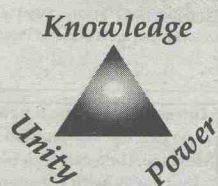


The NUBIAN MESSAGE

October 1, 1998
Volume VI, Edition 6



What's Goin' On?

Minority Career Fair

Need to find a summer internship? Graduating in the near future? Be sure not to miss the Minority Career Fair being held today, October 1, 1998, from 9:30 am to 3:30 pm in Reynolds Coliseum. Sponsored by Black Students Board, the Minority Career Fair will have representatives from a number of well known companies who will be on hand to share information.

Ghana Fundraiser

The Afrikan American Cultural Center invites you to its hosting of "The Healing Force," as they present Afrikan culture through storytelling, music and dance and audience interaction. The program will be held on Sunday, October 4th, at 5 pm in the Multipurpose Room. Admission is \$5, with proceeds going to the CT Vivian Study Abroad Scholarship for the '98 Ghana trip.

Symposium 99

There will be several information sessions for Symposium Counselor position for the summer of 1999. The first of these will be held on Wednesday, October 7 at 5:30 pm in room 375 of the Witherspoon Student Center. For more information, please contact Afrikan American Student Affairs at 515-3125 or stop by 2010 Harris Hall.

"Fire and Desire"

Black Finesse, NC State's premiere Modeling Troupe, presents their Fall '98 Fashion Show on Thursday, October 8, 1998. Entitled "Fire and Desire," the show will be held in Stewart Theater at 8:00 pm. The price for admission is \$3 in advance and \$4 at the door. Don't miss this annual event. See any Black Finesse member for details.

The Afrikan American Voice of North Carolina State University

Foundation Surveys Afrikan American Enrollment at University of North Carolina Schools

By **Carolyn Holloway**
Managing Editor

One of the goals of the Southern Education Foundation is to achieve equal educational opportunities for minority students in states where a legacy of racial segregation still exists.

According to a recent study done by the foundation, the percentage of Afrikan American students attending public universities in the South has barely changed over 20 years. This lack of progress over the years can be attributed to public apathy about affirmative action and recent "adverse court decisions."

The foundation reported that in 1976, North Carolina, who has one of the largest number of Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) in the nation, Afrikan American student population made up 22.9 percent of undergraduates enrolled in the stated public univer-

sities.

In 1996, the same report revealed that Afrikan American students make up 23.5 percent of enrollment, a percent change of .06% over 20 years. However, the majority of those students were found in the five state supported HBCU's (North Carolina Agricultural and Technological State University, North Carolina Central University, Fayetteville State University, Winston-Salem State University and Elizabeth City State University).

Of the state's college-age students, 26 percent are Afrikan American; twenty-three percent of all full-time freshman on state campuses are Afrikan American. However, most of the enrollment is not found on the state's flagship campuses or traditionally white schools, such as NC State. Mostly, it is concentrated in historically black institutions.

It was on this basis and finding

The percentage of Afrikan American freshmen enrolled in public institutions of higher education:

	1976	1996
Arkansas	19.6	19.9
Florida	15.9	17.6
Georgia	19.6	23.9
N.C.	22.9	23.5
S.C.	15.9	20.2
Tenn.	22.3	17.7
Virginia	17.4	17.3

Source: Southern Education Foundation

that the Foundation stated that now is not the time to back away from issuing scholarships based in part on a student's race. Many university leaders throughout the nation have receded away from scholarships that rely largely on race because of court decisions over the past 5 years.

Universities in the south enroll

75 percent of all Afrikan American freshman in the nation according to the Foundation's senior-consultant and the co-author of the report. At traditionally white schools in North Carolina, Afrikan American students make up 10.6 percent of all

see *Survey* page 2

NC State "Opens Their House" on October 3

Staff Report

The Nubian Message

There's one word to describe North Carolina State University's Open House from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturday, Oct. 3 — Big. Make that really BIG. Thousands of visiting high school students, parents and teachers will be greeted by a giant predatory dinosaur that roamed the earth 112 million years ago.

A cast of the skull of "Acro," the Acrocantiosaurus atokensis purchased last year for the N.C. Museum of Natural Sciences, will be on display in Cox Hall, home of the College of Physical and Mathematical Sciences.

The skull stands some five-feet tall, measures nearly six feet across, and features a jaw that once threatened its prey with 68

thin, knife-like teeth.

Acro is among the array of exhibits that will highlight NC State's uniquely diverse academic programs during the annual University Open House. Prospective students will register at Reynolds Coliseum before continuing to Talley Student Center, where representatives from each of NC State's colleges, schools and organizations will showcase their programs and direct visitors to additional demonstration sites on Main Campus and Centennial Campus. Walking tours and bus tours will form at regular intervals near the front of Reynolds Coliseum. (A specially equipped van will be provided for handicapped visitors.)

See *House* page 2

Input Sought in NC State University's Provost Search

Staff Report

The Nubian Message

The Provost Search Committee at NC State University will hold a public forum on October 2, 1998 to gather comments from the campus community and the general public about the desired qualifications and traits of the university's new chief academic officer. The forum will be held in Faculty Senate Chambers, located in Room 2320 of the D.H. Hill Library and will last from 1:30-3:30 p.m.

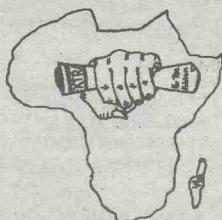
Provost Phillip J. Stiles, whose position also serves as vice chancellor for academic affairs, is responsible for the management of teaching, research and public service programs at the university. Stiles, who has been NC State's provost since February 1993, announced in July

his resignation effective December 31.

The Provost Search Committee will describe the search process and take both oral and written comments from forum participants. The committee encourages ideas and responses related to the characteristics, attributes and abilities that should be considered when searching for the next provost. NC State Chancellor Marye Anne Fox has asked the 18-member search committee to present her an unranked slate of three to five top-notch candidates by the end of the semester, if possible.

Oral presentations will be limited to five minutes and will be made during the open session. Written statements will be

see *Provost* page 2

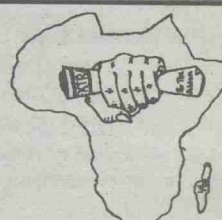


• This week Renee Johnson, Health Editor, writes on the disease that is most prevalent in the Afrikan American community, lupus.

See *Health*, Page 6

• This week Trey Webster, writes about the match between Syracuse and the Wolfpack tonight at Carter Finley Stadium.

See *Sports*, Page 3



House continued from page 2

Dr. Dale Russell, NC State visiting professor of marine, earth and atmospheric sciences and the museum's senior paleontologist, said the fossilized skeleton of the 40-foot long Arco, nicknamed "The Terror of the South," will be the only one of its kind exhibited anywhere in the world when the new museum opens in Raleigh in 1999. Arco lived further south and about 45 million years earlier than T. Rex, and is believed to be the only North American carnivore of its time. It's likely that Acrocanthosaurus lived in North Carolina in Early Cretaceous times, Russell said.

Dr. George Dixon, Director of Admissions and Open House Committee co-chair, said, "Open House provides an excellent time for students and their parents to learn about NC State's academic programs, entrance requirements, financial aid and campus life. Activities are designed to give prospective students a look at the exciting and diverse opportunities here at NC State."

For example, visitors to the Arco display in the Physical and Mathematical Sciences academic complex also will have an opportunity to see computer simulations of hurricanes and other weather phenomena displayed by students and faculty from the Marine, Earth and Atmospheric Sciences Department. Other "gee whiz" mathematics, physics and chemistry demonstrations will be presented from 9:30 to 11:30 a.m.

The School of Design will open its doors for visitors to view student work in the field of architecture, industrial design and graphic design. The College of Engineering has a high-tech "show and tell" experience in store for visitors. Points of interest include the nuclear reactor, sophisticated computer labs and a look at student-engineered projects.

A university shuttle bus will take visitors to the Centennial Campus for a tour of the Engineering Graduate Research Center as well as the College of Textiles complex, which feature state-of-the-art classrooms and laboratories.

Prospective students also will sample campus enrichment opportunities from the arts to athletics. Entertainment will be provided by the NC State Marching Band, cheerleaders, a student dance troupe and other student organizations. Also, the NCSU Libraries, Visual Arts Gallery, Afrikan American Cultural Center Gallery, Craft Center, Bookstore, dining facilities and several residence halls will be open to visitors.

Dixon said an army of student, faculty and staff volunteers have been working behind the scenes to ensure the success of the university wide student recruitment effort that typically draws more than 8,000 visitors to NC State. For information, call (919) 515-2434, or visit the Open House Web site through the NC State home page at <http://www.ncsu.edu>.

Survey continued from page 1

full-time freshman. Last year, white students constituted 15.5 percent of enrollment at those schools.

UNC system President Molly Broad, said she generally agreed with the assessment of the foundation's report, but thought the negative tone "belies the tangible progress that has occurred within the University of North Carolina in recent years."

Before Broad was officially inaugurated as president of the UNC System, she ordered a review of the UNC's affirmative action policies to

ensure that they would withstand legal challenges. Since the review, minority students are now distributed financial assistance on the basis of achievement and financial need—not race. NC State has already backed away from its minority based Dean's Minority Scholarship which was awarded to incoming Afrikan American and Native American freshman based upon merit, race and other determining factors.

Though policy changes have not produced changes in black freshman

enrollment at the state's five largest campuses, some admissions officials predict it will be hard to increase the percentage of black students on their campus, especially at the most selective schools. If the past twenty years has been progress, it should be even more interesting twenty more years in the future to see the setbacks.

Information contributed from Tim Simmons at the News and Observer and the Associated Press.

Provost continued from page 1

accepted before, during and after the community forums. Faculty, staff, students, alumni and other members of the NC State community are encouraged to participate.

Questions, written statements and nominations should be directed to the chair of the provost search

committee. Direct all correspondence to:

Dr. Cathy Crossland
Campus Box 7801
Raleigh, N.C. 27695

e-mail:
clcrossland@poe.coe.ncsu.edu

Interested in being a news writer for The Nubian Message, then call 515-1468 and speak with Carolyn Holloway, Managing Editor or stop by Room 372 of the Witherspoon Student Center for an application.

Featuring companies from all across the USA!

Minority Career Fair '98
Thursday, October 1st
9:00am-3:30pm

Visit our web site for a list of companies attending
http://www2.ncsu.edu/ncsu/student_center/uab/bsb/mcf.html

If you want to assist at the career fair, call 515-5918



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-Yochannan, Dr. John Henrik Clarke, Dr. Leonard Jefferies, The Black Panther Party, Mumia A. Jamal, Geronimo Pratt, Dr. Lawrence Clark, Dr. Augustus McIver Witherspoon, Dr. Wandra P. Hill, Mr. Kyrin Anderson, "Dr" Hughes Suffren, Dr. Lathan Turner, Dr. M. Iyailu Moses and all those who walk by our side as we continue to make our journey to true consciousness.

THE NUBIAN MESSAGE

The Afrikan American Voice of North Carolina State University

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Managing Editor

Dock G. Winston
Carolyn Holloway

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nubian_message@oma.sca.ncsu.edu

symposium 99

Information Sessions
for 1999 Symposium Counselors

Dates/Times:

October 7 (W)
5:30-6 PM

October 22 (TH)
6-6:30 PM

November 10 (T)
5-5:30 PM

November 23 (M)
6:30-7 PM

All sessions to be held in Room 375,
Witherspoon Student Center

* Welcome and give assistance to
first year African American
students

* Receive a salary

* Live rent-free in
Bragaw Residence
Hall

For more information,
please contact AASA at
515-3125 or drop by 2010
Harris Hall

October 1, 1998

SPORTS

NC State Hopes to Score Win over Orangemen Tonight

By Trey Webster
Sports Editor

Today, October 1, the Orangemen of Syracuse will travel here to Pack Country in hopes of avenging last year's 32-31 loss. Wolfpack fans remember NC State's Labor Day victory last season as a Tremayne Stephens touchdown in overtime, followed by a two point conversion from Jamie Barnette to Tory Holt, lead to the unforgettable win.

Syracuse, already being touted as possible national champions this year, hopes to use the Pack matchup as a measuring stick for a sought after victorious season.

Following an opening loss to Tennessee at home, the Orangemen have been relentlessly displacing their frustrations on their opponents. The first to fall prey to Syracuse was Michigan, who suffered defeat at the hands of the Orangemen with an end score of 38-28. The most recent upset was Rutgers who felt the wrath of the Syracuse lineup as the top ranked team embarrassed them in a September debacle that ended with a final score of 70-14.

Currently ranked number 15 in



Courtesy Photo

Pack Hopes to Huddle for Win over Orangemen

both the AP and Coaches polls, Syracuse is hoping to jump a few notches in the polls by defeating the Pack. The teams' offense is currently ranked number 3 in scoring nationally, and is anchored by Heisman trophy candidate Quarterback Donovan McNabb. McNabb has been having a great season, and was named by Sporting News as the top All Purpose Quarterback in the country. To compliment its great aerial game, the Syracuse squad is composed of four deadly backs all capable of having big games.

In order for the Pack to have a chance on today, they will need several of it's star players to step up. Quarterback Jamie Barnette must continue to use good judgment, and

scramble out of the pocket when needed so that the passing game can get started. Success also lays in the hands of his favorite target, Heisman trophy candidate Tory Holt, who has continually destroyed defenses with his blazing speed, and tremendous hands.

Once the Wolfpack begins to open up the passing game, it will give running backs' Rashon Spikes, and true freshman Ray Robinson a chance to showcase their running abilities. Robinson, who is having an extraordinary freshman year, will have to help set the tone early and continue to trash defense linemen.

With the offense in tact, the defense will need to duplicate the showing they had in the Florida State game. NC State, who is currently ranked number 1 in the nation in passing efficiency defense and interceptions, will have to keep the Orangemen in check. With the Pack still hungry after the disappointing loss to Baylor, they will come out with hopes of giving the Orangemen their 2nd consecutive loss in 2 seasons.

Afrikan American Sports History

Edwin Moses (1955-
Track and Field

Born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1955, Edwin Moses became the greatest hurdler in track and field history. Having attended Morehouse College, he was the top ranked intermediate hurdler in the world as early as 1976. That same year he earned a gold medal at the Olympic Games, a feat to be duplicated eight years later. Moses also won a bronze medal at the 1988 Games. A world record holder in the 400-meter hurdles, his greatest accomplishment is undoubtedly his remarkable streak of 122 consecutive victories in competition.

1998 Football Schedule

Oct. 1 Syracuse
Oct. 10 Georgia Tech
Oct. 17 Duke
Oct. 24 Virginia
Oct. 31 Clemson
Nov. 7 Wake Forest (Senior Day / Homecoming)
Nov. 21 Maryland
Nov. 28 UNC-Chapel Hill (Ericsson Stadium)

1998 Men's Soccer Schedule

Oct. 3 Virginia
Oct. 7 Coastal Carolina
Oct. 11 Wake Forest
Oct. 14 Mount St. Mary's

1998 Women's Soccer Schedule

Oct. 3 American
Oct. 6 UNC-Chapel Hill
Oct. 14 Wofford
Oct. 16 Wake Forest
Oct. 23 Clemson
Oct. 25 Florida State

Freshman Bring Optimism to Pack Team

By Trey Webster
Sports Editor

Although a spectacular football season is upon us, Wolfpack fans are already looking forward to the beginning of the 1998-1999 basketball season. Each year, the men's basketball team ushers in it's newest and freshest recruits from high schools all over the country, with the goal of improving the Wolfpack squad. Last year, NC State's underclassmen players contributed 56 percent of the team's scoring and 74 percent of its rebounding, while accounting for 64 percent of the minutes played. This provides a very optimistic view of the upcoming season, for a team where there are no senior players on the roster.

Freshman players, over recent years, have had a major role in the overall success and ability of the Pack squad. As a freshman last year, Kenny Inge was named to the ACC's All-Freshman team and finished the year with 11 double-doubles, the most of any freshman in the ACC and the fourth-highest total among all ACC players. He became just the 22nd freshman in ACC history to lead his team in rebounding (7.4 per game) and broke NC State freshman records in total rebounds (238) and blocked shots (31).

Damon Thornton, a high school teammate of Inge's at Atlantic Shores Christian School, was among the ACC's best freshmen in 1997. He was named to the ACC's All-Rookie team and became the first freshman in school history to lead the team in rebounding (7.0 per game). In Justin Gainey's first year with the Pack, he overcame early struggles and developed into one of the ACC's most reliable point guards by season's end, earning first-team ACC All-Tournament honors after playing every minute of the Pack's four-game run to the championship game.

Thus, Pack fans are hopeful that the season to come will be most reminiscent of the past, as it's newest freshmen all come to NC State with impressive records, high skill levels and remarkable levels of maturity that can only be found in some of the best players in the Atlantic Coast Conference. Of these freshman, Keith Bean seems to stand out as a Pack strong point.

Keith Bean's arrival to the playing floor gives the Red and White of State another frontcourt option. Bean, 6-8 of Fontana, CA, was part of a team at Maine Central Institute (MCI), an organization that produced 10 players to earn Division I scholarships last year, three of which who eventually signed with the schools. He averaged 13.9 points and 8.7 rebounds, while helping his team to a 35-0 record and the New England Prep Schools Championship.

Herb Sendek said of Bean, "Keith is a skilled, versatile frontcourt player. He is comfortable in the low post as well as on the perimeter." Bean played for coach Max Good at MCI in Pittsfield for the last two seasons of high school career. He led the team in minutes played. Bean was also named to the all-star game at the Adidas/ABCD camp in Teaneck, NJ, last summer, where he was rated number 33 nationally and the fourth-best power forward prospect among players in the class of 1998. Before deciding to join the ranks of the Wolfpack, Keith also considered Ohio State, Michigan, UNLV and California.

Although the Pack can be excited about its youth, there are warranted concerns following the loss of guards C.C. Harrison and Ishua Benjamin. Harrison, who earned All-ACC honors last year, was the team's leading scorer (16.6 points per game) and most consistent perimeter shooter, leading the ACC in three-point field-goal percentage. Benjamin relished his role as one of the nation's premier defenders, guarding the opponent's top perimeter threat with little help.

Nevertheless, it appears that the Pack is ready to tackle another season, aided by the efforts of the coaching and recruiting staffs who have assembled a strong playing squad. Their efforts also involve changing the team's overall focus, leaning heavily on a talented, but inexperienced frontcourt that will feature a rotation of four sophomores and a freshman.

Whether or not NC State will have a successful attempt at the ACC title and championship this year, we do not know. With a most memorable win over Carolina last season, Pack fans do know that with the efforts of the aforementioned players in addition to the talent of other team sensations such as Ron Anderson, Tim Wells, and Cornelius Anderson, NC State will be a most formidable opponent and champion in the making.



Interested in being a sports writer for The Nubian Message, then call 515-1468 and speak with Trey Webster, Sports Editor or stop by Room 372 of the Witherspoon Student Center for an application.

CULTURE

Black Wallstreet

By Desheila A. Spann

Staff Writer

History is a thing that often repeats and reinvents itself. For many Afrikan Americans, a history of the struggle for equality and a better life has sometimes been overlooked. Recently, Afrikan Americans, as well as other cultural groups have begun to speak out about the Oklahoma City bombing. What they are saying, many government and state officials are not too happy to hear.

For many people, the bombing in 1996 was traumatic and heart wrenching. People across the country viewed it as one of the most tragic bombings ever to take place on U.S. soil. Though the media portrayed the accident as such, many historians and Afrikan Americans see them as dead wrong.

What many people don't know is that an even deadlier bombing that occurred in that same state nearly 75 years ago. Many people in high places would like to forget it ever happened. No history books or encyclopedia mention the "Tulsa Race Riot of 1921."

Historians are not surprised by this omission at all. With the help of author Ron Wallace, Afrikan Americans and others throughout the country can be educated on such forgotten historical events that occurred in the life of the black men and woman to get to where we are today.

Wallace began his research about five years ago. A native of Tulsa, he sought to find the truth behind the infamous riot. He found that it was, what he calls, one of the worst incidents of violence ever visited upon people of Afrikan descent. Ultimately the project was joined by colleague Jay Wilson of Los Angeles. The duo found and compiled indisputable evidence of what they now describe as "A Black Holocaust in America."

The date was June 1, 1921, when "Black Wallstreet," the name fittingly given to one of the most affluent all-black communities in America, was bombed from the air and burned to the ground by mobs of envious whites. In a period spanning fewer than 12 hours, a once thriving 36 block business district in northern Tulsa lay smoldering. A model community was destroyed, and a major Afrikan American economic movement was resoundingly defused.

The night's carnage left some 3,000 Afrikan Americans dead, and over 600 successful businesses lost. Among these were 21 churches, 21 restaurants, 30 grocery stores and two movie theaters, plus a hospital, a bank, a post office, libraries, schools, law offices, a half-dozen private airplanes and even a bus system.

As could be expected, the infamous Ku Klux Klan (working in

consort with ranking city officials) and many other sympathizers were behind the incident. In their self-published book, *Black Wallstreet: A Lost Dream*, and its companion video documentary, *Black Wallstreet: A Black Holocaust in America!*, the authors have chronicled for the very first time in the words of area historians and elderly survivors what really happened there on that fateful summer day in 1921 and why it happened.

Wallace similarly explained why this bloody event from the turn of the century seems to have had a recurring effect that is being felt in predominately Black neighborhoods even to this day. The best description of Black Wallstreet, or Little Afrika as it was also known, would be to liken it to a mini-Beverly Hills. It was the golden door of the Black community during the early 1900s, and it proved that Afrikan Americans had a successful infrastructure. That's what Black Wallstreet was about. The dollar circulated 36 to 1000 times, sometimes taking a year for currency to leave the community.

Now in the '90s, a dollar leaves the Black community in 15 minutes. As far as resources, there were Ph.D's residing in Little Afrika, Black attorneys and doctors. One doctor was named Dr. Berry who also owned the bus system. His average income was \$500 per day, a hefty sum in 1910.

During that era, physicians owned medical schools. There were also pawn shops everywhere, brotels, jewelry stores, 21 churches, 21 restaurants and two movie theaters. It was a time when the entire state of Oklahoma had only two airports, yet six blacks owned their own planes. It was a very fascinating community. The area encompassed over 600 businesses and 36 square blocks with a population of 15,000 Afrikan Americans.

And when the lower-economic Europeans looked over and saw what the Black community created, many of them were jealous. When the average student went to school on Black Wallstreet, he wore a suit and tie because of the morals and respect they were taught at a young age. The mainstay of the community was to educate every child. Nepotism was the one word they believed in. And that's what many blacks feel we need to get back to in 1997 and the coming year of 1998.

The main thoroughfare was Greenwood Avenue, and it was intersected by Archer and Pine Streets. From the first letters in each of those names, you get G.A.P., which is where the renowned R&B music group The GAP Band got its name. They're from Tulsa. Black Wallstreet was a prime example of the typical Black community in America that did business, but it was in an unusual location.

On Black Wallstreet, a lot of

global business was conducted. The community flourished from the early 1900s until June 1, 1921.

That's when the largest massacre of non-military Americans in the history of this country took place, and it was lead by the Ku Klux Klan. Imagine walking out of your front door and seeing 1,500 homes being burned. It must have been amazing.

Survivors that were interviewed think that the whole thing was planned because during the time that all of this was going on, white families with their children stood around on the borders of the community and watched the massacre, the looting and everything, most reminiscent of the many whites stood and watched lynching in those days. The riots weren't caused by anything Black or White. It was caused by jealousy.

A lot of Whites had come back from World War I and they were poor. When they looked over into the Black communities and realized that Black men who fought in the war had come home heroes, that helped trigger the destruction. It cost the Black community everything, and not a single dime of restitution, no insurance claims have been awarded to the victims to this day.

Nonetheless, they rebuilt. We estimate that 1,500 to 3,000 people were killed and we know that a lot of them were buried in mass graves all around the city. Some were thrown in the river. As a matter of fact, at 21st Street and Yale Avenue, where there now stands a Sears parking lot, the same corner that used to be a coal mine. They threw a lot of the bodies into the shafts. Black Americans don't know about this story because we don't apply the word holocaust to our struggle.

Jewish people use the word holocaust all the time. White people use the word holocaust. Many feel it's politically correct to use it. But when Afrikan Americans use the word, people think we're being cry babies or that we're trying to bring up old issues.

In 1910, our forefathers and mothers owned 13 million acres of land at the height of racism in this country. The Black Wallstreet book and videotape prove to the naysayers and revisionists that we had our act together.

Our mandate now is to begin to teach our children about our own, ongoing Black holocaust. They have to know when they look at our communities today that we don't come from this.

Don't be mistaken, the Oklahoma bombing in April 1996 was felt by many across the country. However, the Afrikan American Tulsa Riots of 1921 proved to be just as deadly but not so easily remembered. This makes us question why? But who can give such an answer.

Josephine Baker

The things we truly love stay with us always, locked in our hearts as long as life remains



Nubian Trivia

1. Who was the first Afrikan American woman to fly for a commercial airline?
2. Who was the first Afrikan American to head a fortune 100 company?
3. Who was the first Afrikan American Phi Beta Kappa at Harvard?
4. What was the first television series to star an Afrikan American actress?

NC STATE UNIVERSITY C.T. Vivian Study Abroad Scholarship

Ghana '98

Fundraiser

Featuring:

THE HEALING FORCE

Multipurpose Room

October 4, 1998

5 p.m.

\$5 admission

THE HEALING FORCE presents

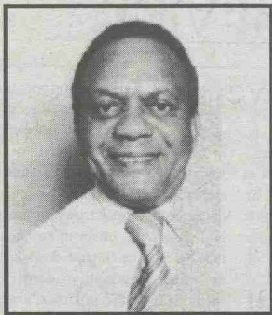
African culture through storytelling, music and dance. Students learn life's lessons through the music and stories, and are challenged to see beauty and value in all people. The audience joins in to sing, clap, dance and play instruments.



AFRICAN-AMERICAN CULTURAL CENTER

Afrikan American History: Roscoe L. Koontz

Health Physicist



Roscoe L. Koontz
Born: 1922
Birthplace: St. Louis, Missouri

Roscoe L. Koontz was born in St. Louis, Missouri in 1922. He graduated from Vashon High School in St. Louis. His college education at Stowes Teachers College was interrupted by a three-year hitch in the U.S. Army during World War II.

While in the army, he received technical training through a special pre-engineering army training program at West Virginia State College. Upon discharge from the army in 1946, he returned to Tennessee State University and graduated with a Bachelor of Science in

Chemistry.

Roscoe Koontz was among the first formally trained Health Physicists by participated in the first Atomic Energy Health Physics Fellowship Training Program, sponsored at the University of Rochester in 1948. As a graduate student at the University of Rochester, Mr. Koontz conducted research on problems concerning neutron dosimetry, toxicology of uranium, plutonium and fission products. At Atomics International, a company in Southern California, which designs reactors, he developed techniques and procedures for measuring absolute thermal neutron fluxes using radioactive indium foils. He designed a pinhole gamma ray camera and collimator and helped to design and fabricate automatic air and water sampling equipment and radiation activity measuring devices.

Health Physics became a recognized profession around 1942. When Koontz entered the field, there were few rules and guidelines and procedures for Health Physicists to follow. Together with their instructors, the early students, like Koontz, originated many of today's practices, instrumentation and techniques to protect people from the hazards of ionizing radiation.

Currently, Mr. Koontz is an engineer with Atomics International. His responsibility is planning, directing and controlling all contract efforts on the design of the radioactive waste and sodium disposal system of the Clinch River Breeder Reator. The breeder reactor is not yet a fully developed commercial reactor. Its development is important to help stretch the nation's nuclear energy resources from decades to hundreds of years. It will create or breed more usable fuel than it consumes.

When you educate a man
you educate an individual,
but when you educate a
woman, you educate a
nation.

-Johnetta B. Cole



Interested in being a
culture writer for The
Nubian Message, then
call 515-5210 and
speak with Shannon
Jones, Culture Editor
or stop by Room 372
of the Witherspoon
Student Center for an
application.

This Week in Afrikan American History

September 28

David Walker, abolitionist and writer of "Appeal",
born, 1785

September 29

Hugh Mulzac, first Black captain of a US merchant
ship, launches with the Booker T Washington, 1942

September 30

Johnny Mathis, singer, born, 1935

September 25

Secretary of Navy authorizes enlistment of
slaves as Union sailor, 1861.

September 26

Maggie L Walker, business and civic leader,
born, 1867.

October 1

Morgan State College founded in Maryland, 1872

October 2

Robert H Lawrence, named the first Black astro
naut, dies in a plane crash before his mission, 1967

October 3

WERD, first Black radio station, begins operating
in Atlanta, GA, 1949

October 4

Kingdom of Lesotho Independence Day

**Black people will have no beginning or end if
each generation does the job it must do to
change the world.**

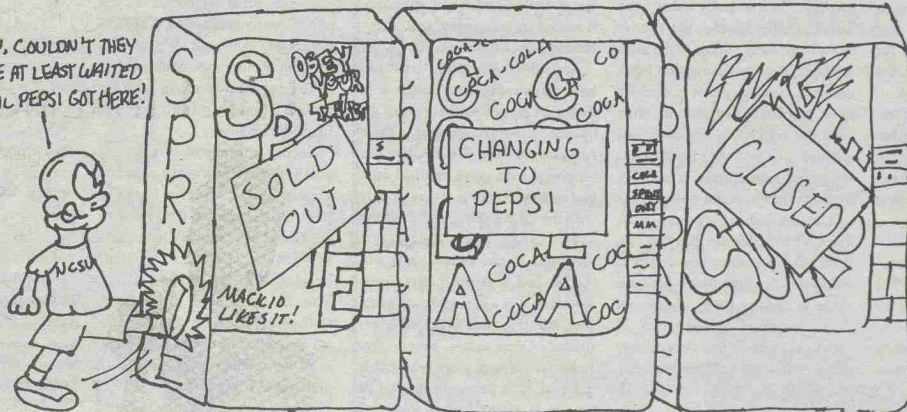
Sonia Sanchez

NUBEE
&
ARTHUR

CREATED
BY
ANDRÉ MEADOWS
armeadow@eos.ncsu.edu

"Joda
Jerk"

MAN, COULDN'T THEY
HAVE AT LEAST WAITED
UNTIL PEPSI GOT HERE!



RIP
COCA-COLA
© NCSTATE
REPLACED 1998

NUBEE AND ARTHUR
EVERY WEEK IN
THE NUBIAN MESSAGE!

HEALTH

Critical Information for Perfect Prenatal Visits

By Renee Johnson

Health Editor

The normal duration of a pregnancy is approximately 280 days, which is calculated from the first day of an individual's last menstrual period. The first trimester begins with the first day of one's last menstrual period (LMP) and extends through the 14th week. The second trimester extends from the 15th week through the 28th week, and the third trimester from the 29th week through the 42nd week.

Although possibly one of the most beautiful experiences of a woman's life, pregnancy can be an unplanned event. Most women who have been sexually active, usually do realize that such an event is taking place until they are into their first or second month of pregnancy, or as it known in medical jargon, the first trimester.

This could pose some problems for the unborn fetus, as this is the period of time where most of the baby's vital organs have begun to

form. Unfortunately, the mother, unaware of her condition, continue to participate in unhealthy habits such as smoking and drinking. In order to insure a safe pregnancy, a sexually active female should learn and recognize the symptoms of pregnancy. Some of these symptoms include:

- morning sickness
- frequent urination and constipation
- increased fatigue
- breast fullness or tenderness
- increased or change in vaginal discharge
- changes in the coloration of the skin
- changes or delay in menstrual cycle

Once a female has an idea that she might be pregnant, she should consult a doctor to verify the pregnancy, and to set up a prenatal visit.

The prenatal visit should include:

Fetal Heart Evaluation - Technology has allowed confirma-

tion of fetal heart sounds through Doppler assessment many weeks earlier than in previous years

Fundal Height - The significance of this regular assessment is to evaluate for signs of growth discrepancy as the fundal height in centimeters should equal ones gestational age in weeks from approximately 20 weeks onwards. A discrepancy reflected by a fundal height measurement may provide the first clue of pregnancy complication such as intrauterine growth retardation, fetal macrosomia, abnormal fetal presentation, polyhydramnios, or even multiple gestation.

Maternal Blood Pressure - Early evaluation of one's blood pressure during the first and early second trimesters of pregnancy helps to establish a baseline, which can be used for reference in the event of any hypertensive episodes associated with pregnancy.

Maternal Weight Gain - Regular assessments of maternal weight gain may provide the first clinical sign of

compromise to the fetus or an expectant mother. Although the "ideal weight gain" for a pregnancy is dependent on each particular pregnancy, the average weight gain for a typical pregnancy is 25 pounds. In the first trimester one may typically gain 3 to 6 pounds, and 1/2 to 1 per week in the final two trimesters of pregnancy.

Laboratory Tests - The first prenatal visit usually consist of identification of blood type and Rh type

CBC - to assess for anemia, Rubella antibody titer, Syphilis screen

Pap smear - to assess for any abnormal cervical cells

Cervical cultures - to determine any signs of infections, Hepatitis screen, Urinalysis

Hemoglobin electrophoresis - to evaluate for sickle cell anemia

Another blood test is offered to women between 15 to 20 weeks gestation is referred to as the "triple screen blood test". This serologic screen involves the assessment of

maternal serum alphafetoprotein (MSAFP) and should be offered to all pregnant women who at the time of birth will be younger than 35 years of age. This test is designed to assess the likelihood of a pregnancy being compromised by chromosomal disorders, or an open neural tube defect. The chromosomal disorder most commonly identified through this test is Down's syndrome.

Although this provides a general overview of prenatal care, there has been presented some important information of and ideas to consider. Any sexually active female should always be aware of bodily or emotional changes that could indicate pregnancy. If planning a pregnancy, both parties involved should take into consideration any and all factors that might compromise the health of the baby. Prenatal visits can ensure lower health risks due to negligence or lack of knowledge of the pregnancy. To schedule a visit, contact Student Health Services.

Lupus: The Great Imitator

By Ayana Bailey

Staff Writer

Lupus is a disease that affects over half a million Americans. However, when asked, "What is lupus?" many Americans cannot answer. Most have admitted to hearing the name before or perhaps seeing an ad about it on the side of a bus. Some have even heard about specific people who are stricken with the illness. Yet, people still are uninformed about the disease.

Although lupus is a chronic disease with no known cure, it is not as widely known as cancer, AIDS, or sickle-cell anemia, all illnesses which frequent the homes of families across America. Yet, lupus remains ever prevalent, existing in communities around the nation, posing a serious health problem for mostly young women between the ages of 15 and 44.

Lupus is three times more common in African American women than white women. In fact, one out of every 250 African American women will be stricken with lupus at some point in their lifetime.

People diagnosed with the disease usually experience a malfunction in their immune system. The antibodies that normally defend the body against harmful germs and viruses, begin to attack the healthy tissues in the body due to an overactive immune system.

The attack induces inflammation which causes redness, pain, and swelling in the affected parts of the body such as the joints, kidneys, lungs, skin, the heart, and the brain.

There are presently three forms of lupus. The first of these is Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE), a form which can mildly or

seriously affect certain parts of the body. Currently, this is the most common and most serious form of the disease. If left untreated, SLE can cause damage to the major organs inside the body. Discoid Cutaneous Lupus (DCL) is the second type which often affects the skin of the individual and can alter their physical appearance.

The person may have a rash or a color change of the skin, on the face, scalp, or other parts of the body. The last type is Drug-induced Lupus which is most often caused by medication. The person with this form of the disease can have the same symptoms as a person with SLE, but not as state as serious.

Once the person stops taking the medicine that initially caused the onset of the disease, the illness tends to go away. Some of the most common drugs that can trigger lupus are procainamide, which is used for heart problems; hydralazine, often used for high blood pressure; and dilantin, which is used for seizures. Drug-induced Lupus is usually found in older men and women.

Doctors and researchers do not know what causes the immune system to become overactive. Although some speculation has been made to how and why people get lupus, there is no known cause. In most cases it is not hereditary, although in some families more than one person gets lupus (10% of lupus patients).

It is also unknown why this disease is more prevalent among African American women. Research doctors supported by the National Institute of Health are still studying why minorities are more likely to suffer from lupus as well as its cause.

Most individuals with lupus look healthy, as the signs of the illness vary from person to person. Lupus is hard to diagnose and can be mistaken for other diseases. It is for this reason that it is often referred to as the "great imitator."

Some common symptoms of lupus include a rash or color change on the face (often in the shape of a butterfly across the bridge of the nose and cheeks), painful or swollen joints, unexplained fever, chest pain with breathing, unexplained hair loss, pale or purple toes and fingers from cold or stress, heightened sensitivity to the sun, and low blood count.

Other signs can include mouth sores, unexplained "fits" or convulsions, hallucinations, depression, repeated miscarriages, and unexplained kidney problems.

Individuals affected by lupus can have periods where the illness is in remission as well as times when the disease is most devastating. There remains no cure for the disease, although with good medical care and healthful living, many people with the disease have lead fulfilling lives.

Lupus is not cancer, it is not AIDS, and it is not contagious. However, it is a serious health problem, one that should not be overlooked. Often times, people have lupus for several years before it is detected. If a person thinks that he or she is experiencing signs of lupus, it is very important to be tested and examined by a physician.

For more information on this disease, contact your local chapter of The Lupus Foundation of America, Inc. and The American Lupus Society.

Afrikan American History:

David Satcher

By Renee Johnson

Health Editor

By a vote of 56-33, Congress confirmed the nomination of Dr. David Satcher, 57, as the next United States Surgeon General on February 10, 1998. He was also appointed as the Assistant Secretary of Health, becoming the first person in 20 years to hold both positions. "I can think of no one better qualified to be surgeon general," commented Senator Bill Frist, the Senate's only physician, after the vote.

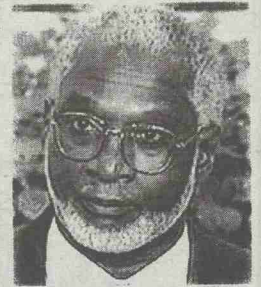
Born in 1941 in Anniston, Alabama, Satcher's first experience with health and medicine came at an early age, when Satcher, at the age of two, nearly succumbed to whooping cough. Although doctors were doubtful of his survival, the support of the community along with his mother's undying faith kept the future doctor alive.

Before coming to this distinguished position most recently vacated by Dr. Joycelyn Elders in 1994, Dr. Satcher was the director of the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in Atlanta between 1993 and 1998. He was also the president of Meharry College in Nashville. It was during his tenure that he oversaw the merger of the school's teaching hospital and Nashville General Hospital. This college once had the distinction of graduating over 40% of African American doctors in the United States.

Of the top priorities on his agenda, Satcher hopes to eliminate disparities in health among racial and ethnic groups, to make children's health a primary goal, and to focus

more resources and attention on mental health.

Dr. Satcher believes the gap



between whites and minority health concerns is too wide. He plans to launch a \$400 million effort to help bridge this gap. In addition, it is his desire to eliminate excuses for inadequate prenatal care and poor parenting, by ensuring every child a healthy start. He also believes our culture has a negative perception of the mentally ill, and that they should not suffer alone.

President Clinton, who nominated Satcher for the Surgeon General post, said "No one is better qualified than Dr. Satcher to be America's doctor. This year, [he] will be a leading voice as we work to pass comprehensive legislation..." Satcher is a very determined individual who takes his job seriously and wants to do it well. With his priorities in order and a hopeful agenda, Satcher promises to do great things in his position. Every American should be able to reap the benefits of his efforts.

Noontime Movie

Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad
October 8

Rosewood, part 1
October 22

Rosewood, part 2
November 5

A Son of Africa:
The Slave Narrative of Olaudah Equiano
November 19

AFRICAN-AMERICAN CULTURAL CENTER

NC STATE UNIVERSITY

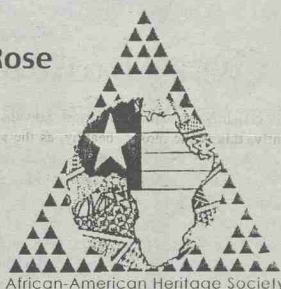
It's Coming

Dr. LaFrances Rogers-Rose
will be there

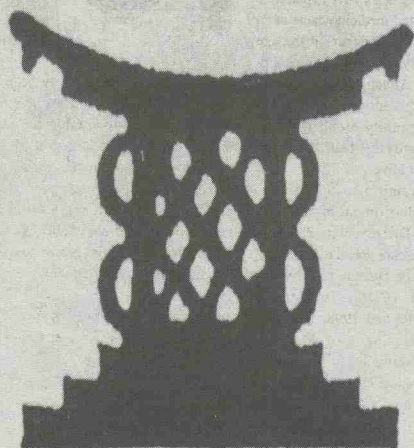
don't
miss out.

Keep watching for more info

AFRICAN-AMERICAN CULTURAL CENTER



African-American Heritage Society



Interested in
being a opinions
writer, call 515-
1468 and speak
with
Carolyn
Holloway

Quote

of the week

A dog who will bring a bone will
carry one.

Shades beneath an African sky & Beyond

A Student Exhibition
Featuring

NCSU Design School's Study Abroad Participants

September 16, 1998
Through
October 16, 1998



Reception:

September 25, 1998
Time 4:30pm - 6:30pm

African-American Cultural Center
Witherspoon Student Center

Fall Semester Jazz Session
FEATURING
Bobby Hinton
And the Shades of Blue

October 6, 1998

First Tuesday

JAZZ

7-10 pm



featuring
a variety of
Jazz
Artists

African-American Cultural Center

Witherspoon Student Center

Enjoyment
for
Community
Faculty
Staff
Students

General Admission

\$ 5.00

Students \$ 3.00

Free
Musical Tapes for
Patrons (Limited)