are subject to editing and become property of "The Nubian Message"

Letters should be brought to Room 372 of the African-American Cultural Center or mailed to:

The Nubian Message
Letters to the Editor
Box 7318, NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7318

On March 7, 1994, the Student Media Authority (SMA) will vote on whether or not to add The Nubian Message as an official member. For the past year, The Nubian Message has been a member on a trial basis. The support given to The Nubian Message from the Student Media Authority includes both funding (from student fees) and support in advising and facilities. Let the members of the SMA know you want to see The Nubian Message for many years to come. If you don't know any members of the SMA personally, you can come voice your opinion at this March 7th meeting, which will be at 6:00 p.m. in the Student Senate Hall of the Student Center Annex.

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Get your yearbook portrait taken in the Student Center Lobby any day this week from 8am to 5pm. The sitting is **free** and there is no obligation to buy.

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If you have any questions, call 515-2409