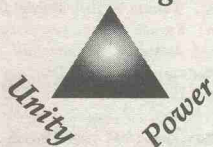


The NUBIAN MESSAGE

December 3, 1998
Volume VI, Edition 12

Knowledge



What's Goin' On?

MLK Volunteers

Volunteers are needed for the upcoming Martin Luther King Jr. Festival for January 24, 1999 in the McKimmon Center. For more information contact Mr. Walter K. Davis at 515-5210 or stop by Room 355 of the Witherspoon Student Center for more information.

Tutors Needed

Tutors are need for English 111 and 112 and Math 107, 108, 111, and 141. The pay is competitive and provides an opportunity for community service. The positions are offered through the Transition Program. Contact Princess Hicks @ 513-2049 for more information.

Kwanzaa Week

Kwanzaa week activities will conclude this week with guest speaker Kevin Powell of television and media fame. The event will be held tomorrow at 4:30 pm in the Campus Cinema. Come and be enlightened.

NABA Raffle

The National Association of Black Accountants will be holding a raffle this week for several prizes. Contact Melissa Prattis @ 512-1828 for more details.

AA Marketplace

The Afrikan American Cultural Center will host its annual Afrikan marketplace on December 5 in the Witherspoon Student Center. There will be food, entertainment, and VENDORS! Call 515-5210

The Afrikan American Voice of North Carolina State University

NC State to Honor Joe Louis Dudley at Brotherhood Dinner

Staff Report

The Nubian Message

North Carolina State University will honor entrepreneur, philanthropist, and author Joe Louis Dudley at the 17th annual University-Community Brotherhood Dinner on Friday, December 4, at the McKimmon Center. Dudley is the founder and president of Dudley Products Inc., a multimillion-dollar hair care enterprise based in Kernersville.

Hosted by Chancellor Marye Anne Fox, the Brotherhood Dinner honors an Afrikan American who has made a significant contribution as a scholar and humanitarian. Dudley's community outreach efforts earned him a Point of Light Award in 1991, and his personal and professional success earned him a Horatio Alger Award in 1995.

Six outstanding African-American students representing St. Augustine's College, Shaw University and NC State also will be honored at the dinner. Attendance to the dinner is by invitation only. Earlier in the day, Dudley is scheduled to present a free, public lecture at 11 a.m. in room 356 Witherspoon Student Center on the NC State campus.

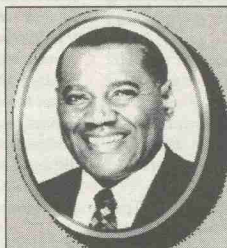
Dinner guests will view a video, "Possibilities Through Perseverance," that tells of Dudley's rags-to-riches story. One of 11 children

born to Aurora tobacco farmers, Dudley was labeled "mentally retarded" as a youngster. His mother's belief in him motivated him to overcome the misplaced label and to reach beyond the life of a dirt-poor farm boy, he says.

In 1957, Dudley invested \$10 in a Fuller Brush Products sales kit and worked his way through North Carolina A&T State University to receive a business administration degree in 1962. He and his wife, Eunice Mosely Dudley, continued to sell the products in New York. There, company founder B.S. Fuller — one of the first black millionaires in the U.S. — became his mentor. Dudley eventually served as president and bought the company.

At the same time, the Dudleys began to develop specialty hair care products in the family kitchen. By 1976, the Dudleys' sales force numbered 400. They opened a beauty school and operated a chain of beauty supply stores throughout the Southeast.

Today, the Dudley products — hair care products and a full line of cosmetics for women of color — are marketed internationally. In addition, the Dudleys own and operate Dudley Cosmetology University, DCU Cafeteria, DCU Inn and Dudley Travel. Dudley says happiness is not measured in material success, but by giving back something to make life better for others.



He has created a number of innovative programs for youth and communities: The Dudley Fellows and Ladies Program, a mentor program with students at Dudley High School in Greensboro; Dudley's Collegiate Program, which identifies and works with college students interested in developing selling, business and leadership skills; and Dudley's Scholarship Program, which awards college scholarships to outstanding high school seniors.

Dudley has received numerous awards for his achievements and community contributions, including the North Carolina A&T Alumni Excellence Award; the Maya Angelou Tribute to Achievement Award; Inc. Magazine's North Carolina Master Entrepreneur Award; and Minorities and Women in Business Magazine's Award for Excellence. In 1995, Dudley was inducted into the National Black College Alumni Hall of Fame's business and industry division.

The University-Community

Brotherhood Dinner was established in 1982. Previous honorees include artist/educator Dr. Margaret Burroughs, astronaut Col. Guion S. Bluford Jr., and civil rights activist C.T. Vivian.

Students to be recognized at the Brotherhood Dinner include: NC State: Melissa Dawn Prattis, a senior majoring in accounting, daughter of Dawn Michelle Prattis of Frenchtown, N.J. and the late Tony F. Prattis; Johnnie H. Moultrie, a senior majoring in biochemistry, son of Dorothy and Ned Moultrie of 2611 Dumfries Drive, Fayetteville.

Saint Augustine's: Carmela Cohen, a senior majoring in criminal justice, daughter of Willie Mae and James L. Cohen of Hampton, S.C.; Andre T. Mallory, a senior majoring in criminal justice, son of Helen W. Mallory of Roanoke Rapids, and Melvin L. Mallory of Garysburg.

Shaw University: Charmaine LaTario Igles, a senior majoring in mass communications, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald L. Igles of 2102 Tunis Court, Fayetteville; Keldric Martez Nicholson, a junior majoring in chemistry, son of Barbara and Carlton Nicholson of 1020 Greenwich Street, Raleigh. For information about the Brotherhood Dinner or the public lecture, contact Sheri Plenert, (919) 515-1151.

Powell to Speak at Karamu for Kwanzaa Week

Staff Report

The Nubian Message

Kevin Powell, best known for his stint on the first year of MTV's highly successful docu-soap "Real World," will speak Friday, December 4 here on NC State's campus. His presence is a part of Kwanzaa Week Activities being sponsored by the Student Mentor Association and Afrikan American Student Affairs.

Powell is also renowned for his work as a cultural critic with "Vibe" magazine, and as the author of the recently published and critically acclaimed collection of essays "Keepin' It Real: Post MTV Reflections on Race, Sex and Politics."

itics."

Powell has been interviewed and given commentary on CNN, MSNBC, PBS, NBC, ABC, CBS, FOX, the BCC, "Politically Correct" and "BET Tonight," in addition to television networks from Japan, Holland, Germany and many other countries.

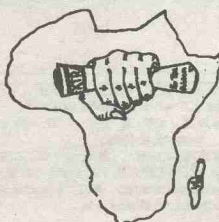
From 1992-1996 Powell wrote exclusively for Quincy Jones' "Vibe" magazine, the fastest growing pop culture publication in history. As a senior writer, Powell covered stories and profiles of the late rapper/actor Tupac Shakur, the US Olympic Basketball team (Dream Team III), Death Row Records, General Colin Powell,



feminist scholar Dr. Bell hooks, Mike Tyson, Penny Hardaway, Treach of Naughty by Nature, Snoop Doggy Dogg and Public Enemy.

Powell's other literary works in-

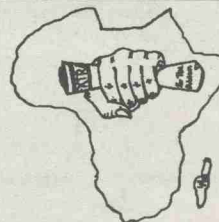
clude "In the Tradition: An Anthology of Young Black Writers," which he edited with Ras Baraka, son of acclaimed writer Amiri Baraka. Powell's first volume of poetry, "recognize," was published in 1995. He is currently forming "Get Up On It," a non-profit organization geared towards the political and social uplift of young Americans, particularly those living in urban areas. Powell also gives lectures on music, politics, race, gender, pop culture and multiculturalism. NC State will receive Powell at 4:30 pm, this Friday in the Campus Cinema at Witherspoon Student Center.



• Sports Editor, Trey Webster takes a closer look at the top conference in the nation, the ACC

See Sports, Page 3

• In this week's health section, Renee Johnson, Health Editor, writes about Prostate Cancer and the death of Kwame Ture



NC State Declares Human Rights Year

Staff Report
The Nubian Message

North Carolina State University has proclaimed this year to be Human Rights Year. Several events are planned for Human Rights Week which will occur in the upcoming Spring Semester. However, several events have already been occurring in various departments around campus. For example, the Psychology Department has been sponsoring a series of research presentations that emphasize human rights issues. Faculty members from the department have been participating in the series. Several organizations have sponsored presentations on human rights issues as well.

This semester will end with a celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. An historic reading of this visionary document will be made by various campus groups involved in various components of the struggle for human rights and can join in the food, music, and excitement surrounding the 50th Anniversary celebration. Everyone is invited to attend this historic event.

The celebration is December 10th from 11:30 am - 12:30 pm on the brick walkway behind Caldwell hall (Primrose Avenue). The rain location is Caldwell G107. For more information or to volunteer to read an article on the day of the event, please contact Sharon Youse at 510-0052 (stiyse@mindspring.com) or Tonya Smith-Jackson at 269-6062 (tsjacks1@unity.ncsu.edu).



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. Kyran 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.

Enrollment Under Way for 1999 Imhotep Academy

Staff Report
The Nubian Message

Middle school students from Wake County and surrounding areas can enroll now for a spot in the 1999 Imhotep Academy of mathematics and science at North Carolina State University.

Imhotep Academy is geared toward sixth- through eighth-grade students from groups historically under-represented in science, including Afrikan Americans, Hispanics, Native Americans and women. Through hands-on laboratory experiments,

field trips, classroom instruction and research projects, it introduces students to the rewards and rigors of scientific study, with the goal of encouraging them to pursue college degrees and, ultimately, careers in chemistry, physics, statistics, mathematics and marine, earth and atmospheric sciences.

Class sizes are kept small. Limited seats are available for the Spring and Summer 1999 sessions. Call (919) 515-6118 or 515-5570 to request an application or for more information.

Classes meet on Saturdays from 8:45 a.m. to 1 p.m. on

NC State's Centennial Campus during fall and spring. In summer, classes meet for two full weeks.

The program is sponsored by The Science House, a learning outreach center in the College of Physical and Mathematical Sciences.

Fifty-two students from 22 middle schools in Wake County, surrounding counties and Virginia are enrolled in this fall's program.

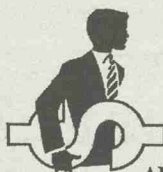
In addition to their science and math activities, Imhotep students also learn about scientists and inventors from under-represented groups; conduct supervised explo-

ration of the World Wide Web and Internet; create their own Webpages; and can take part in SAT review, preparation and communication classes.

Imhotep Academy was initiated in 1992 as a College of Physical and Mathematical Sciences outreach program. It was spearheaded by Dr. Wandra P. Hill, Robert G. Savage and the late Kyran Anderson. It currently is coordinated by Dr. Joyce Hilliard-Clark.

Co-op Career Fair

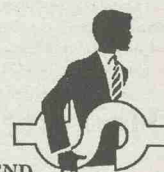
Sponsored by the Co-op Club and the Cooperative Education Program



Date: January 13, 1999

Time: 9:00 - 3:00

Location: Talley Student Center (Ballroom)



ALL MAJORS ARE ENCOURAGED TO ATTEND

Co-op provides students with valuable work experience related to their majors. At graduation, students who have completed the co-op program have one year of work experience to put on their resume.

Join us on January 13, 1999 and meet company representatives who are offering co-op positions that will give you the skills and knowledge you will need to achieve your ultimate goal after college "FINDING THE PERFECT CAREER." Please bring several copies of your resume to the Co-op Career Fair.

For more information please contact Kim Proulx at kim_proulx@ncsu.edu or 515-4421.

THE NUBIAN MESSAGE

The Afrikan American Voice of North Carolina State University

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Managing Editor

Dock G. Winston
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nubian_message@ma.sca.ncsu.edu

STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE AND COUNSELING CENTER ARE MOVING

The Student Health Service, currently located in Clark Hall, and the Counseling Center and Disability Service for Students, now located in Harris Hall, will move to the new Student Health Center during Christmas Break. Student Health Service will be closed from noon December 16 until noon January 2, when services will begin in the new location.

The Counseling Center will be closed, except for emergencies, December 17 through 29. In an emergency, call 515-3333 and ask for the counselor on call to call you back. Counseling will remain open on December 30.

Phone numbers, fax numbers, email addresses and campus box numbers will remain the same. The new street address is 2815 Cates Avenue.



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.

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

SPORTS

ACC: The Top Conference in the Nation

By **Trey Webster**
Sports Editor

In collegiate basketball, there are a large number of teams that train hard and play hard every year, in hopes of claiming the national championship title. These teams are divided into several different and competitive conferences. Of these 31 conferences, included are the SEC, the Big Ten, Twelve, PAC-10, and the WAC. Though each of these conferences are full of great teams who all have a very good chance at winning the national championship, it seems the ACC is the conference which seems to produce the best athletes and teams in the nation.

Out of the nine teams in the ACC, four of these, UNC-Chapel

Hill, Maryland, Duke, and Clemson are nationally ranked, and 3 are in the top 4. As if it was a tradition, each year in the NCAA tournament there are always at least 4 teams representing the ACC, all with a legitimate shot at winning the "big dance."

The ACC has also generally attracted many star high school athletes who are deciding on which schools they would like to attend upon graduation. One thing they take into consideration is how much publicity a particular school receives, as well as the quality of their opponents. When making the contrast with other conferences, they find not many teams can match up with the ACC.

The Atlantic Coast Conference, which was founded May 8, 1952,

also seems to produce some the best players in the nation. Since its conception, six ACC players have been Number one draft picks in the NBA. Some of these players include Ralph Sampson, David Thompson, Joe Smith, Tim Duncan, whom have all went on to excellence in the professional arena. Last year alone, there were four ACC players in the first round of the draft, including Carolina's Vince Carter and Antwan Jamison.

The future of the ACC looks even brighter. With the nation's top recruits joining the ranks of ACC teams each year, the conference has grown more competitive. And, with players such as Damien Wilkins (son of NBA player Gerald Wilkins) joining NC State next year, it expects to be an exciting league for many years

Afrikan American Herstory: Women In Baseball

Staff Report
The Nubian Message

base to become the only female in baseball to ever get a hit off of Paige.

In addition to Stone, Johnson and

With the recent creation of the WNBA, women have been able to make an impact on the world of athletics, an arena in which females were previously all but banned from participating. Female athletes was an unheard of phenomenon in the earlier part of the century, with most women in the conventional housewife, docile roles. However, as time progressed and attitudes began to change, women began to take part in what was previously viewed as a "man's world." This was true even in the game of baseball.

Easily, we can name many famous male athletes whose records have forever changed the field of America's best loved pastime. Individuals such as Hank Aaron, Jackie Robinson, and Josh Gibson are all people we immediately think of particularly when we equate Afrikan-American and baseball. Little do they know is that there have been many great females who have also made a significant impact on the game of baseball.

One of the first Afrikan American women to play in the Negro Leagues was Marcenia Lyle Alberga, who played under the alias "Toni Stone." Stone was the first of three women to play in the Negro Leagues.

Stone was a very talented and aggressive player, with skills that rivaled even the best of her male counterparts. Prior to her stint in the Negro Leagues, she played on three minor-league teams including the New Orleans Creoles, one of the better known minor-league teams. Four years later, after her original entrance into the League, Stone was joined by pitcher Mamie "Peanuts" Johnson and second baseman Connie Morgan, both phenomenal Afrikan-American who brought even more flavor to the leagues.

Despite much opposition and constantly faced with both sex and racial discrimination, Stone, Johnson and Morgan, in essence, rewrote the history of baseball simply with their existence. Perhaps their most remembered time in baseball came in 1953, as Stone faced legendary pitcher Satchel Paige. Despite being extremely nervous given the circumstances, she managed to hit a single across second



Indianapolis' Toni Stone

Morgan, there was another prominent Afrikan American female who impacted the sport of baseball. Her name was Effa Manley, who became the first and only woman ever to manage an all-male professional baseball team. Manley was married to the owner of the Newark Eagles and was recognized as the active manager of the team. She took a very active role in the development of her team, helping to manage, call plays, position players, and made out the pitcher rotation schedule. She eagerly traveled with the Eagles to each game, demanding respect, despite the positions many held concerning women in sports.

Stone, Johnson, Morgan and Manley had a pioneering role in the history of baseball. It would be a farce to discuss the game of baseball without paying homage to these four individuals. Not only did they love what they did, but they did a great job doing it.

Their efforts paved the way for females to be seen as more than just mothers and daughters, but rather people who were equal in all aspects. Toni Stone is best remembered for saying, "A woman has her dreams, too. When you finish high school, they tell a boy to go out and see the world. What do they tell a girl? They tell her to go next door and marry the boy that their family's picked out for her. It wasn't right." Nonetheless, her efforts are a testament to the strength of the Afrikan American woman.

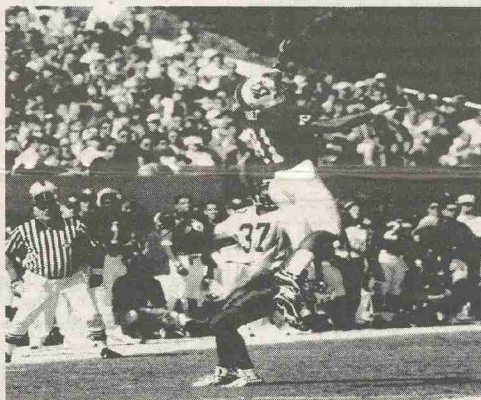
Holt Breaks Record, Pack Gets a Bid

By **Trey Webster**
Sports Editor

This past Saturday against Carolina, Torry Holt brought down another ACC record. Holt has now surpassed the all time career record for receiving yards.

In order to pass the record set by Geroy Simon in 1994, Holt needed only seven catches against Maryland. A big part of Holt's success has been his teammates. With the help of the offensive line, it was easier for Quarterback Jamie Barnett to get the ball to Holt this season.

As Torry was up for both the Heisman Trophy and Biletnikoff Award, his teammates were very proud of him and also glad to be a part of the historic moment. Offensive tackle Ian Rafferty said, "It's amazing. Every week it seems like there's a new record he's setting and it's really exciting just to be on



the field at the same time with him."

Not only was the game against UNC important for Holt, but it was equally as important also for the NC State football squad. With a string of wins behind them and a bowl bid on the horizon, the Pack wanted to

insure they would receive a shot at a bowl game. Their win over Maryland virtually assured a post-season opportunity, despite falling to the Tarheels. The Pack has now set their sights on the Micron PC Bowl on December 29.

NC STATE



1998-99

WOLFPACK BASKETBALL

1998-99 NC STATE BASKETBALL SCHEDULE

DATE	OPPONENT	TIME	TV
11/4	Not Level Sports (Exhibition)	7:30	
11/7	California All-Stars (Exhibition)	7:30	
11/14	Maryland-Eastern Shore	7:30	
11/18	Campanile	7:30	
11/21	Coastal Carolina	7:30	
11/24	@Providence	7:30	HTS
11/27	Charleston Southern	7:30	
12/1	Army	7:30	
12/5	@Duke	7:00	ESPN
12/12	Houston	7:30	
12/17	Wichita	7:30	
12/21-23	Puerto Rico Holiday Classic (San Juan, P.R.)		
1/2	Georgia Tech	4:00	RJ
1/5	@Clemson	8:00	RJ
1/10	@Maryland	1:30	RJ
1/14	Virginia	8:00	ESPN2
1/16	North Carolina	9:30	ESPN
1/20	Wofford	7:30	
1/23	@Florida State	4:00	RJ
1/28	Wake Forest	7:30	ESPN
1/30	Duke	4:00	RJ/ESPN2
2/2	@Georgia Tech	9:00	RJ
2/5	Clemson	4:00	RSN
2/10	Maryland	7:00	ESPN
2/14	@Virginia	4:00	RJ/ESPN2
2/17	@North Carolina	9:30	RJ
2/21	Tulane	3:30	ABC
2/24	Florida State	7:00	ESPN2
2/28	@Wake Forest	1:30	RJ
3/4-7	ACC Tournament		

RJ - Raycom/Jefferson-Pilot
RSN - Regional Sports Network
HTS - Fox SportsSouth



"It's not bragging if you can back it up."

Muhammad Ali

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

Afrikan American Herstory Marian Anderson

Vocalist



One of the most celebrated contraltos of our age, Marian Anderson was born into a poor family in Philadelphia on February 27, 1897. Her father sold coal and ice; her mother took in laundry.

Ms. Anderson sang in the Union Baptist Church choir as a child; her talent was recognized in the community, and money was raised for her to take voice lessons with Giuseppe Boghetti.

In 1923, she won a singing contest in Philadelphia, and two years later, she won first prize in a competition held by the New York Philharmonic, appearing as a soloist with that ensemble in Lewisohn Stadium. Her Carnegie Hall debut followed in 1929, and she sang her first professional engagement in London in 1930. A tour of the European continent followed, and she became a sensation wherever she appeared, in part due to her peerless interpretations of African-American spirituals.

Marian Anderson was fated to pursue much of her musical career in an environment of stifling racism. In 1939, after triumphant appearances throughout Europe and the Soviet Union, she was prevented from performing at Constitution Hall in Washington, D.C. by the Daughters of the American Revolution under grounds of "traditional" segregation.

This snub motivated Eleanor Roosevelt, then First Lady of the United States, to resign from the DAR, and Ms. Anderson was invited by Harold Ickes, the Secretary of the Interior, to perform at the Lincoln Memorial on Easter Sunday; the concert was attended by a huge and enthusiastic audience, and broadcast over national radio. Later that year, she was given the Spingarn Award for the "highest and noblest achievement by an American Negro".

In 1955, Marian Anderson broke an important musical color barrier when she made her long-overdue debut at the Metropolitan Opera, in the role of Ulrica in *Un Ballo in Maschera*. In 1958, she was named by President Dwight D. Eisenhower to delegate status at the General Assembly of the United Nations. This was one of innumerable honors bestowed on Ms. Anderson over the course of her life.

She was awarded 24 honorary degrees by institutions of higher learning; she received medals from a long list of countries. She sang at President John F. Kennedy's inauguration in 1961, and President Johnson gave her the American Medal of Honor. On her 75th birthday in 1974, the U.S. Congress passed a resolution to have a special gold medal minted in her name. A master of repertoire across operatic, recital, and American traditional genres, Marian Anderson played a vital role in the acceptance of African-American musicians in the classical music world. Her grace and effortless virtuosity under unknowable pressures remains a model for all citizens of the world, and her voice is one of the treasures of our century. She died in 1993.

Maya Angelou

"You may write me
down in history.
With your bitter
twisted lies, You
may trod me in the
bitter dirt
But still,
like dust,
I'll rise."



Black Queen

Black Queen, you are the mother of
this great Land, Nourishing a young
black boy, into a strong Black man,

Black Queen, you are a black man's
prized Possession, Your love is so
enticing it feels like an Obsession,

Black Queen, your skin is beautiful,
so soft and Pure, Your love is like a
narcotic, I'm pulled in by it's Lure,

Black Queen, coming in different
shades of Skin, Your soul is deep and
sensual, I feel the love Within,

Black Queen, I can't help but long for
your sweet Taste, Anticipation of your
touch, And your comforting Embrace,

Black Queen, I can't resist an ounce
of your Charm, Let me be your pro-
tector, and shield you from Harm,

Black Queen, you exceed greatness in
everything you Do, Because of all
these reasons,

Black Queen, I will always love You.

By Tyrone L. Stevens

Afrikan American Quotes

A man who will not labor to gain his rights, is a man who would not, if he had them, prize and defend them.

—Frederick Douglass

Would America have been America without her Negro people.

—W.E.B. Du Bois

Nubian Trivia

1. Who was the first person to reach the North Pole?
2. Who was the first Afrikan American police commissioner of New York City?
3. Who was the first Afrikan American soldier to win a Croix De Guerre?
4. When did the Episcopal Church ordain its first Afrikan American woman priest?
5. Who was the first Afrikan American jockey to win international fame?
6. Who was the first Afrikan American painter of murals?
7. Who was the first Afrikan American Diplomat?

Interested in being a
culture writer for The
Nubian Message, then
call 515-521 and speak
with Shannon Jones,
Cultural
Editor or
stop by
Room 372
of The
Nubian
Message
for an
application.



HEALTH

Prostate Cancer Rates Increase Among Afrikan American Males

By Renee Johnson

Health Editor

Each year, thousands of our Afrikan American brethren are diagnosed as having prostate cancer. Despite the many treatments available, there is still a disparaging and disproportionate number of our Afrikan American males who succumb to this disease. Is it a lack of knowledge that plagues our men, or can it be better attributed to a lack of concern on behalf of the Afrikan American male?

The problem most often times is procrastination as most men do not get regular check ups, or they wait until something is decidedly wrong to pay a visit to the doctor. All too often, Afrikan American male

ignores his health, believing that he is the pillar of strength and the epitome of virility. Sadly, it is this pride that causes them to be unaware of a disease before it is too late.

Prostate cancer is a very serious disease, that can be fatal if it goes too long undetected. An individual with prostate cancer usually will not go to the doctor until it's at the distant stage (cancer has metastasized). Many men have been led to believe that prostate cancer is an old man's disease (77% of the new cases are men over 65).

On the contrary, new cases are discovered each day of men under 50. Even though this incidence is only 1/100,000 for men under 40, the rate jumps to 82/100,000 for

men ages 50-54, 518 for men 60-64 and 1,326 for ages 70-74. This is obviously not an old man's disease.

Afrikan American men are at risk at all ages. In 1994, the incidence rate for white men was 135/100,000 and for Afrikan American men, 234. In that same year, Afrikan American men were also more likely to die of prostate cancer (56 per 100,000) than white men (24 per 100,000).

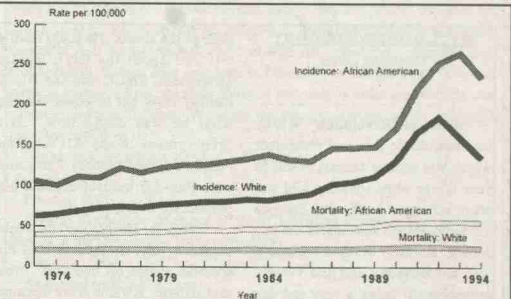
No concrete research has shown what exactly causes prostate cancer or its risk factors. Only the research from other cancers and the disproportionate number of cases among Afrikan American males has indicated a possible origin for the disease.

Possible risk factors for prostate cancer can include:

1. Being an Afrikan American male. The incidence rate of prostate cancer is nearly two times higher in Afrikan American men when compared to white men.

2. Increasing age. Besides being male, age is the single most important risk factor for the development of prostate cancer.

3. Family history of prostate cancer. Some studies have shown an overall two- to three-fold increase in the risk of prostate cancer in men with a positive family history. The number of affected family relatives and younger age at diag-



nosis appear to be influential familial factors.

4. Diet. A diet high in animal fat may approximately double the risk of developing prostate cancer. Consumption of lycopene, an antioxidant found in tomatoes and tomato-based products, may be associated with a decreased risk of prostate cancer. Hormonal factors. Men with high plasma testosterone levels may be at an increased risk of developing prostate cancer.

Some symptoms of prostate cancer can include:

- Weak or interrupted flow of urine
- Inability to urinate or difficulty urinating

- Need to urinate frequently, especially at night

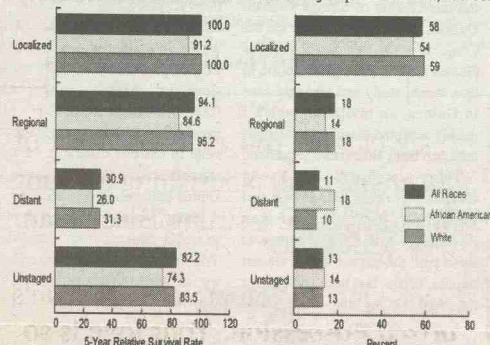
- Blood in the urine

- Painful or burning sensation when

urinating

Continuing pain in the lower back, pelvis, or upper thighs

There are several methods of checking for prostate cancer, the most common being Prostate-Specific Antigen blood test (PSA) and the Digital Rectum Examination (DRE). If you are an Afrikan American male who may be at risk prostate examination, or someone who loves and Afrikan American male, schedule a prostate examination. Early detection is the best means of prevention. By detecting prostate cancer in its beginning stages, statistics show that survival rates have increased within the white community. Hopefully, this fact will one day mirror the Afrikan American community as well.



Remembering Kwame Ture (Stokeley Carmichael)

Staff Report

The Nubian Message

Kwame Ture, 57, the fiery political activist, who was a seminal figure in the Black Power movement of the 1960s, died recently of prostate cancer in the West African nation of Guinea, where he had lived since 1969, said Sharon Sobukwe, a Philadelphia-based member of Mr. Ture's All-Afrikan People's Revolutionary Party.

Mr. Ture, also known as Stokeley Carmichael, came to public attention at a time of great upheaval in the United States. As a member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, or SNCC, in the 1960s, he traveled frequently to the South to register black people to vote in states such as Alabama and Mississippi.

By his own count he was arrested more than 25 times for his voter-registration efforts and once spent 49 days in Mississippi's infamous Parchman Penitentiary. He had just been elected head of SNCC in June 1966 when, during a protest march in Mississippi, he uttered the phrase "Black Power."

Mr. Ture and a number of other black leaders were continuing a march from Memphis, Tenn., to Jackson, Miss., that had been started by James Meredith, the student who had integrated the University of Mississippi. But Meredith had been

shot along a Mississippi highway and his "Walk Against Fear" was being continued by civil rights leaders. Ture had been arrested when the column of marchers approached Greenwood, Miss. After posting bond, he returned to his colleagues and told them in no uncertain terms that it was time to demand black power. Mr. Ture tried to explain the term in the book "Black Power," published in 1967 with Charles V. Hamilton, a Columbia University political science professor.

"It is a call for black people in this country to begin to define their own goals, to lead their own organizations . . . to resist the racist institutions and values of this society."

But Mr. Ture's call for "black power" was to many figures in the civil rights movement more harmful than helpful. For months, there was debate about what the phrase really meant and many believe that the debate helped splinter the civil rights movement.

Mr. Ture was born in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, on June 29, 1941. His father was a carpenter and his parents, with two of their daughters, traveled to the United States. Mr. Ture remained in Trinidad, living with two aunts and his grandmother. In 1952 at age 11, he joined his parents in the Harlem section of New York, where his father held a second job as a cab-driver to help support his wife, Mae,

and children. Tall, handsome and stylish, he cut a dashing figure in school and was popular with his classmates.

In 1960, after seeing pictures of blacks sitting in at lunch counters in the South, Mr. Ture decided to become politically active. He reject-



ed scholarships from several predominantly white colleges and entered Howard University in Washington.

During his freshman year he took part in freedom rides, integrated bus trips to the South to challenge segregated interstate travel. In 1964, graduating with a bachelor's degree in philosophy, he became an organizer for SNCC — eventually rising to head the civil rights

organization. He became the group's most influential and powerful leader and was instrumental in altering its orientation from peaceful integration to "black liberation."

Mr. Ture resigned as chairman of

SNCC in May 1967 and became affiliated with the Black Panthers, the more militant black liberation group founded by Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale. He became the party's prime minister. But he became disenchanted with the Panthers, apparently over Eldridge Cleaver's belief that coalitions could be formed with liberal whites. He quit the party and, in an open letter, charged that the party had become "dogmatic" in its ideology.

He left the United States in 1969 to live in Guinea. He changed his name to Kwame Ture, taken from Kwame Nkrumah, who is regarded by many as the father of Pan-Afrikanism, and Ahmed Sekou Ture, the leader of Guinea. He founded the All-Afrikan People's Revolutionary Party, and by 1971 he was advocating a homeland in Afrika for oppressed blacks.

Early in 1996, tests revealed that Mr. Ture had prostate cancer. He entered Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, where he received treatment. Mr. Ture was twice married, once to the singer Miriam Makeba, but both marriages ended in divorce. He is survived by his mother, his three sisters and two sons, Mr. Ture's political party said. Memorial services are being planned in the United States, Afrika, Britain and the Caribbean, the party added.

Healthy Eating for Christmas

By Renee Johnson

Health Editor

Yes, it is the holiday season once again. It all begins with Thanksgiving and continues with Christmas and Kwanzaa. Mamma's and Grandma's home cooked stuffing, pecan pie, string beans, and macaroni and cheese will adorn the table in a massive heap on everyone's plate. Let us remember our healthy eating habits learned from this semester. All the food that Mamma puts on the table can be enjoyed, in moderation. Here are some healthy cooking tips to decrease the fat in your Christmas meals.

- Use margarine with vegetable oil listed as the first ingredient on the label instead of butter, lard, or shortening.

- Use nonfat, low fat dressing instead of regular mayonnaise in salads and sandwiches.

- Use low-fat (1% or 2%) or nonfat/skim milk instead of whole milk.

- When baking or cooking, use 3 egg whites and 1 yolk instead of 2 whole eggs, and 2 egg whites instead of 1 whole egg.

- Cook vegetables without added fat and use evaporated milk instead of cream.

OPINIONS

"Ready For Revolution": Kwame Ture

By Carolyn Holloway
Managing Editor

"Ready for Revolution" It is by no coincidence that you remember where you were at famous events in your life or when someone told you about a famous death. For instance my mom always remembers the day John F. Kennedy Jr. died because it was her birthday and she vividly remembers it being a very sad day across the nation.

I remember vividly three particular deaths and where I was: Betty Shabazz, John Henrik Clarke and Kwame Ture (formerly known as Stokely Carmichael). With Betty Shabazz, I was in Ghana, West Afrika in class and one of my professors told us Betty Shabazz had just died. For John Henrik Clarke's death I was in the Afrikan American Cultural Center reading The Final Call and with Kwame Ture's death I was in the car listening to the radio outside of my apartment complex. The news spokesperson had just stated that Ture had died after a battle with prostate cancer.

"Black Power". I first met Kwame Ture over 3 years ago when he came to speak at NC State. I had always seen Ture on old Civil Rights Movement videos with SNCC (the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee) and later the Black Panther Party. You would always hear him say "Black Power" and it gave you a good ole feeling that somebody was glad that they were black in America. He looked frail at the time but as soon as he opened



his mouth, you knew a revolutionary was talking.

No matter how weak he was from the prostate cancer battle, he spent over an hour talking with faculty, staff and students and then he spoke to an audience for over an hour and a half; and that was only after being in Chapel Hill the night before and later to Shaw University and other area colleges.

"Ready for Revolution". I later saw Ture at a tribute that St. Augustine's College co-sponsored with colleges in the area and had the opportunity to say what Kwame Ture meant to me. Most of the famous people of the Civil Rights Movement and the Black Panther Party either ended up dead, in jail, on drugs or couldn't talk about their experience anymore. With Ture it was much different. He ended up as

none of the above. He could readily tell you about the Civil Rights Movement, SNCC and the Black Panther Party but he could tell you what he was doing now. His involvement in the All Afrikan People's Revolutionary Party and with Pan-Afrikanism defined his purpose for living.

"Ready for Revolution" he would constantly say. In fact, most of his speeches started off that way. After that tribute, Kwame Ture became real to me. He wasn't a figure out of the 60s and the 70s who wanted to tell you about the good ole days but he was a figure of the 90s telling you how we could make our present days better. Unexpectedly, he even spoke that night.

What touched me most about Ture was his sister who resigned her job as a Registered Nurse (RN) to take care of her brother full time. "Am I my Brother's Keeper"; I know she was.

I thought that would be the last time I would see Kwame Ture. I hugged Ture that night, took some pictures with him and told him yes. To my surprise and my blessings, that was not the last time I saw Ture. I saw him about a year later in the motherland. Particularly, Ghana, West Afrika at a lecture sponsored by the Nation of Islam. I even had the opportunity to see Dhoruba Bin Wahad (former Black Panther wrongfully imprisoned, released after over 8 years and now living in Ghana).

Ture looked much better than I had seen him before. He could finally stand up by himself and it looked as if the chemotherapy he had been receiving in Cuba had did him a world of good. We listened intently because every word that Ture spoke was a special message. Of course he electrified the crowd and left them with the words "Ready for Revolution".

I knew that would be the last time but of course not by blessings. While walking around at the Ghana airport, I saw Ture walk in. He was having trouble with his bags and no one was with him so this sister and I kindly took his bags, helped him on the plane and wished him well. He left us with the words, "Make sure you are ready for the revolution".

It is hard putting into words what the world lost as a result of Ture's death, but words can describe the legacy he left to all Afrikan peoples. Everybody is not a leader, but most people can lead. Everybody is not a follower, but most people can follow. Everybody wants a revolution, but nobody wants to be a revolutionary.

Ture wanted it all and received it all. Ture never had a job after joining SNCC but he never went hungry, unclothed and dirty. "My people will take care of my needs" and they did. We always talk about leaders and never identify the true leaders, only bourgeois ones. We talk about history but never identify

the history makers or the historians, only those falsely credited as being historians. Kwame Ture was a true leader, a revolutionary. I will make sure that my kids know who Kwame Ture was and the legacy he left.

In Ture's words, "Live for the people, die for the people"

ARE YOU READY FOR REVOLUTION?

**The following is Ture's last Press Statement

HOTEP! NC State University
Hell Yes, We are Going to Libya! A Declaration to Afrika and the World

From the All-Afrikan People's Revolutionary Party:

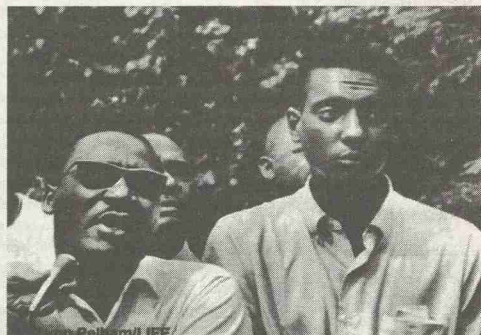
In anticipation of final preparations for his flight to Tripoli, Libya to break the U.S./Britain led economic embargo and travel ban, Kwame Ture (formerly known as Stokely Carmichael), Central Committee Member of the

All-Afrikan Peoples Revolutionary Party (A-APRP) and the Democratic Party of Guinea (PDG) prepared the following Declaration to Afrika and the World
A Declaration to Afrika and the World: November 5, 1998

We know that one of the greatest crimes an individual can commit is that of being ungrateful. I have made many errors, but of one thing I am certain, my ability to continue serving in the Afrikan and World Revolution is greatly attributed to a number of contributions that I have received from the masses of Afrikan and other Oppressed Peoples worldwide. We cite here, just a few examples.

In 1966, when I had just been elected Chairperson of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, my first official act, was to visit the Honorable Elijah Muhammad and the Nation of Islam. It is then that he ordered all members of the Fruit of Islam to protect me wherever I traveled, anywhere in the world. I am still under that umbrella of protection today, here in Afrika, in Guinea. I could never be ungrateful to the Nation of Islam, to the Honorable Elijah Muhammad, nor to his incarnation - Minister Louis Farrakhan.

In 1967, U.S. imperialism was seriously planning to assassinate me. It still is, this time by an FBI induced cancer, the latest in the white man's arsenal of chemical and biological warfare, as I am more determined to destroy it today than in 1967. It was Fidel Castro who before the OLAS Conference said "if imperialism touches one grain of hair on his head, we shall not let the fact pass without retaliation." It was he, who on his own behalf, asked them all to stay in contact with me when I returned to the United States to offer me protection. I could never be ungrateful to the People of Cuba nor to Cuba's incarnation - Fidel Castro.



In 1967, Presidents Ahmed Seku Ture and Kwame Nkrumah, through the intercession of Shirley Graham DuBois, invited me to attend the 8th Congress of the Democratic Party of Guinea (RDA). They invited me to live, work, study and struggle here in Guinea, an invitation which I readily accepted, despite tremendous criticism from almost every quarter.

Thirty years later, I still live in Guinea, working, studying and struggling for the Afrikan Revolution. And I will continue to do so until the last second, of the last minute, of the last hour, of the last day. And it is my wish to sleep here in Guinea, eternally. - I could never be ungrateful to the People of Guinea, nor Guinea's and Afrika's incarnations - Ahmed Seku Ture and Kwame Nkrumah.

Today, on behalf of the All-Afrikan People's Revolutionary Party (A-APRP), I am honored to accept an invitation that has been extended by Brother Muammar Al Qathafi and the People of the Libyan Jamiriya to travel to Tripoli, which is in Afrika, so that they might assist me in my eternal fight, against an unyielding enemy. It would be ungrateful, and unAfrikan for me to refuse.

We wish to thank Brother Muammar and the People of the Libyan Jamiriya for sending us this hospital plane which I, and members of my biological and ideological family now board. This act is just one more act of an infinite number of Brother Muammar's and the Libyan People's contributions to Afrikan and World Humanity. I am sure I will never be ungrateful to the revolutionary People of the Libyan Jamahiriyat as long as I live, as I shall remain eternally steadfast and faithful to revolutionary principles. And I know that my biological and ideological family will remain steadfast and faithful as well.

Sisters and Brother, Comrades, we know that the Cuban and Libyan Revolutions have a base of solid support among the Afrikans in United States and around the world. Imperialism also knows this. This support has been earned by Cuba and Libya, at great sacrifice. All Afrikans in the United States know anytime imperialism is hunting an Afrikan Revolutionary, if they make it to Cuba, as in baseball, they are

home safe. From Robert Williams to Assata Shakur, Cuba has paid a heavy price as a haven for Revolutionaries throughout the world. We also know, first hand, Libya's contributions to, and protection of Afrikan and other Revolutionaries worldwide. U.S. imperialism is doing everything possible to corrode Cuba's and Libya's support among the Afrikans in the United States and the world.

Today, we board a hospital plane to travel nonstop from Conakry to Tripoli, Libya, a revolutionary country, an Afrikan country. All of our Brother, Sister and Allied Organizations, worldwide, have been requested by our Party, the All-Afrikan People's Revolutionary Party, to join us in Tripoli; and on our return from Tripoli to Conakry. Travel to a revolutionary country, especially one in Afrika, must lead to concrete action to advance the Afrikan and World Revolution.

We have a heightened responsibility to help protect Cuba and Libya at this time. We must move before U.S. imperialism is strengthened and attacks, not after, by strengthening our people ideologically and practically now. We must cement Cuba and Libya to Afrika, and to Afrikan People worldwide, and vice versa.

We must make it clear, that an embargo and travel ban against Cuba and Libya, is an embargo and travel ban against Afrika and against 1 billion Afrikan People who are scattered, suffering and struggling in every corner of the world. We must make it crystal clear that if you attack Cuba and Libya, you attack all Afrikan People worldwide, and we must break U.S. imperialism's hands off Cuba and Libya.

We must end this illegal and immoral embargo and travel ban now. And with this act, by our example of boarding this hospital plane, we declare an end, once and for all, to this illegal and immoral embargo and travel ban, an end to this latest crime against Afrikan and World Humanity.

As children, we joined the Freedom Rides, to break the back of segregation and apartheid in interstate transportation in the United States. Today, we ride on the front of the bus, we charter buses to take

See Ture page 7

Afrikan Country Spotlight: Ghana

Ture continued from page 6

Official name: Republic of Ghana
Independence: March 6, 1957
Capital: Accra
Currency: Cedi
Income: (per capita US\$) 390 (1990)
Area: 92,100 sq. mi.
Population: (1991 estimate) 15,6 million
Illiteracy: 40% (1991)
Ethnic divisions: Akan, Ewe, Ga
Religious groups: Christian 42%, traditional belief 38%, Muslim 12%, other 7%
Languages spoken: English (official), Akan 44%, Mole-Dagabini 16%, Ewe 13%, Ga-Adangbe 8%
International relations: Commonwealth, EC, OAU, UN
Form of Government: Provisions for multi-party has been set
Exports: Cocoa, diamonds, gold, manganese ore, wood

The first contact between Europe and the Gold Coast dates from 1470, when a party of Portuguese landed. For the next three centuries, the English, Danes, Dutch, Germans, and Portuguese controlled various parts of the coastal areas. In 1821, the British government took control of the British trading forts on the Gold Coast. In 1844, Fanti chiefs in the area signed an agreement with the British. Between 1826 and 1900, the British fought a series of campaigns against the Ashantis, whose kingdom was located inland. By 1902, the British had succeeded

in colonizing the Ashanti region.

On March 6, 1957, the United Kingdom relinquished its control over the Colony of the Gold Coast and Ashanti, the Northern Territories Protectorate, and British Togoland. The Gold Coast and the former British Togoland merged to form what is now Ghana. Focusing on anti-imperialism and pan-Africanism, Ghana became a model for the whole continent. Though he had idolized throughout the Diaspora, Nkruma was overthrown in 1966, subjecting the nation to military and dictatorial regimes.

When Jerry Rawlings, who had masterminded two successfully coups in 1979 and 1981, became head of state in 1982, he promised to return the country to pluralism. In 1992, he was elected to the presidency in a multi-party election.

Most Ghanaians descended from migrating tribes that probably came down the Volta River valley in the thirteenth century. Ethnically, Ghana is divided into small groups speaking more than 50 languages and dialects. Among the more important linguistic groups are the Akans, which include the Fantis along the coast and the Ashantis in the forest region north of the coast; the Guans, on the plains of the Volta River, the Ga- and Ewe-speaking peoples of the south and the southeast; and the Moshi-Dagomba-speaking tribes of the northern and upper regions.

Western Sahara has an estimated 1995 population of 210,000 people. The capital is El-Aaiun (La'youne) and the official language is Arabic. The President of the Sahrawi Republic is Mohammed Abdel-Aziz.

one million men, women and children to marches in Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Atlanta. And we will never turn back.

In the 1960's, we said "Hell No, we won't go" to Vietnam, to fight against a people who never called us a nigger, and we didn't go. We said that they would defeat U.S. imperialism, and the heroic Vietnamese People, under the sterling example and leadership of the eternal Ho Chi Minh did.

Today, we say "Hell yes, we are going to Libya." We are traveling non-stop, all the way, from Conakry to Tripoli, and we warn the U.S. government not to interfere. We are certain today, that the people of Cuba and Libya, under the steadfast leadership of Fidel Castro and Muammar Qaddafi will be victorious. The embargo and travel ban against Libya, Cuba, North Korea, Iraq and Iran is finished, as of this day. The All-Afrikan People's Revolutionary Party is honored to make our humble contribution towards this end. We thank the you. As Afrikan youth worldwide say, "the beat goes on."

As always, we remain Ready for Revolution!

Kwame Ture
 Central Committee Member of the All-Afrikan People's Revolutionary Party and the Democratic Party of Guinea
 Conakry, Guinea
 Statement by Kwame Ture

Ruby Glass (Stained Glass)

We see our life through a colored glass.

And when we see the red,
 We are looking at our past.

The green is the future,
 With all it's wonders in store.

And we know that when we get there we won't
 want for anything more.

Blue is the present.

What we call the now.

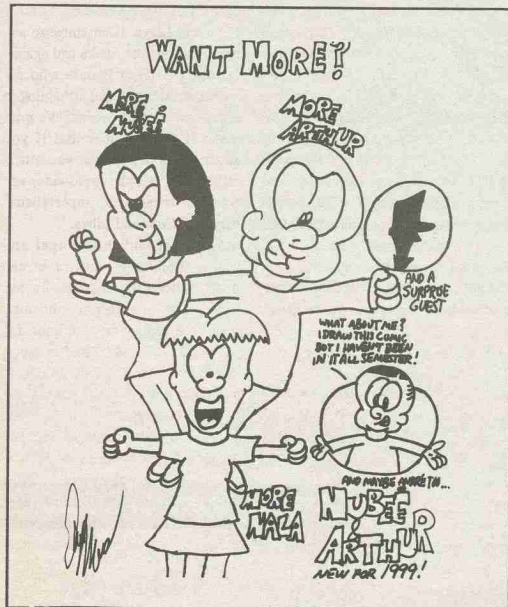
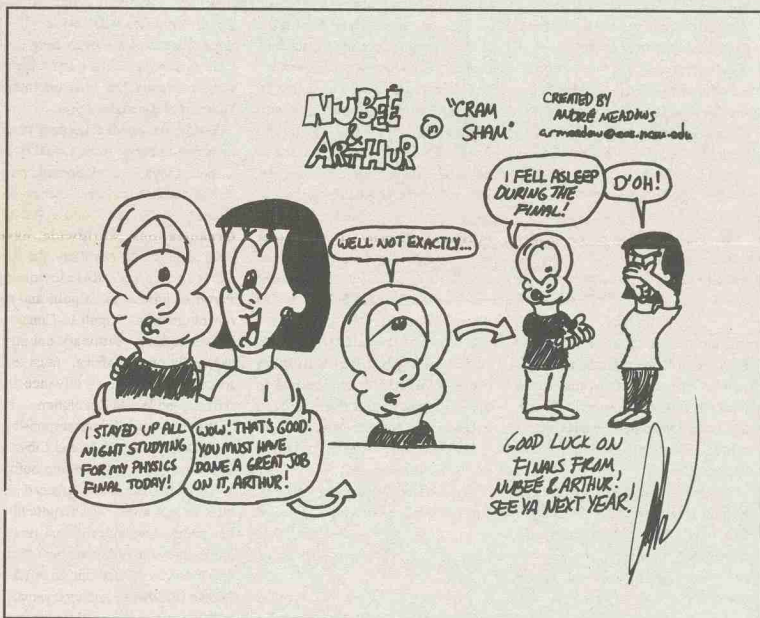
And many people wonder just exactly how,
 We can see through it to what was yesterday.
 Not even realizing it's a game we play.

Looking through this stained glass,
 Full of future, present, and past.
 Trying to find ourselves at last.

Some think it's in the ruby glass.
 That we are made from our past.

Others say it's the emerald greens
 That will tell us what life really means.

And then there are those little few.
 The ones like me, and ones like you,
 That have always known it's in the blue.



"Your own
 need to be
 shines out of
 any dream or
 creation you
 imagine."

—James Earl Jones



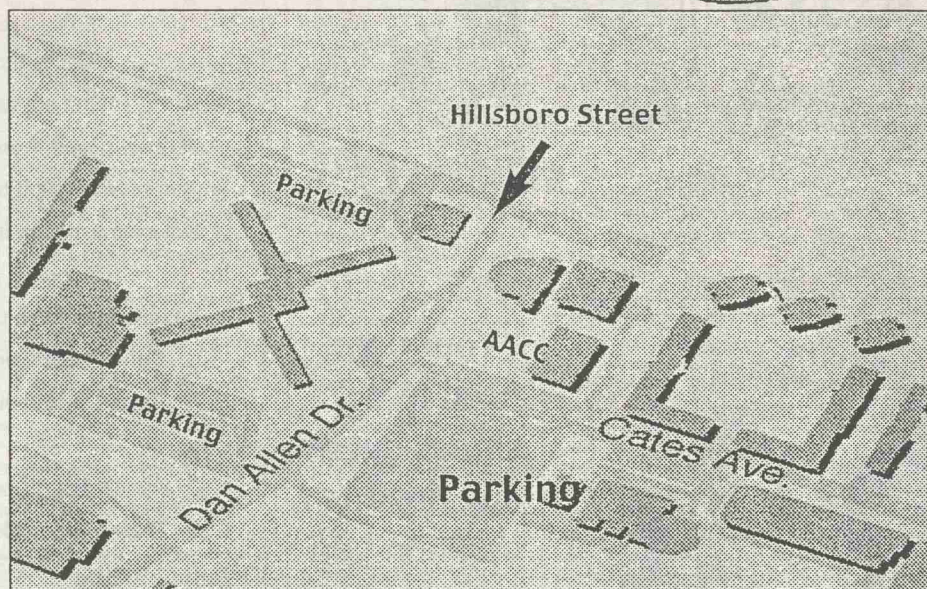
AFRICAN MARKETPLACE

NC STATE UNIVERSITY

Holiday Shopping Opportunities

The African-American Cultural Center of NC State University is hosting a day-long African Marketplace featuring entertainment, food and

VENDORS!



December 5, 1998

11 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Multipurpose Room

call 515-5210 for more info

AFRICAN-AMERICAN CULTURAL CENTER