

The NUBIAN MESSAGE

5th Anniversary
October 23, 1997
Edition 10

Knowledge



What's Goin' On?

Million Woman's March

All who will be riding on the bus for the Million Woman's March need to be at Harris Lot (on the other side of the construction), located directly across from the Afrikan American Cultural Center by 7:00 p.m. Those who have signed up, please bring your receipts to the bus. If you have any questions, call the SAAC office at 515-8720.

Heritage Day

Heritage Day will take place, Saturday, October 25, in the Afrikan American Cultural Center with crafts, fashion, music, storytelling and more. Keynote speaker for the event will be Dr. Na'im Akbar, psychologist at Florida State University. The lecture starts at 3:00 p.m.

SAAC

SAAC will hold its bi-monthly next today at 7:30 p.m. in Room 375 of the Afrikan American Cultural Center. Please be in attendance.

Take Back The Night

The Annual Take Back the Night will be next Thursday, October 30 at 8:00. One of the meeting places will be in Harris Lot. Contact the Women's Center at 515-2015 for more information.

Zeta Phi Beta

Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc., Omicron Chapter--Shaw University-- will have its Fall Party, October 25, 1997 from 1-4 p.m. Contact Renette Scott at 510-7349 or renette@shawu.edu for more information.

The Afrikan American Voice of North Carolina State University

NCSU Women "Get on the Bus"

By Desheila A. Spann
News Editor

With the Million Woman March just a couple of days away, both supporters and critics are talking about nothing else. The biggest question on the collective African American mind is whether this meeting will be successful.

With strong support from some of the most prominent black women during the civil rights movement and those who are struggling for unity among our people, the answer is a resounding yes.

There is not doubt that Philadelphia will be buzzing with African American sisters, media crews, and those who want to see the demise of the march. With the success of any event, there will be negativity.

This was evident with the Million Man March. The number of African American men gathered in unity was tremendous, but various media outlets tried to skew official records of the number of people present.

The Million Woman March clearly states the purpose and what

the goals are for black women. The march is clearly for the rebuilding of the African American foundation and destiny as a people, and that we must in many respects, begin at the origin of our roots and upward.

The march will provide the opportunity to prioritize the human and environmental issues. It will collectively enable us to develop an assertive and aggressive movement to insure the participation and impact of people of Afrikan Descent.

On this campus, the Society of Afrikan American Culture will sponsor four buses with a total of over 125 people. With the effort of NC State's campus and the surrounding community, the organization of the event has been a total success. As they prepare to get on the bus, the Society of Afrikan American Culture continue to stress the issues that will be at the March.

The Platform Issues that will be discussed this Saturday at the Million Woman March are as follows:

1. National support for

Congresswoman Maxine Waters, in the efforts to effectively bring about a probe into the CIA's participation and it's relationship to the influx of drugs into the African American community.

2. The development and completion of Black independent schools with 21st Century focus from pre-kindergarten through 12th grades.

3. The formation of progressive mechanisms that will qualitatively address the development and advancement of Black Women upon leaving the penal system.

4. The development of health facilities that can offer prevention and therapeutic treatment, and a major emphasis on alternative and traditional medicine.

5. The formation of Rites of Passage centers/academics which provide continual programming in addition to assigned enrollment periods.

6. The further development of black women who are or who wish to be professionals, entrepreneurs and/or politicians.

7. The further development of mechanisms that will assist black

women who are "in transitional" experiences which will facilitate them more effectively and progressively.

8. The examination of human rights violations of Africans in the Americas and their effects.

9. The development of programming that will bring about a sincere and respectful environment that will foster the necessary interaction with our youth.

10. The formulation of progressive mechanisms to combat homelessness and the numerous circumstances that attribute to the plight of sisters/brothers who are without shelter.

11. The development of mechanisms to ensure that the gentrification of our neighborhoods, as it relates to public and private housing, ceases.

12. The reclamation of our elders' rights, understanding they are entitled to the development of appropriate programs and support systems that will insure that their

see Bus, page 2

College of Engineering Names New Assistant Dean

Staff Report
The Nubian Message

Dr. Tony L. Mitchell of Cary, N.C. - professor of electrical and computer engineering and director of minority programs at N.C. State's College of Engineering has been appointed assistant dean for engineering student services.

Mitchell's duties as assistant dean will include the administration of scholarships, tutorial and writing assistance programs, dual degree programs, study abroad, the scholars program, and the cooperative education program. He also will coordinate the college's 2+2/2+3 program.

As the college's minority pro-

grams director, Mitchell increased the number of scholarships available to top minority students and implemented programs to increase their retention.

He received his doctorate in electrical and computer engineering from NCSU in 1987. After three years in the Air Force, he returned to NCSU in 1990 as associate professor of electrical and computer engineering.

In 1992, he was named chairman of the Department of Electrical Engineering at N.C. A&T - a post he held until 1994 when he went to work for the National Science Foundation. He returned once again to NCSU in 1995.

Afrikan American Cultural Center to Host Heritage Day

Staff Report
The Nubian Message

The Afrikan American Cultural Center will host the 10th annual Afrikan American Heritage Day, "500 Years of History Can Never be Erased," from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. on Saturday, Oct. 25.

The event, free and open to the public, will be held at the center, located in the Witherspoon Student Center at the corner of Cates Avenue and Dan Allen Drive. The event is co-sponsored by the university's Afrikan American Heritage Society.

Dr. Na'im Akbar, nationally renowned author and educator, will deliver the keynote address at 3 p.m.

in the center's multipurpose room. Akbar, author of *Chains and Images of Psychological Slavery* and *Visions for Black Men*, is a clinical psychologist in the Department of Psychology at Florida State University. He has been described by Essence magazine as "a pioneer in the development of an African-centered approach to modern psychology."

Dr. M. Iyailu Moses, AACC director, said, "Heritage Day is a celebration of our African heritage. It is meant to bring about awareness and understanding through cultural activities."

The day's intergenerational events include musical perform-

see Heritage, page 2



• Nubian Health:
HIV/AIDS epidemic
in the Community —
what you need to
know to protect
yourself.

See Sports, Page 6

• Nubian Sports:
Wolfpack advances
one digit on the
wrong side of the
W/L column.

See Health, Page 3



Satcher Nominated for Surgeon General

Staff Report

The Nubian Message

Supporting our brothers and sisters is something we as Afrikan American must try our best to do. And now is the time to do so. With the advancement of our government their comes advancements for black people. Afrikan American organizations around the country are still asking for support for the nomination of Dr. David Satcher for Surgeon General of the United States.

As many Afrikan Americans understand, a nomination from the president is just not enough this days to give our brothers and sisters the proper representation that they need to government this days. But many feel that Satcher would do an excellent job. For the past four years, Satcher has directed the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). During his tenure at the CDC, Satcher spear-

headed initiatives that have increased childhood immunization rates from 55% in 1992 to 78% in 1996, upgraded the nation's capabilities to respond to emerging infectious diseases, and laid the groundwork for a new Early Warning System to detect and prevent food-borne illnesses.

Satcher served as President of Meharry Medical College in Nashville for 11 years, when he joined CDC. Prior to his time at Meharry, he was professor and chairman of the Department of Community Medicine and Family Practice at the Morehouse School of Medicine in Atlanta. He graduate from Morehouse College in 1963 and received his M.D. And Ph.D. from Case Western University in 1970.

Afrikan Americans around the country are asking that you write letters in support of Satcher's nomination. If we as a people do not start to speak out and support one another change will not occur. In

order for change we must use our voices to speak out. Many blacks feel that if we do not speak out for our own how can we expect someone else to. We have a good, qualified individual who has been chosen to represent a part of our government that is critical to our survival as a nation. If we do not speak out and let people hear our voices we may lose this nomination.

Member of Omega Psi Phi and other Afrikan American organization are encouraging each brother and sister to send mail to their senators/representatives that must vote of Satcher, an Afrikan American who has accomplished much.

Please forward your comments to :

Senator Jim Jeffords; Chairman Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee; Room SD 428; Washington, DC 20510

Senator Ted Kennedy; Ranking Chairman; Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee; Room D 428; Washington, DC 20510.

THE NUBIAN MESSAGE

The Afrikan American Voice of North Carolina State University

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Bus continued from page 1

quality of life is maintained, enhanced and preserved.

No matter what the number will be for the march the gathering of sisters together will be worthwhile and October 25, 1997 in Philadelphia will be a day to remember. The march will be televised for those of you who will not be able to make the event, so check your local listings.

Heritage continued from page 1

-mances by South Park Vocal Union, an acapella "note music" group. The program also features dance, storytelling, food, markets, face painting, mask making, and a fashion show by Black Finesse, an N.C. State modeling troupe.

This year's celebration marks the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Afrikan American Heritage society at the university. The society sponsors cultural events, lectures and symposia that attract participation of students, faculty, staff and the surrounding community.

For information, contact the AACC at (919) 515-5210.

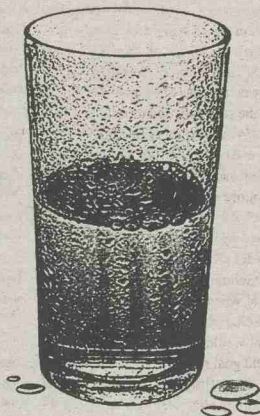
Visual Art Exchange is now accepting slides and photographs of art works for an Afrikan American juried art show entitled "Visions & Voices".

Opening reception will be held December 31, in conjunction with "First Night" Raleigh. Deadline for entries is November 21. Visual Art Exchange is located at 325 Blake Street, Raleigh. Gallery hours, 11-4 PM, Tuesday-Saturday.

With only the permission of our ancestors and our elders do we proudly print this and all editions of The Nubian Message. Always keeping in mind and spirit:

Dr. Yosef ben-Yochanan, Dr. John Henrik Clarke, Dr. Leonard Jefferies, The Black Panther Party, Minnie A. Jamal, Geronimo Pratt, Dr. Lawrence Clark, Dr. Augustus McIver Witherspoon, Dr. Wandura P. Hill, Mr. Kyran Anderson, Dr. Hughes Suffren, Mr. Lathan Turner, Dr. Iyailu Moses and all those who walk by our side as we continue to make our journey to the consciousness.

We're looking for people who
look at this glass and say:
"There's gotta be other
glasses of water."



We need people capable of going beyond half-full or half-empty thinking. People who see subtleties. Who are quite frankly bored by easy answers and off-the-shelf solutions.

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You'll have a degree from a top school. Getting a job won't really be an issue. The question is: which job? Which industry?

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Andersen Consulting will be conducting short qualifications interviews at the Student Center on Friday, October 24, 1997 from 8:00 am - 5:00 pm.

If you are interested in interviewing with us, please sign up with the Office of Career Services no later than October 17.

October 23, 1997

SPORTS

5th
Anniversary

Heels Defeat Wolfpack, 20-7 Thornton Recovering

By Dock G. Winston
Sports Editor

N.C. State put up a good fight against arch-rival Carolina on Saturday before succumbing to the Tarheels, 20-7. The Carolina victory marked their fifth straight over the Pack and third in a row in Raleigh.

Carolina's defense, ranked third in the latest NCAA polls in yardage allowed, dominated the line of scrimmage, making it difficult for the Wolfpack to muster much offense. The Wolfpack tallied only 190 total yards, 51 in the second half.

The Pack's inability to get much yardage on first and second down forced too many passing situations. As a result, State converted just one of 12 times on third down.

"When it got down to the crunch time and we had to protect our quarterback and throw the football, we had a very difficult time doing that. We had nothing consistent going in the running game and we ended up with too many third and long situations. Carolina's defense just pinned its ears back and came at us and we just didn't protect very well and that's the bottom line," coach Mike O'Cain said.

State gained just 47 net rushing yards. Wolfpack quarterback, Jamie Barnette, was just 8-of-23 passing for 143 yards and an interception. He was sacked five times for 36 yards and was under pressure almost every time he threw the ball.

Protecting Barnette became tougher in the first half when starting right tackle, Todd Boyle, was forced to leave with a knee injury. Boyle was one of several Wolfpack players who were either knocked out of the game or hurt. Four key defensive players, cornerback, Hassan Shamsid-Deen (hamstring), tackle, Andre Wray (ankle), safety, Damon Wyche (knee) and linebacker, Duan Everett (ankle), also suffered injuries during the game.

Despite the adversity, the Wolfpack defense played inspired

football, until it was physically worn down in the fourth quarter. UNC controlled the football almost 15:30 longer than the Wolfpack.

"I thought our defense played its guts out tonight," O'Cain said. "I'm very proud of this entire football team. We played hard and if this football team continues to play like they did tonight and as hard as they have all year good things are going to happen to us."

Tackle George Williams led the Pack defense with 11 tackles, including one for a loss. "We went out and tried to show what kind of team we have tonight and I think we did a pretty good job defensively," he said. "We pressured Davenport tonight. If you don't he'll pick you apart." Davenport was sacked only once but was held to 189 yards on 15 of 29 attempts.

"I feel real good about what we were able to do defensively," back-up safety Jason Perry, who finished with 10 tackles, said.

"We played well especially when you consider they're ranked fourth in the country. We stuck in there real good defensively." Linebacker, Morocco Brown, also made 10 tackles for the Wolfpack.

The game started turning Carolina's way when punter, Brian Schmitz, who is also the Heels' long field goal specialist, kicked a 51-yarder in a steady downpour to put North Carolina on top 10-7 with 7:09 remaining in the third quarter. It was Schmitz first made field goal of the season in two tries.

"Anything outside the 30 yard line Brian tries the kicks," UNC headcoach Mack Brown said. "Brian is more consistent on the longfield goal attempts than Josh McGee who does most of our kicking. It was great kick in the rain."

Schmitz got a chance at the field goal when State declined a Carolina holding penalty on a third down play that would have put the Heels out of field goal range.

"Anytime you give Carolina another shot offensively, a lot of

things can happen. I felt like on fourth down and ten they're kicking a 51 yard field goal and you have to make that young man kick it. Credit him. He stepped in and did what he had to do. If I had to make the call over again I'd make it again. It's a rainy night. The air is heavy and the kick barely crossed over the bar. You have to give credit to the kicker. How often is that guy going to make a 51-yarder?" said O'Cain.

The other big play that helped decide the game came in the fourth quarter. Leading 10-7, Carolina got the ball on its own 20 following a Wolfpack punt. On first down from the UNC 40, the Heels ran a flea-flicker play. Davenport, handed off to tailback, Jon Linton, who tossed the ball back to Davenport. Davenport was hit as he threw long-downfield.

The ball was underthrown, but Wolfpack cornerback Tony Scott lost sight of it, allowing Heels receiver Octavus Barnes to come back and make the catch for a 54 yard gain.

Two plays later, Linton's two-yard TD run gave Carolina a commanding 17-7 lead with 9:53 to play. Linton ran for 177 yards on 34 carries. The Heels added a 21 yard Josh McGee field goal with 2:53 remaining for the final margin of victory.

NCSU scored first in the game. The Wolfpack drove 68 yards on its first offensive possession and took a 7-0 lead on a three yard Tremayne Stephens touchdown run with 8:19 to play in the first quarter. Stephens, who ran for 33 yards in that series, finished the game with 81 rushing yards.

UNC (7-0, 4-0) tied the game three seconds into the second quarter. Following a Wolfpack punt, Davenport drove the Heels 67 yards in 10 plays, scoring himself on a one yard quarterback sneak.

The Wolfpack (3-4, 1-4) has this weekend off, but will be on the road next November 1, for a match-up against ACC powerhouse Florida State.

By Todd McGee
Staff Writer

Damon Thornton continues to make steady progress in his recovery from off-season hip surgery, but head coach Herb Sendek said the sophomore forward's availability for the season-opener against Georgia Tech Nov. 11 is in jeopardy.

"He hasn't done anything for all practical purposes since last February," Sendek said. "He will not be able to start practice with us in the same way that other players will. I don't know when he's going to return, and when he does, it's going to take time for him to get back in the flow. He's on a gradual course back."

Thornton's hip first began bothering him during the Wolfpack's 55-46 loss to Virginia on Feb. 19, and he was told to rest and rehabilitate. Several MRI exams failed to reveal the source of the problem, and he finally underwent arthroscopic surgery Sept. 3, during which doctors repaired some torn cartilage that had not shown up during any of the MRI exams.

Thornton started the first 23 games of his seasons as a freshman, averaging 7.8 points and 7.0 rebounds. He was named to the ACC's all-freshman team and led league rookies in rebounding, double-doubles (with four) and shooting percentage (55.0). He became the first freshman in N.C. State history to lead the Wolfpack in rebounding.

Thornton isn't the only big man on the Wolfpack roster to be slowed by an injury. Cornelius Williams, a 6'11, 265-pound freshman from Fort McClellan, Ala., has also been slow to recover from a stress fracture in his foot, and his status for the season opener is also in jeopardy.

"In the case of Cornelius, we're going to have to be really patient," Sendek said. "He hasn't done anything since early August other than shoot free throws. We'll make sure he's healthy and work hard to get him back into the swing of things."

Sendek said it was too early to even consider thinking of a possible red-shirt season for Williams, whose size advantage the Pack is clearly lacking. He is NCSU's tallest player by two inches over fellow freshman Ron Kelley and at 265 lbs., he's 35 pounds heavier than both Kelley and Thornton.

"We'll continue to evaluate his injuries and watch his progress, but right now, there's not enough information to address [his redshirt status]," Sendek said. "Any time you're inactive for that long - especially when you're a new player and you have so much to learn for the first time - it's certainly not to your advantage. That's part of the game. You make sure he's healthy, and then you work as hard as you can to make sure he's back in the swing of things."

Cross Country Team Sweeps Collegiate Championships

Staff Report
The Nubian Message

Running against almost every college in the state, N.C. State's cross country teams swept the Collegiate Championships on Saturday at McAlpine Park in Charlotte, N.C. The State men, ranked seventh nationally, recorded a perfect score of 15 for the second time this season, while the women, who are ranked ninth in the country, finished with a 25. Chan Pons and Laura Rhoads won the men's and women's races, respectively, for the Wolfpack.

The Wolfpack men did more than have runners finish first through fifth for a perfect score - they finished first through eighth. Chan Pons and Chris Pluchos paced the Wolfpack, each finishing the five mile course in 24:41. Corby Pons finished one second later, followed closely by Abdul Alzindani in fourth place. Robbie Howell rounded out the Wolfpack's score in fifth place. Brendan Rodgers ran for the Pack for the first time this season and finished sixth. Chris Dugan and Aaron Saft finished seventh and eighth.

The State women were impressive as well, recording a 25 by placing all five scorers in the top 10. Laura Rhoads won for the third time this season, completing the 5,000 meter course in 16:57. Amy Beykirch finished second for the Pack and third overall. Meredith Faircloth finished fifth, followed by Erin Musson in sixth place two seconds later. Sarah Gray capped the Wolfpack's score in 10th place. Jackie Coscia and Sara Rhoads both placed in the top 20, finishing 14th and 19th. Cassie Messerschmidt finished 24th, running in her first race of the season.

The Wolfpack's next challenge of the season will come on Nov. 3, when NCSU travels to Tallahassee, Fla., for the ACC Championships. The Wolfpack has claimed both the men's and women's ACC titles each of the last two seasons and four times in the last six years.

Interested in being a sports writer for The Nubian Message? Call 515-1468 and ask for Dock G. Winston, Sports Editor, or stop by Room 372 of the Witherspoon Student Center for an application. You'll be glad you did.

October 23, 1997

CULTURE

5th
Anniversary

The good times
The bad times
What I found

I can't stand to lose
I live in our yesterdays
Walk blindly through my todays
I do not want to forget
But it hurts to remember
The silence my heart feels is unbearable
If only my tongue could decipher
The feelings that arise
The blossoms of my heart, which flourished in our splendor
Now drown in my tears
The sweet nectar of your kisses
Now is a poison to my memory
I can not help but wonder
Is your gentle touch upon someone else?
Or can it be that your smile, like sunshine, awakens
And brightens another day?
Feeling my way through the dark
Will I find a light!
Can this be the rebirth of myself
Or the death of a young, trusting soul?

By: Turiya S. Romer

Hurting

The appearance of millionaires in any society is no proof of its affluence; they can be produced by very poor countries ... it is not efficiency of production which makes millionaires; it is the uneven distribution of what is produced.

- Julius K. Nyerere

Actually we are the slaves to the cost of living.

-Carolina Maria De Jesus

Cease to be a drudge, seek to be an artist.

-Mary McLeod Bethune

The Youth of Endless Love

The wind flickered the candlelight, while sending out waves of emotions. There I saw your face in brief darkness.

The wind echoed the harmonies and the sound of a lover's lyrics, so softly spoken in the night sky. There I saw your message brightly paved in the shadows of the wind.

Through time, we learn to recapture our senses and forget those moments of no meaning.

Sometime ago, before the illusions, while the sky was gray with tears of passion, just to send out a sad message. You were in my arms recapturing the youth if endless love.

What sweet and tender thoughts lead me to your sweet and lasting memories.

It seems long ago that our paths crossed. Thus, becoming a crossroads of no desire. Though all those years gone by, as if an eternity had passed away. And here we are again, mimicking those words of no meaning.

For what life had brought us, I have realized, it's good to relive again our words of love just to recapture our youth of endless love.

By: Emmanuel Paul

Recruitment

for

1998 Orientation Counselors

Now in Process

\$

The office of New Student Orientation is in the process of selecting Orientation Counselors for the summer of 1998. Students who are interested must have at least a GPA of 2.5 and be committed to welcoming new students and their families into the NC State Community. All candidates should plan to attend an informational meeting. For more information call New Student Orientation at 515-7526 and say:

"I'm Interested in Becoming an Orientation Counselor!"

— OR —

stop by B5E Nelson Hall (ground floor) for more details.

FIRST TUESDAY JAZZ

OCTOBER 1, 1996

8:00PM

NCSU at the African-American Cultural Center

Witherspoon Bldg., Rm. 126, Corner of Cates Ave. & Dan Allen Dr., Raleigh, NC

Featured Artist:

Bobby Hinton

and the Shades of Blue

Heritage Day

Dr. Na'im Akbar

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

October 25, 1997

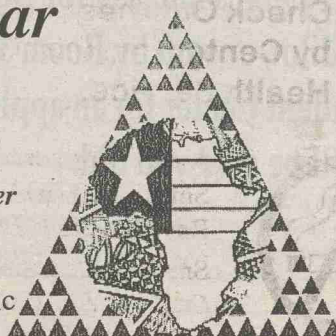
10AM - 7PM

African American Cultural Center

N.C. STATE UNIVERSITY

515-5210

Free Admission • Open to Public



African-American Heritage Society

Looking Back: The Black Panther Party

by Nicole White
Reflections Editor

In 1965, the streets of Watts were alive. When the smoke cleared and the dust settled, it seemed as if the state of California had learned nothing. Martin Luther King journeyed to Los Angeles, but failed to convince the people that non-violence was the answer. As Huey Newton put it, "What good, however, was non-violence when the police was determined to rule by force."

In October of 1966, Newton and Bobby Seale sat down to create a movement that would take place on the grass roots level. Newton and Seale founded the Black Panther Party, adopting the black Panther emblem used by the Lowndes County Freedom Organization in Alabama.

The Panthers thought of themselves as more than part of the black power movement that was sweeping the nation. The Black Panther Party slogan was not "Black Power," but "Power to the People." Often meetings would begin by saying black power to black people, brown power to brown people, white power to white people, yellow power to yellow people, red power to red people and x power to x people. Although the Afrikan-American community remained the focal point of the party's ideals, Panther fundamentals applied to all oppressed people regardless of their origin. The Black Panthers wasn't an organization in the sense of a Southern Christian Leadership Conference. They were a political party whose principles reflected a socialistic perspective.

When Newton and Seale began to discuss the goals of the party, they came up with two different areas — wants and needs. Some of the wants were as followed:

1. Freedom . Power to determine the destiny of black communities.
2. An end to robbery by capitalist of our black communities.

3. Decent housing
4. Education that express the true nature of American society and teaches the significance of blacks
5. End to police brutality
6. Black people when brought to trial should be tried by peers from their community.

In all there was a list of twenty wants and needs. Some of the needs included: Free health clinics, nation wide screening for Sickle Cell Anemia, and head start programs.

Much of the revolutionary rhetoric of the Black Panthers reflected the influence of Malcolm X on members. The Black Panther Party strongly believed in the right of self defense and they were willing to protect those rights against anyone; especially the police.

One of the first programs the Black Panther Party began was following the Oakland Police Department while they were on patrol. At that time, it was not illegal to openly carry guns in California, therefore, members were always armed.

The police department did not know how to respond to them so they often used foul language and other tools to provoke the Panthers. However, the Panthers were not stupid. They studied the laws of California and always remained in lawful boundaries.

The Black Panther Party was involved in the community. They started free breakfast programs, sold newspapers, and opened schools. In return, the community responded with small donations and general support. The Black Panther Party quickly spread from state to state. Eventually, there were offices in forty states. College students, white and black, aligned themselves with the party. Panthers were also making major connections. Huey Newton preceded Richard Nixon into China by three months. Despite major setbacks, mostly caused by local police raids, the party continued to form coalitions and recruited

new members.

The government, on the other hand, saw the Panthers' activities as needing to be closely guarded and all together stopped. Herbert Hoover, the head of the FBI, considered the Black Panther Party the number one threat to the security of the nation.

The Counter Intelligence Program or COINTELPRO; a program whose sole purpose was to destroy the Black Panther Party was soon founded. The FBI enlisted spies, raided offices, jailed leaders, and even killed a few Panthers to utterly destroy an organization that began for the well being of the community. Ultimately, the government succeeded and by the late seventies most offices closed for good.

Many of the former Panthers are still alive today. Some have written books to set the record straight on what really happened during their era. The Black Panther Party was an extension of the Civil Rights Movement and indeed many of their goals only echoed the desires of everyone else in the movement. But the Panthers were unique and like so many leaders before them including Evers, King, and X, they were cut down before they could truly blossom.

For more information try looking for books written by Panther members Bobby Seale, Eldridge Cleaver, Elaine Brown, and David Hillard. In addition to these books, the Eyes On the Prize series offers in-depth interviews with Panther members and is available in the Media Center of D.H. Hill Library.

North Carolina State University offers a class entitled the Civil Rights Movement (HI 455) in the Spring which is also a source of valuable information.



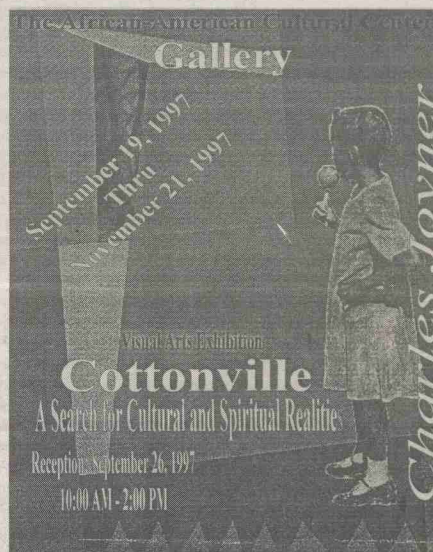
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Eyeing the Epidemic: Who Can Stop it?

By Michael Newkirk

Health Editor

Adults/Adolescents: AIDS

Although only 22 percent of the population of North Carolina, Afrikan Americans accounted for 63 percent of the 7,576 cases of AIDS reported in the state among adults and adolescents age 13 and older between January 1981 and June 30, 1997. During the first half of 1997, Afrikan Americans accounted for 73 percent of all reported cases of AIDS among adults/adolescents in North Carolina.

The majority of AIDS cases in North Carolina among both sexes were reported among Afrikan Americans. Blacks accounted for 84 percent of all cases among females and 59 percent of all cases among males during the 1981-1997 period.

Adults/Adolescents: HIV infection

From February 1990 to June 30, 1997, Afrikan Americans - at 76 percent - accounted for an even larger share of the 7,366 cases of HIV infection reported among adults/adolescents in North Carolina than they did of the cases of AIDS in the state. Afrikan Americans accounted for 76 percent of all cases of HIV infection reported in the state during the first half of 1997 as well.

Both Afrikan American males and Afrikan American females accounted for majorities of the cases of HIV infection during this 1990-1997 period, reporting a larger share of all cases among females (81 percent) than among males (74 percent).

Young Adults/Teens: AIDS

Only one percent (58 cases) of all AIDS cases reported among adults/adolescents in North Carolina between January 1981 and June 30, 1997, were among teens (ages 13 to 19), while a fifth (20 percent) were reported among persons ages 20 to 29. Only one case of AIDS was reported among teens throughout the state during the first half of 1997.

Among pre-teens and teens (youth ages 10-19) as well as among young adults ages 20 to 29, during this 1981-1997 period black males and black females accounted for large shares of the reported AIDS cases. Afrikan Americans accounted for 49 percent of all AIDS cases among male youth ages 10 to 19 and 56 percent of all cases among

males ages 20 to 29.

Blacks accounted for a very large share of AIDS cases among female youth ages 10 to 19 - 77 percent - and also reported 39 percent of all cases of AIDS among females 20-29.

Young Adults/Teens: HIV infection

Teens (ages 13 to 19) of all races accounted for three percent and adults ages 20 to 29 accounted for 34 percent of all HIV infection in the state of North Carolina between February 1990 and June 30, 1997.

Afrikan Americans accounted for the majority of cases of HIV infection among males and females ages 10-19 and 20-29. Among the 10-to-19 age group, blacks reported 73 percent of the cases among males and 81 percent of the cases among females. In addition, among the young adult group (ages 20 to 29), black made up 68 percent of reported cases among young adult males and 90 percent of the cases among young adult females.

HIV Infection and AIDS Among Youth in Durham, Orange, and Wake Counties

AIDS

Between January 1981 and June 30, 1997, nearly three-fourths (73 percent) of reported AIDS cases among adults/adolescents 13 years of age and older in Durham county were among Afrikan Americans, as were nearly three-fifths (58 percent) of the cases among adults/adolescents in Wake county. In Orange county, the majority of adult/adolescent cases (57 percent) were among whites, with Afrikan Americans accounting for 41 percent.

During the 1981-1997 period, in Durham county, Afrikan Americans accounted for 69 percent of the AIDS cases among males and 92 percent of the cases among females. In Wake county, they accounted for 54 percent of the cases among males and 89 percent of the cases among females. In Orange county, although Afrikan Americans made up 75 percent of the cases among women, they were not the majority of the males (37 percent) affected there.

In the first half of 1997, Wake and Durham counties accounted for a sizable share of the 425 reported AIDS cases among adults/adolescents in the state as a whole.

Wake county reported 45 AIDS cases (11 percent of all cases in the

state), while Durham county reported 34 cases (8 percent). Orange county reported only two cases, one-half of one percent of all AIDS cases in North Carolina.

Afrikan Americans accounted for large majorities of the AIDS cases reported in both Durham county (88 percent) and Wake county (84 percent). One of the two cases in Orange county was reported by and Afrikan American adult.

Youth ages 13 to 19 accounted for at most one percent of AIDS cases in the three counties between January 1981 and June 30, 1997.

However, 28 percent of AIDS cases in Orange county and nearly a fifth of the cases in both Durham and Wake counties (19 percent) were among persons ages 20 to 29, many of whom contracted HIV during their teen years.

HIV Infection

During the same 1990-1997 period, Afrikan Americans accounted for the majority of cases of HIV infection in the three counties, ranging from 65 percent in Orange county to 77 percent in Wake county to 89 percent in Durham county. In each county, the majority of these cases were reported by adults/adolescent males.

Youth ages 13 to 19 accounted for two percent of all cases in Durham county and Wake county, and 5 percent of all cases in Orange county, during the 1990-1997 period. In the first half of 1997, the number of cases remained small.

The one case reported in Wake county among 13-to-19-year-olds was two percent of all cases, while the one case in Orange county represented 25 percent of all cases reported there; in Durham county, for this age group no cases were reported.

Of the 524 cases of HIV infection reported among adults/adolescents in North Carolina during the first half of 1997, Wake county also reported the largest share (8 percent), followed by Durham county (four percent), and then Orange county (0.8 percent).

Afrikan Americans account for between 50 percent and 100 percent of the cases of HIV infection reported during the first half of 1997, ranging from 50 percent in Orange county to 78 percent in Wake county to 100 percent in Durham county.

By Michael Newkirk

Health Editor

On October 3, the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies sponsored a conference whose central focus is to halt the spread of HIV/AIDS among the youth of Afrikan American communities. The conference welcomed community leaders from church pastors and doctors to members of the North Carolina General Assembly (House and Senate) all the way up to a cameo by U. S. Congressman Bob Etheridge.

The conference began with Mrs. Brenda Crowder-Gains, HIV/STD Prevention and Care Section, giving vital statistics for how heavy the impact of AIDS is on our Afrikan American communities.

Over 400,000 kids around the world under the age of 15 had AIDS at the end of 1996. Nearly 100,000 of these youngsters were in the United States. By this year's end, it is projected that the total will have catapulted to one million.

The Centers for Disease Control calculates that every hour of every single day at least one youth is infected with AIDS. This total is alarming when you consider infected child births and the number of teens having premarital sex among other things that can cause infection.

Starting with STDs like syphilis, it is not only college-aged people who become infected - the group ranges from those as young as 13 to age 29. It is more unfortunate to report that 86 percent of reported syphilis cases are by Afrikan Americans in this 13-29 age group. In the same age group Afrikan Americans account for 81 percent and 66 percent of HIV infections and AIDS cases reported respectively. Here in North Carolina, even though Afrikan Americans are only 22 percent of the population, one out of every four new cases reported are Afrikan Americans under the age of 21. In case you did not know, AIDS ranks in the top three causes of death for Afrikan Americans ages 15-44.

The main focus of the conference was conducted mainly by the Honorable Thomas Wright, N.C. General Assembly State Rep, district 98. Representative Wright briefly mentioned the "Teach Abstinence, Until Marriage" law passed June 1995. The majority of his presentation included extensive research and statistics that supported a bill that he had introduced to congress, which did not get needed support to be passed before this years session ended.

Rep. Wright's bill was in support of a needle exchange program, which statistics report in states that have already implemented the program, a decreased incidence of AIDS and just as important a decrease in I.V. drug use. Also in mention was the House bill proposals to broaden the comprehensive coordinated health education and HIV/AIDS prevention funds.

Of all the things seen and heard the most memorable part of the conference was two things told from Jacqueline S. Clements, Lincoln Community Health Center/Durham County Health Dept. The most memorable of the two was this statement:

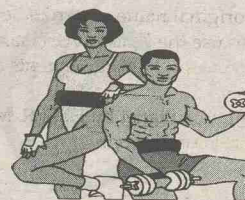
"If parents found out tomorrow that HIV/AIDS was transmitted by a handshake, every parent would sit their kids down and teach them how to properly put on a latex glove, but a latex condom ..."

As college students, we have a responsibility to ourselves to help stop the spread of AIDS. But, let's not forget the multitudes of generations to follow even our own. We must be informed about the dangers of AIDS and other STDs and help the kids in our own communities. We also need to participate in the political aspect of helping to stop the spread of AIDS. Get informed on the bills being passed by your congressmen. Send them ideas that may work in our communities. We may not be able to change the past but, we can definitely impact the future.

Interested in being a health writer for

The Nubian Message,

call 515-1468 and ask for Michael D. Newkirk, Health Editor, or stop by Room 372 of the Witherspoon Student Center for an application. You'll be glad you did.



Don't forget the Take Back the Night
March on Thursday, October 30.

Something Inside So Strong

By Kimberly Pettaway
Opinions Editor

Excuses are easy to render yet so hard to take. There always appears to be some kind of justification as to why something happened or failed to occur. It is almost second nature to expect others to accept our slackness but we will not tolerate procrastination on the behalf of others.

Why is this so? Others may receive the blame for our mistakes because some way, somehow they hindered our progress. It is essential that we take charge of our own destiny.

We must no longer wait on some mythical factor to make right our wrongs. If we are to reap the benefits of a steadfast toil, we must be willing to accept the labor that comes along.

Bessie Delany once said: "I thought I could change the world. It took me a hundred years to figure out I can't change the world. I can only change Bessie. And honey, that ain't easy either."

The toughest battle that mankind will ever face is the taming of the inner spirit. We are often engaged in various activities that we fail to take

time for ourselves. When issues are confronted they should be confronted by a whole person...physically, mentally and spiritually. You are no good to a cause if you come prepared for battle half-equipped.

It is evident that racism, poverty, political oppression and disease are issues that affect everyone, whether directly or indirectly.

Yet and still, before we begin to confront any of these issues worthy of concern we must confront ourselves first and foremost.

We must take the much needed time to get to know, love and respect ourselves. Realize that we are not perfect.

It is important that everyone understands that they are a unique individual with something to contribute to humankind. Collectively, with nourished souls, we can make our tomorrow a better day.

Your inner being is just that...yours. It is up to you to maintain your sanity in a world of constant turmoil. Develop your spirit. After all, you are the one who will have to live with your worst critic...yourself.

Often we are extremely hard on ourselves. Perhaps this is because

we understand our potential like no one else can. We know when we could have done better and when we did the best we could.

Whether or not you reach your goals in life depends entirely on how well you prepare for them today. If you desire something bad enough, nothing will hinder you from obtaining it. You will find a way to survive and capitalize.

Nothing ponders the mind more than insecurity. Often times when a task is not completed our mind becomes bogged down with what-ifs.

What if I had done this instead of that? What if I had waited a little while longer instead of being so impatient, would things have been better?

Sadly, one will never be able to answer these questions. Do what you need to do today so your tomorrow will not be filled with doubt.

It is important to note that life's champions are not trained by scholars. They are the successful mold of something they innately possess. No one can take it away, because no one gave it.

Our Beliefs

By Kimberly Pettaway
Opinions Editor

Our beliefs are what motivate us to do the various things we do. Our beliefs shape our view of the society in which we live. Our beliefs help us choose who and what we will associate with.

Millions of Americans believe in the concept that there should be a job available for everyone who desires to work. However the country that we live in is corporately controlled.

Many people believe they should live in a disease free environment, yet many voluntarily engage in unprotected sex. Many are mentally enslaved to crack and heroine.

We no longer need the whip or rope of a slave-master to kill us, we are doing it ourselves. Although African Americans only constitute 12 percent of the population in the United States, we represent 34 percent of the AIDS population in the U.S.

Millions of Americans proudly proclaim that America's greatest strength is her vast ethnic and cultural diversity. Not saying that America has to respect her people of evident differences, just have them here for the census.

Millions of African Americans want to reap the benefits of their ancestors' hard labor. However, they do not see the need to lay a concrete socioeconomic foundation for those who will follow after them.

Many of Americans believe that in all mankind there are only two races - White and Black. Often times maximizing their struggle, they forget that others too have suffered and continue to struggle to obtain dignity, respect and their innate rights.

Many in mankind believe in some form of a Creator. Many are extremely spiritual. Yet if you do not engage in the same religious practices and beliefs that they do you are a lost cause. You must see their light.

Many African Americans boldly criticize those they believe are not truly "conscious" brothers and sisters. However, these same powerful people can not get over the issues that constantly divide the African American community. Many still possess color and hair complexes. They are so enlightened, they choose not to aid those they perceive as "lost" individuals.

Many Americans are dissatisfied with the political system. These same will not take an active role in the government. Many do not see the need to vote. We elect and re-elect people into office who promise big things but once in office they attend to their personal agenda.

Millions of America behold the "American Dream." Many do not see the need to have their own dreams and aspirations.

Many of Americans love to engage in "intellectual" conversation but do not see the need to engage in respectful listening. An African proverb states that: If you are greedy in conversation, you lose the wisdom of your friend.

Our beliefs define us. Yet and still our actions must not be contradictory to our beliefs.

Interested in being an opinions writer for The Nubian Message? Contact Kim Pettaway, opinions editor at 515-1468 or stop by Room 372 of the Witherspoon Student Center.

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.

~Only men can develop boys into men.
-Jawanza Kunjufu

~A man ain't nothing but a man, but a son?
Well now, that's somebody.
-Toni Morrison

~Time is neutral and does not change things. With courage and initiative, leaders change things.
-Jesse Jackson

~Power in defense of freedom is greater than power in behalf of tyranny and oppression.
-Malcolm X

~When poor people feel they make a difference, they vote. There's no apathy; there's disappointment.
-Dorothy Tillman.

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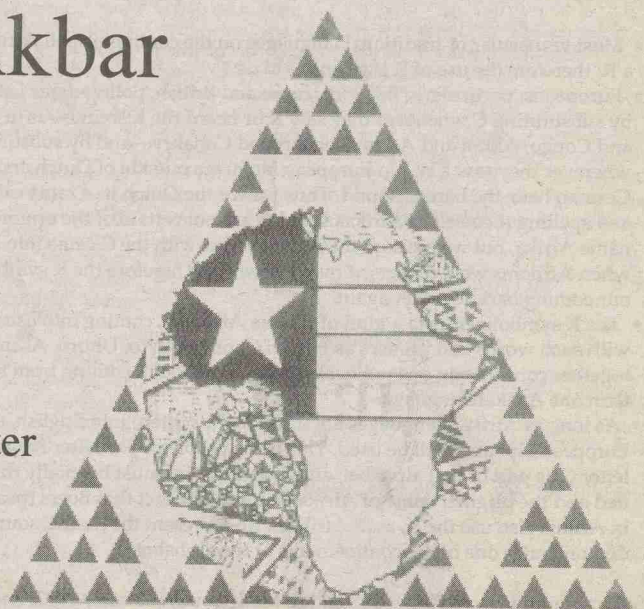
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