

# The NUBIAN MESSAGE

February 4, 1999  
Volume VI, Edition 17

## Knowledge



## What's Goin' On?

### Dyson/Connerly Debate

SAAC Week continues tonight with the televised affirmative action debate featuring Michael Eric Dyson and Ward Connerly, both staunch advocates in their respective views on Affirmative Action, tonight at 7:00 pm. It will be in room 356 of the Afrikan American Cultural Center. Come out and be enlightened.

### Afrikan American Quiz Bowl

The Society of Afrikan American Physical and Mathematical Scientists will hold its annual Afrikan American Quizbowl on February 10, 1999. The event will take place at 7:30pm in the Multipurpose Room of the Afrikan American Cultural Center. For further information on how you can participate, contact Tamara Bryant at 512-7140, or Jamila Smith at 512-4721.

### Movie Knight

Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. and Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc. will be sponsoring "Movie Knight" tonight at 7pm at the Wolves Den. Playing will be the Chris Tucker hit "Rush Hours" and the Spike Lee classic "School Daze." All are welcomed to attend.

### HOW CAN I PLACE ITEMS IN THIS COLUMN?

Anyone wanting to post their organization's activities in "What's Going On" should come by and fill a notice form in Witherspoon 372 or contact Dock G. Winston, Editor-in-Chief, at 515-1468.

## The Afrikan American Voice of North Carolina State University

### Ice T Shares His Views on Rap, Culture, and Violence With NC State

By Keesha Dover

News Editor

For individuals somewhat familiar with the genre of rap, they know there is some controversy over its validity as a form of art. There are those critics who would suggest that rap is just a bunch of nonconjoined phrases, with absolutely no meaning. Regardless, the "rap" form has become a familiar characteristic of Afrikan American pop culture.

Recently, NC State was host to a well known and quite outspoken member of the growing pop culture, rapper Ice T. The veteran musician spoke this past Monday evening, as the first in the Black History Month Film Series, which is ongoing throughout the month of February.

The night began with a documentary type film that featured different people, including Afrikan American doctors, musicians, etc. The featured individuals expounded upon their beliefs and varying reasons as to why the older generation does not care for or "feel" rap. One individual viewed rap as an avenue for younger generations to



80's Rapper Ice T

express their feelings about their culture. "Older people," she said, "are stuck on the blues."

Also addressed over the course of the evening was the issue of equality. People seemed to have the general feeling that equality is no longer based on what you have to offer. Rather, it is based on what and who you know.

The comment was made that rap alienates a good percentage of white people by definition. It's a freedom of speech, many people thought. A representative from the group Boogie Down Productions, stated that the first amendment was never meant for black people.

This same idea was reflected later as Ice T began his lecture and presentation. "The only way you can have free speech," T said, "is to go and stand out in the desert somewhere." He felt that our freedom of speech is protected as long as we watch what we say. "You can say what the hell you want to say but you also have to be prepared for the consequences."

Ice began his presentation by walking in and saying, "I'm not the kind of person that they usually let into schools. It's all about struggle." He talked about profanity and how it was just used as an exclamation point. "It's not blasphemous," he said. "What's blasphemous is when your mom says you are going to hell if you use profanity. She is going to hell for saying that."

He continually stressed the fact that he was going to talk to us like he normally talked because we were all adults. "When you don't like something, you get up and leave and I'm giving you that opportunity right now." He spent most of his presentation talking about his beginnings and what brought him to be a rapper.

He was born in Newark, New

Jersey. At a very young age, his parents died. Ice was a little humorous on the subject. "I don't know how they died. I've been told a car crash, a plane crash; I don't know." He moved to Los Angeles, California after his mother died. There, he lived with his aunt. Ice finished high school there. As a senior, he and his girlfriend had a child. Ice knew that he wanted to do the right thing, so he joined the army. "The army is not a good place", he said.

Ice told about his fascination with crime in his younger days. After spending four years in the military, his lifestyle still had not changed. "The night I got out of the army, we hit up a store and I bought a car." He said that they were rolling 'big'.

Though his presentation was filled with enough profanity to make even the most liberal person cringe, he did offer some words of wisdom. He ended with a comment that can be interpreted in numerous ways. Profoundly, he said "You can not make it in the crime game forever. It's going to catch you... eventually."

## Freshman Honors Banquet Held

By Keesha Dover

News Editor

One of the necessary adjustments to college life, particularly as incoming freshmen, is to find an appropriate and successful balance between social and academic progress. Thus, as the new semester began, there were those students who, after a disappointing first semester, made promises to themselves that they would make better grades.

By the same token, there were those freshmen who were able to say, "I will do as well as last semester if not better." And, because of their academic success, the Department of Afrikan American Student Affairs chose to give them appropriate recognition of such high achievements.

The students were honored at the annual Freshman Honors Ban-

quet, an event coordinated by Dr. Lathan E. Turner in conjunction with Student Affairs. The banquet was held in the Multipurpose Room of the Afrikan American Cultural Center, January 29, 1999.

The evening started with dinner provided by Hankin's Catering, filled with culinary delights. One honoree, Byron Deloatch, a freshman in Science Education, stirred the audience with a touching rendition of the song "I Can't Even Walk Without You Holding My Hand."

Following his wonderful performance, Ms. Aisha Eldridge, an office assistant in Student Affairs, introduced the speaker for the event, Dr. Thomas Conway. Conway, who was most recently appointed as Director of First Year College, touched upon some key points in regards to success of Afrikan American freshmen, and the general black student population. He

stressed that we need to help and coach each other, motivate on another, so that more students will be able to obtain a grade point average of 3.0 or higher.

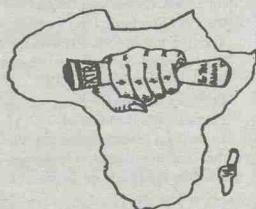
After his moving and encouraging talk, Dr. Turner took over the program to recognize each student. As each honoree's name was called, Dr. Turner, along with Dr. William Grant, presented each student with a plaque and a certificate, along with a congratulatory handshake.

Over 90 Afrikan American freshmen were honored as parents, each colleges' Afrikan American coordinators, and coaches looked on in support. Remarkably one individual, who served as a Symposium Counselor this past summer to a great number of these students, "It [is] a very rewarding sight to see so many of the students who were in attendance at symposium,

to be honored for such a high achievement. It is a true testament to the power and success of our Afrikan American freshmen orientation."

Also present at the program were this past year's Symposium Counselors who served as Honor attendants. They were: Ms. Daphne Brutus, Ms. Renee Johnson, Ms. April Sherman, Mr. Harold B. Pettigrew, Jr., Mr. Marc A. Shackelford, Mr. Shawn Stanley, and Mr. Dock G. Winston.

The Nubian Message would like to extend a warm congratulations to the honorees, and a note of encouragement to all other Afrikan American freshman. Remember, "Chance favors the prepared mind." Look for a complete listing of the honoree's in next weeks' Nubian Message.

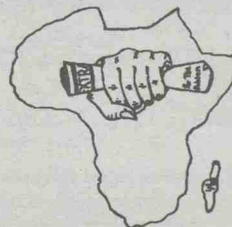


The campus shows strong response to last week's opinion. Read what they had to say.

See Opinion, Page 3

Who was the "bomb" in music in 1998? Who just simply "bombed?" Find out in this week's Culture.

See Culture, Page 5





# Farrakhan Challenges Black Press

## Afrikan American News and Issues

Nation of Islam Leader Minister Louis Farrakhan officially opened the National Newspaper Publishers Association's (NNPA) Mid-Winter Workshop, issuing a stern call to the more than 200 publishers in attendance, to form a coalition with Black businesses and Black clergy.

"Black Press, Black Clergy, and Black Business need to come together as we approach the next frontier," he said. Calling this the only way to halt the destruction of

Afrikan-Americans, the minister said, "Fifteen years ago, Time magazine said in half a century Blacks would be the majority. If you were in power what would you do if you received that report?"

"Many wonder why HIV has become the number one cause of death for our people with no cure. Many wonder why prison futures are traded on the stock exchange. Surely, you don't invest in cells to be empty. With the destruction of our people, we will be very few in



Minister Louis Farrakhan

the next century."

Min. Farrakhan told NNPA that as a priority, it should create a national treasury over the next year or two with about \$300,000.

"If you want to cover a story in Africa, the Middle East or wherever, you could send a few reporters. Right now the dollars are the issue. Publishers cannot afford to individually send reporters on stories, but collectively it's a must, not an option."

He proposed that smaller papers

contribute \$1,000 to the fund and larger ones between \$5,000 and \$10,000, "so we can get accurate news. Not what UPI or Associated Press have to say, but first hand from our own."

The minister also announced the formulation of a new political coalition to represent the disenfranchised.

"Do you realize that if we can get the 18-35 year-olds registered to vote we could move mountains. I'm going after the Black, Hispanic, Asian, and poor White communities. We need to come together and go for those in the dissatisfied party. The dissatisfied Republican, dissatisfied Democrat, dissatisfied Liberal - the dissatisfied whatever."

Meanwhile, he said he is beginning a 40-city tour in March to prepare for the Million Family March in the year 2000.

"Our focus for 2000 is on God-centered marriages, God-centered communities, God-centered families...it's not a Black agenda, [but] an agenda for all people since everything came from the Black man," the minister concluded.



## The U.A.B. International Festival

Ethnic foods

Dance Performances

Meet new people and cultures

Saturday, February 6th--6PM  
Talley Student Center

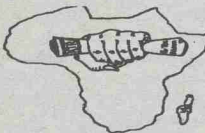
Brought to you by the students of the Union Activities Board's DIVERSITY COMMITTEE

have fun, we do. uab



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 Jeffries, 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



## ATTENTION:

The Nubian Message will have an interest meeting on Wednesday, February 17 at 7:30pm in the Bragraw Activity Room.

All positions available:

- Writers •Reporters
- Photographers •Graphic Designers
- Copy Editors •Business Representatives

**\*\*NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY\*\***

Anyone wanting more details can contact Dock G. Winston, Editor-in-Chief, at 515-1468 or come by Witherspoon 372.

## THE NUBIAN MESSAGE

The Afrikan American Voice of North Carolina State University

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[nubian\\_message@nma.sca.ncsu.edu](mailto:nubian_message@nma.sca.ncsu.edu)

## PARTY LIKE IT'S



UAB JAM

Friday, February 5, 1999  
Talley Student Center  
Ballroom, 2nd Floor

9pm-1am

Admission: FREE!

Music provided by DJ Hilda

## Documentary on Black Newspapers Wins Award Urban Reports

"The Black Press: Soldiers Without Swords," a documentary chronicling the history of American black-owned newspapers and their profound affect on the African-American community, won The Playboy Foundation's Freedom of Expression Award last week during the ceremony marking the end of the 1999 Sundance Film Festival. The film tells the little-known history of Afrikan-American newspaper it will air nationally on PBS February 8. The Playboy Foundation's Freedom of Expression Award honors the film that best investigates, informs and educates the public on an issue of social concern.



February 4, 1999

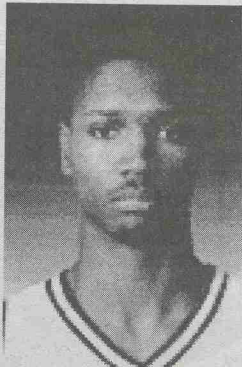
# SPORTS

## Pack Seeks Revenge Against Tigers

By **Trey B. Webster**  
Sports Editor

This season has been a very difficult trip for the Clemson Tigers, who rank 1-7 in the ACC this season. Though they have had a couple of hard fought games this season, their lone win is an 80-72 victory over the Wolfpack on January 5. After a great showing by Harold Jamison, the Wolfpack will be concentrating on keeping the ball out of his hands this time around.

Though Clemson has struggled this year, they have been led by two of the best players in the ACC, point guard Terrell McIntyre and power forward Harold Jamison. Jamison who terrorized the Pack in their last meeting, has a career high of 25 points on 10-for-12 shooting. He averages 9.6 rebounds a game, is ranked 3rd in the ACC, and is also 1st in the ACC in Field Goal percentage. The Clemson star has been noted as one of the outstanding forward in all the nation this year, and has continued to show improvement in his down-low game this season.



Tim Wells steps up to next level for the Wolfpack.

Along with Jamison, Terrell McIntyre proves to be a stumbling block on the Pack's path. McIntyre leads the conference in minutes played and has continued to be a great floor leader for the Tigers this season. Averaging 4.4 assists a game and a team-leading 17.2 points per game, the N.C. State guard will have their hands full if they hope to hold him under that average.

NC State, who just suffered a well fought loss against Duke, is one

of the teams who just might sneak into the NCAA tournament if they can bring it all the together for the rest of the season. Those who may have believe that State was no deeper than their starting 5, have now began to show that they are deeper than was originally thought.

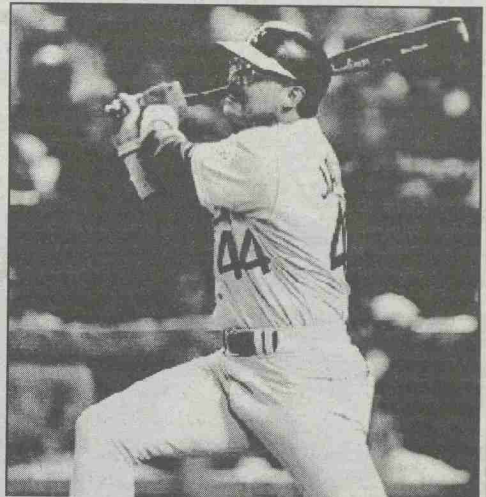
Tim Wells, and Cornelius Williams have stepped up as of late and have begun to do the little things needed to win basketball games. Cornelius Williams has begin to dominate inside the paint, and has used his 6-11" frame to push opposing centers around with ease. Wells has also began to step up, not exactly scoring the big points, but doing the little important things like snatching rebounds, and diving for loose balls to give the Pack another possession.

All in all, both the Pack and the Tigers will be looking to gain an edge on Duke, Chapel-Hill, and Maryland, who are leading the conference in wins. Hopefully, the Wolfpack will come out victorious, winning one last championship for Reynolds Coliseum.

## Afrikan Americans in Sports History:

### Reggie Jackson

(1946-)



Reggie Jackson: Mr. October

One of the most outstanding individuals ever to play the game of baseball was Reggie Jackson. Known as "Mr. October" because of his outstanding performance in the early fall, he began his stellar career with the Oakland Athletics and New York Yankees. During this time, Jackson captured or tied 13 World Series records to become baseball's greatest record holder for the fall classic.

He ranks among baseball's top crop of players with proven superstar ability. His temperament, long reported to be as explosive and dynamic as his skill with the bat, gave him the drive to reach the top. In fact, one could say that from the beginning, Jackson was destined to be an athletic success.

Born in Wynecote, Pennsylvania, on May 18, 1946, he followed his father's encouragement to become an all-around athlete while at Cheltenham High School, where he ran track, started at halfback, and batted .550. An outstanding football and baseball collegian at Arizona State University, he left after his sophomore year to join the Athletics (then located in Kansas City).

In 1968, his first full season with the Athletics, Jackson hit 29 homers and batted in 74 runs, but made 18 errors and struck out 171

times, the second worst seasonal total in baseball history.

After playing a season of winter ball, under Frank Robinson's direction, Jackson was back on track. His performance continued to improve, and in, 1973, he batted .293, led the league in the home runs (32), RBI's (117), and slugging average (.531), and was selected Most Valuable Player (MVP).

While with Oakland, Jackson helped the Athletics to three straight World Series championships, from 1972 to 1974. Later, with the New York Yankees, Jackson participated in the 1977, 1978, and 1981 World Series, with New York winning the first two.

In 1977, he was named series MVP, after hitting five home runs, including three on three consecutive pitches, in the sixth and deciding game.

The first of the big money free agents, Jackson hit 144 homers, drove in 461 runs, and boosted his total career home runs to 425 while with the Yankees. Jackson retired as an active player in 1987, and has occasionally served as a commentator during baseball broadcasts. He has also continued to devote more time to his collection of antique cars.

### Remaining 1998-99

#### NCSU's Men Basketball Schedule

02/02/1999	at Georgia Tech
02/06/1999	Clemson
02/10/1999	Maryland
02/14/1999	at Virginia
02/17/1999	at North Carolina
02/21/1999	Tulane
02/24/1999	Florida State
02/28/1999	at Wake Forest
03/04/1999	ACC Tournament
03/05/1999	ACC Tournament
03/06/1999	ACC Tournament
03/07/1999	ACC Tournament

## Hornets Makes Master P Say "UHHH" After Cut

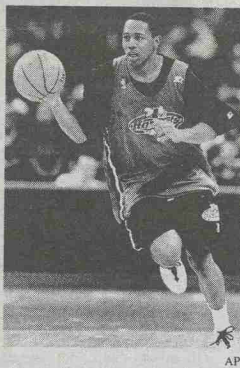
By **Trey B. Webster**  
Sports Editor

On Monday, in Charlotte, N.C., the "wheels on the tank" of No Limit Records was cut from the Charlotte Hornets basketball team.

Master P, or as few know him as Percy Miller, was coming off on a career with the CBA's Fort Wayne Fury, and was invited to the Hornets camp, after Tyree Davis spoke with general manager Bob Bass.

The rapper, who has turned his No-Limit record company into one of the most exciting and profitable rap ventures of all time, was one of the two players cut from the roster, after a poor showing in Charlotte's, two preseason losses last weekend.

In the two exhibition games against the Atlanta Hawks, P played a total of eight minutes going 0-for-3 from the floor and 2-for-2 from the



Master P must now stick to his day job.

free throw line. He also tallied two assists and one rebound in the two games.

Miller, who had a short collegiate career at Houston, felt that if Shaquille could have a career in

read more nubian

### Sports Reporters Wanted!!!

Contact Trey B. Webster at 515-1468 or stop by Room 372 of Witherspoon Student Center for an application.

## Afrikan American Sports Trivia

1. What other famous Afrikan American athlete was selected along with Michael Jordan in the 1984 NBA Draft?
2. Name the person who said this quote "It's not bragging if you can back it up"?
3. What major musician recently tried out for the Charlotte Hornets franchise?
4. What current Afrikan American NBA player has won back-to-back championships with two different teams?
5. Who is NC State's all-time leader in receiving yards?

Answers in next week's Nubian Message.



# CULTURE

## Artists Overlooked in 1998: The Year's Best

By Franklin Paul

Reuters

The R&B industry scored big profits in 1998, propelled by A-list artists (like Brandy, Lauryn Hill), and prefab groups (Next, Jagged Edge) backed by brand-name producers (Jermaine Dupri, Timbaland).

According to industry data, rhythm and blues was 1998's most popular musical genre, accounting for some 23 percent of all albums sold.

— are so focused on narrow demographic targets that they rarely play fringe artists.

And their rosters of songs and artists overlap (e.g. they all play Anita Baker and Janet Jackson), further shrinking the aggregate of R&B songs that can be heard.

Many musicians were hurt by this phenomenon in 1998, but perhaps none more than a cluster of artists who, with

"Thinking of You," a soulful, old-school open letter to his late mother ("Tell me momma/Are you missing me the way/That I'm missing you today?/Can you hear me?").

Other well-crafted works of similar styles that fell through the cracks include: The Family Stand's "Connected" (Eastwest) (6,200 copies); "Prototype" (Universal) by new artist Rachid (4,900); and former Brand

syncopated '90s rap, early '60s soul harmonies, and brass-rich '70s reggae.

Brian McKnight's "Anytime" (Motown), superb albums that spluttered when released in late 1997.

Both hits

### THE BAD:

Corey Glover, former lead singer of Living Colour.

1998 release: *Hymns* (LaFace)

Number of Albums Sold: 9,200

### THE GOOD:

Maxwell. The 90's answer to Al Green

1998 release: *Embrya* (Columbia)

Number of Albums Sold: 500,000+

### THE BEST OF THE YEAR

Still, 1998 produced highly entertaining music, topped by Lauryn Hill's "The Miseducation of Lauryn Hill"

their more electric, edgy sound, have courted both rock and soul audiences during their careers.

Ignored in the hail of cookie-cutter hits was "Hymns," (LaFace) the powerful solo debut from Corey Glover, former lead singer of early 1990s rock band Living Colour.

Glover's gritty voice, electric compositions and poetic lyrics apparently was too Teddy Pendergrass for rock 'n' roll radio and MTV and too Eric Clapton for soul music outlets.

The disk, with its unlikely pairing of executive producers — Babyface and rock-soul collective The Family Stand — found no audience of its own and sold only 9,200 copies, according to entertainment data-collection company SoundScan.

R&B stations passed over rocker Lenny Kravitz's latest, "5," (Virgin) apparently not remembering him as the man they had embraced when he sang "It Ain't Over 'Til It's Over," a dead-ringer take on Curtis Mayfield's falsetto style.

More directly, the genre turned its back on his potent single

Tucked beneath its peppy melody, is a stinging indictment of misbehaving men: "Money taking/heart breaking/And you wonder why women hate men?"

Also notable in 1998 were: "Embrya" (Columbia), Maxwell's artistic sophomore effort; "I Know" (Virgin), yet another class in vocal performance by Luther Vandross; "Everlasting Love" (Pioneer),

the jack-pot months later with slow, sensitive-guy ballads. Jon B.'s "They Don't Know" confirmed the concert pianist's son as much more than a Babyface protégé. McKnight's brilliant "Anytime" impressed pop and soul audiences with its cascading piano, staccato rhythm and haunting lyrical flow.

### VITAL GREATEST HITS SETS

Also released were a plethora of R&B disks essential to collectors whose stash includes albums on warped, wax LPs.

They include Maze

Featuring Frankie Beverly's "Greatest Slow Jams," 14 ballads by the quintessential R&B band.

Other important packages were Minneapolis band Mint Condition's "The Collection (1981-1998)" (Perspective/A&M); "Kashif — The Definitive Collection" (Arista), from the popular '80s R&B singer; "Greatest Hits" (Columbia Legacy), Earth Wind & Fire's top singles; and Vandross' "Always & Forever — The Classics" (Epic), must-have ballads from this generation's most influential crooner.

### THE GREAT:

Lauryn Hill, second member of the Fugees — to cut solo record

1998 release: *The Miseducation of Lauryn Hill* (Ruffhouse/Columbia)

Number of Albums Sold: 3,000,000+

(Ruffhouse/Columbia), a cathartic, soul masterpiece into which Hill pours her personal joy and pain.

Hill mines deep and digs up smoldering emotions about relationships from hell ("Ex-Factor"), her infant son ("To Zion"), and devotion ("Nothing Even Matters"). She writes lyrics strong enough to stand alone as poetry, without the music.

"Doo Wop (That Thing)," tops this amazing disk. The song, as produced by Hill, deliciously mixes

smooth R&B from gospel's Cece Winans; and newcomer Tyrese's self-titled CD (RCA).

Outstanding singles included "The Boy is Mine" by Brandy & Monica, "Are You That Somebody?" (Aaliyah), "Friend of Mine" (Kelly Price), Mariah Carey's rhythmically and lyrically complex "Breakdown," and "Be Careful" (Sparkle).

Special mention goes to Jon B.'s "Cool Relax," (Yab Yum) and

(Some popular rap recordings were included in the R&B category.)

However, success came at a price. With the most bankable stars dominating the spotlight, R&B bands and mature or alternative artists were again largely overlooked.

And that's bad for R&B's older-skewing audience, which, unlike rap's school-aged fans, are effectively isolated from new music that is not introduced to them via local radio or video programs.

Such is the nature of the music market in the wake of radio and record industry consolidation. U.S. radio stations are now quasi-centralized, often taking programming cues from corporate executives rather than from local DJ's and on-air personalities.

### SO WHAT? THE MUSIC STILL SOUNDS GOOD, RIGHT?

Yes, the music that you get to hear is fine. But what most listeners hear is but a sliver of what exists.

The New York City market is a good example. The three R&B stations there — one contemporary, one classic, one "rhythmic oldies"

## Afrikan American History Quiz

1. In 1847, Frederick Douglas began what abolitionist newspaper?
2. On what date did Rosa Parks become a symbol of the Civil Rights movement for refusing to give up her seat on the bus?
3. Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, a Black surgeon, was the first to perform what type of operation?
4. A famous former slave who led an expedition through the Oregon Trail that helped to settle the state of Washington had the same name as which US president?
5. Jean Baptiste Point du Sable came to the Mississippi Valley with French explorers and founded which city?

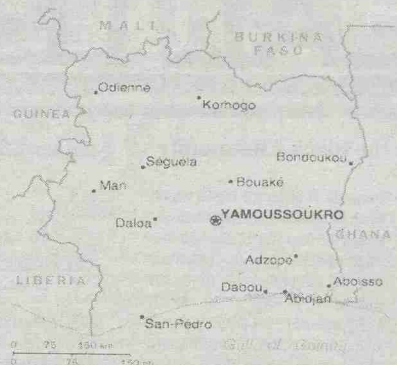
answers in next week's Nubian Message

READ MORE NUBIAN READ MORE NUBIAN READ MORE NUBIAN READ MORE NUBIAN READ MORE NUBIAN READ MORE NUBIAN READ



## Afrikan Country Spotlight:: The Ivory Coast

**Independence:** August 7, 1960  
**Capital:** Abidjan  
**Currency:** CFA franc  
**Income:** (per capita US\$) 730 (1990)  
**Area:** 124,500 sq. mi.  
**Population:** (1991 estimate) 12.9 million  
**Illiteracy:** 46% (1991)  
**Ethnic divisions:** More than 60 groups  
**Religious groups:** Muslim 55%, Traditional belief 25%, Christian 20%  
**Languages spoken:** French (official), tribal dialects  
**International relations:** UN, OAU, EC  
**Form of Government:** Multi-party  
**Exports:** Cocoa, cocoa butter, coffee, petroleum products, wood



### The Ivory Coast (Cote d'Ivoire)

The first Europeans, the French, made its initial contact with Cote d'Ivoire in 1637, when missionaries landed at Assinie near the Gold Coast (now Ghana) border. However, these early contacts were limited. In 1843 and 1844, France signed treaties with the kings of the Grand Bassam and Assinie regions, placing their territories under a French protectorate. French explorers, missionaries, trading companies, and soldiers gradually extended the area under French control, until

1893 when Cote d' Ivoire was officially made a French colony.

In December of 1958, Cote d'Ivoire became an autonomous republic within the French community. Cote d'Ivoire became independent on August 7, 1960. Felix Houphouët-Boigny led the country under a one-party system. He maintained ties with Europe, which helped bring about rapid development and economic stability.

Cote d'Ivoire's more than 60 ethnic groups usually are classified

into seven principal divisions — Akan, Krou, Lagoon, Nuclear Mande, Peripheral Mande, Senoufo, and Lobi. The Baoule, in the Akan divisions, is probably the largest single subgroup, with perhaps 20 percent of the overall population. The Bete, in the Krou division, and the Senoufo in the north are the second and third largest groups with roughly 18 and 15 percent of the national population, respectively.

# Afrikan American History: Alexander Crummell

Alexander Crummell's father (Boston Crummell) announced to his master that he would no longer serve him and left for freedom. Alexander was happy to be known as the boy who's father could not be a slave. Boston Crummell lived in New York City among the most freedom conscious Blacks of the time.

Passing through the Crummell household would be John Russwurm, Samuel Cornish and other prominent blacks of the time. Among Alexander's classmates at the New York African School were Henry Highland Garnet, Ira Aldridge and Samuel Ringgold Ward. Alexander was destined for greatness and his father assured his academic success by hiring private tutors.

Until recently, Alexander Crummell was not often discussed in black history yet his influence on Black people during his time has survived to this day. He was a scholar, college professor, preacher, advocate for the emigration of Blacks to Africa and advocate of African self

help.

Crummell left the United States in 1847 for England and Liberia for nearly a quarter century. During his stay in Liberia he worked as a missionary for the Episcopal Church and professor at Liberia College. Crummell found the racism of the mulattos in Liberia to be intolerable which caused him to return to the United States.

In 1873, he returned to Washington DC. There he was appointed "missionary at large of the colored people." In Washington he planned and realized his vision of the church in the black community. His vision was that the black church should be a place of worship and social service.

In 1880 he established Saint Luke's Church that would fulfill his vision. Many younger black ministers would seek to duplicate Crummell's achievements in shaping the role of the black church in the community. Crummell took the lead in encouraging black ministers in Washington to join together and

establish charitable institutions for the race. He organized the Black Episcopal clergy to fight racism in the church.

His contribution to Afrikan American life went beyond the doors of the church. He was instrumental in establishing the American Negro Academy, a national organization of the best educated and prominent Afrikan Americans. There is little doubt that this organization and Crummell inspired W.E.B. DuBois' idea of a "talented tenth."

Crummell emphasized African-American self help and the need for education that was solid and practical. He developed this idea independent of Booker T. Washington of whom he was highly critical. Alexander Crummell was among the first black nationalists. His ideas to improve the moral, intellectual, economic and cultural conditions of black people played an important role in preparing Blacks for the twentieth century.

Blood Rhythms-Blood Currents-Black and Blue

**By Ntozake Shange**

(French sugar-beet farmers, overwhelmed by mulatto competitors, plastered Europe's cities with advertisements proclaiming: "Our sugar is not soiled with black blood." A popular Afro-Cuban saying is: "Sugar is made with blood," while in the South of the United States, cane growers processed natural sugar "to get the nigger out.")

Fragrant breezes in the South  
melt to melodies round small  
fires  
mount tree limbs  
with bodies black  
and swayin' black n croonin'  
songs of sunsets  
comin' from the fields bawdy  
brazen  
hard to put yr finger on  
like the blues  
like the strum of guitars on dark  
damp

southern nights  
hard to put your finger on  
like screams in the black bloody  
southern soil  
sweet black blood echoin' thru  
the evenin' service  
grindin' by the roadhouse door  
sweet black blood  
movin' with slow breath

outta breath  
young negroes run to pick up a  
bale of cotton  
run to flee southern knights  
crosses bare blazin' signals black  
bloods  
gone runnin'  
for Chicago  
for the hollow  
for the C.C. Rider  
for the new day sweet  
blocked melodies ache in young  
girls' throats  
rip thru their lips like the road to  
freedom was lit  
all lit up with the grace of God  
and Sears Tower  
the Ford plane and Pontiac's  
vision  
all lit up sleek fires  
sheddin' the haunts of poll taxes  
and test questions like  
where is America  
cost a finger  
a ear  
a heart  
a teardrop fallin' from the sag  
gin' front porch  
to the project stairway

from the water fountain to the chain gang

the night train carried smuggled  
goods news  
of struttin' signifyin' fellas with  
gold teeth  
neath they feet and brawny sway  
for blocks and blocks  
far as the eye cd see from Biloxi  
to Birmingham  
the contraband of freedom  
seeped thru the swamps  
the air hung heavy  
with the cries of 'ain't gonna let  
nobody turn me round'  
and young boys in nice-cut suits  
who was awready standin' with  
they heads up  
awready prancin' with finesse  
and grand stature  
like men wit eyes  
don't never look down  
men wit eyes burstin' wit glory  
from the red sedans  
and the seats in schools  
to the right to set wherever they  
want

and when the sounds of the har  
monica was slowed  
by snarin' dogs and hoses  
when the washboards and bottle  
neck players  
was skedaddlin' out the bullets  
way up came a roarin'  
force a light blue controlled fire  
in un-mussed lame'  
pleated silk and faces  
bearin' no scars  
to say "we ain't been touched"  
we the sweet black fires of  
dreams & of unobfuscated beau  
ty

like the trails of freedom  
the Good Lord himself lit up  
we gonna take this  
new city neon light  
sound  
volumes for million to hear  
to love themselves  
enough to turn back the pulse of  
a whippin' history  
make it carry the modern black  
melody from L.A.  
to downtown Newark City  
freedom buses  
freedom riders  
freedom is the way we walk that  
walk  
talk that talk  
gotta take that charred black  
body out the ground  
switch on the current to a new  
sound to a new way of walkin' a  
new way of talkin'  
blues





# HEALTH

## End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) on the Rise in the Black Community

By Renee Johnson

Health Editor

Most people are born with two kidneys. Each one is about the size of a fist. The kidneys occupy about 1% of the total body weight (one pound in a 100 pound person). However, under usual circumstances, the kidney receives about 20% of the amount of blood pumped from the heart at any given time.

This means the kidneys get twenty times their weight in blood volume. This fits with the role the kidneys have in "purifying the blood of metabolic chemical waste. These chemicals are filtered from the blood to eventually end up in the urine. Of course, the kidney has other functions which include, maintaining the content and balance of the body fluids, the maintenance of normal calcium balance and the prevention of anemia.

In general, the measurement of kidney function involves determining how much blood the kidneys filter over a given period of time, usually per minute. On average, four ounces of blood is filtered of chemicals each minute. In a 24 hour period, this comes to 180 quarts of blood! Since the average size person has a total of five quarts of blood circulating in their body, the kidney filters our total blood volume roughly 36 times a day! This has to be accomplished every day to keep blood levels of toxic chemicals at the acceptable low levels.

The two chemicals routinely mea-

sured are blood urea nitrogen (BUN) and serum creatinine. A doubling of the blood level correlates with a 50% reduction in kidney function. When kidney function is reduced to a level in which the accumulation of chemicals in the blood is life-threatening, the individual has reached end stage renal disease.

The United States Renal Data Systems documented 257,266 patients with ESRD at the end of 1995. This is up from 190,000 patients documented in 1990. The cost of treating these patients has increased each year and reached \$8.83 billion in 1995. African Americans make up 32% of the ESRD population, compared to whites who make up 62.4%. Since African Americans make up only 12.4% of the US population, their representation within the ESRD population is much higher than what one would expect.

In fact, African Americans develop renal failure approximately 4.2 times more frequently than whites, and develop hypertensive renal failure 6 to 17 times more frequently. Hypertension and Diabetes accounts for 66% of the new cases of ESRD.

Although, the leading cause of ESRD in the United States is diabetes mellitus, among African Americans, the leading cause is hypertension and diabetes is second.

Given the higher prevalence of hypertension and diabetes among African Americans, a greater incidence of ESRD is not unexpected. However, even when adjustments

are made to offset the higher prevalence of diabetes and hypertension among African Americans, and also adjusting for differences in age and sex, still the higher risk for ESRD remains.

Hypertension is a major problem in the United States. It affects nearly 60 million Americans and is associated with significant morbidity and mortality from both cardiovascular and renal diseases. African Americans have a 50% greater prevalence of hypertension. They also develop hypertension earlier in life, have more severe blood pressure elevations, and have higher rates of nearly all forms of renal disease (of which hypertension is often a major complication). Racial differences among hypertensives in kidney structure and function have been documented, specially in the vasculature and in the handling of salt (sodium). There has also been evidence to suggest that African Americans have a greater degree of damage to the renal blood vessels than Whites for the same degree of blood pressure elevation. Finally, it is generally known that regardless of the type of renal disease, poor blood pressure control will promote a more rapid progressive decline in renal function. Furthermore, the converse is true; the better the blood pressure control, the slower the decline in renal function, although, African Americans benefit less from this effect.

see ESRD, page 7

## Another Moment in African American History:

Helen D. Gayle

1955-

By Renee Johnson

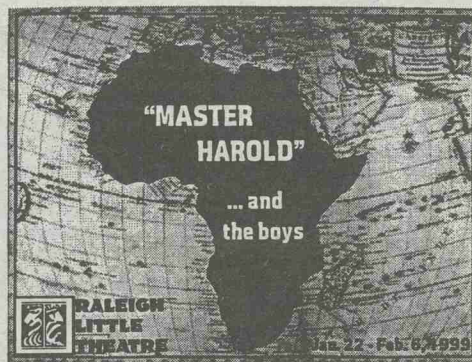
Health Editor

Born in Buffalo, NY in 1955, Helen D. Gayle was the third of five children. Gayle is most known for her intense research of AIDS and HIV infection with the Center for Disease Control (CDC). Inspired by a speech on smallpox, Gayle pursued a M.A. in public health medicine from Johns Hopkins and her medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania's medical school. She was selected to enter the epidemiology training program in 1984 at the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia.

For much of the 1980's Gayle

was much involved in the research of AIDS and HIV infection and then later moved on to the center's Epidemic Intelligence Service. She then was appointed the chief of international AIDS research, in which she oversaw the research efforts of over 300 AIDS researchers. Gayle is a strong advocate of sex education, better health care for the poor, and substance abuse prevention, all of which she believes will help reduce the number of deaths from AIDS.

In 1992 Gayle was chosen as a medical epidemiologist and researcher for the AIDS division of the U.S. Agency for International Development.



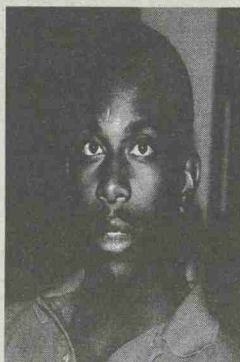
## Defective Genes Linked to Prostate Cancer

By Renee Johnson

Health Editor

In a study at Emory University's Medical School, researchers are trying to find a defective gene among African American men that might provide important information in the fight against prostate cancer. In the first project of its kind, epidemiologists will assess how agricultural exposures and dietary intake among rural African Americans relate to prostate cancer risk.

Previous occupational studies shows the risk to be strongly associated with exposures related to farming, most particularly work with herbicides and poultry. Both of these occupations are extremely prevalent in Georgia. Other factors include the intake of fat and antioxidants, which may also be independently associated with prostate cancer risk, although few dietary studies have been conducted among the African



staff photo

Certain genes may be the reason for the high number of black males with prostate cancer.

African population.

The second pilot study determines the effect of specific alterations in mitochondrial DNA on prostate cancer development in African Americans, an idea originally based on genetic research con-

ducted at the Winship Cancer Center. Oxygen free-radical damage to mitochondrial DNA is thought to be a major factor in cellular aging and cancer. Specific mutations serve as inheritable factors which may predispose African Americans to develop prostate cancer. This study may help identify the African American lineages that have the highest risk of developing the disease, making it easier and more efficient to monitor these individuals.

The third project studies racial differences in levels of an androgen hormone called alpha-5 reductase, found in the prostate. This hormone leads to higher concentrations of the more potent androgen, dihydrotestosterone (DHT). The development of prostate cancer is dependant on stimulation by these androgens.

In another look at genetic markers, the fourth project investigates an alteration, or polymorphism, of a gene that produces an enzyme called

PADPRP (poly ADP ribose polymerase). PADPRP is needed to repair naturally-occurring breaks in DNA and to control cell growth. Malignant cells are characterized by their failure to properly regulate these two important processes. If the PADPRP gene is somehow altered, breaks in DNA are not repaired so faulty DNA is produced, resulting in cancer.

The pilot project will help determine if African American men have a higher frequency of polymorphisms for this gene than do other populations. This information will help establish the value of this genetic marker to identify higher risk populations among blacks. These subgroups could then be targeted for screening programs and possibly, more aggressive therapies.

For more information on prostate cancer, stop by Student Health Service located on the corner of Cates Avenue.

Surprise that Special Someone on Valentine's Day with a Black Bottom Pie

- 1/4 cup Chocolate Chips
- 1 Cookie or graham pie crust
- 12 ounces of Cream Cheese (1 and 1/2 pkg. of cream cheese)
- 1/2 cup prepared icing
- 1 teaspoon Vanilla Extract
- 15-20 California Strawberries
- Whip Cream for garnish

Melt chocolate chips in double boiler or in the microwave and drizzle on bottom of pie crust. Blend together cream cheese, icing and vanilla until smooth. Spread the cream cheese mixture over drizzled chocolate on crust and arrange the California Strawberries on top of cream cheese mixture with ends pointed upward. Finally, put whipped cream on top of strawberries and serve.

READ  
NUBIAN

## HEALTH WRITERS WANTED!!!

Contact Renee Johnson at 515-1468 or stop by Witherspoon 372 for details.



# OPINIONS

## The Wake Up Call

By Harold Pettigrew

Opinions Editor

How many of you read the article last week about the future of our organizations (check out the opinion's section)? It stirred up a lot of people and hopefully woke up even more. My wake up call was targeted to achieve several goals, first of all to wake up our sleeping sisters and brothers. Now that this wake up call has opened the ears of the sleeping, it's now time to further the discussion.

A lot of you may be wondering what's next, you have our attention so what are you going to do with it Harold. So, now it's time to dig deeper. We have recognized that there is a problem with the operation of our student organizations, but now we must go beyond the obvious and realize that there is a deeper problem to deal with than that of student organizations.

In thinking about the organizations, we must never separate them from the us and treat them as a separate entity. Our organizations are reflections of us, being shaped with our actions and moved with our thoughts. If no one has realized yet, the organization's (eventhough they have been the topic of discussion for the past week) are not at the root of the problem. More so, it's a mind set.

Right now we view our involvement as a secondary factor to our college education. We all are here to get our college education, no doubt. But what is there outside of academics do we hope to gain? Our commitment to academics should not limit us to the world of academia, leaving us dumfounded to the issues that are relevant to us outside of our major. This mind set has allowed us to

### ESRD, contined from page 6

There are two major forms of diabetes: Type I (Insulin dependent diabetes mellitus-1DDM) and Type II (Non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus-2DDM). These two types were previously called juvenile onset and adult onset, respectively. In both instances the body does not have enough insulin on board to allow it to utilize its principal energy source, glucose (sugar). As a result, the "sugar" accumulates in the blood in high concentrations. This damages blood vessels which results in damage to organs. The most vulnerable organs include the brain and nervous system, eyes, heart and kidneys. In Type I there is no insulin made by the pancreas, which is the gland that manufactures insulin. Consequently, Type I patients must inject insulin to avoid the rapid onset of life threatening consequences. In Type II, the pancreas makes insulin often in excess quantities, but not

sufficient to keep the blood glucose levels normal. Type II patients need their insulin production boosted by pills or supplemented by insulin injections. Twentyfive to 35% of patients with Type I go on to develop end stage renal disease. This occurs in 3% to 40% of Type II diabetic patients. However, since there are many many more Type II patients, they constitute the majority of the diabetic patients with ESRD (59%).

African Americans with diabetes have a 4.3 times higher rate of developing ESRD than in white diabetes patients. When one compares normotensive African Americans with Type II DM and those who are hypertensive with the same durations of diabetes, the hypertensive group has poorer renal function. African Americans have excess rates of ESRD from other causes of renal failure, although these have much less of a quantitative impact. In systemic lupus erythematosus, nearly twice as many cases reach ESRD than seen in whites. With HIV associated nephropathy, 26 times more cases reach ESRD in African Americans than whites. African Americans represent 75% of the cases of ESRD caused by Sickle Cell Anemia. Interestingly, the remaining 25% comes from Native Americans. In fact, if we take all causes of ESRD other than diabetes and hypertension, African Americans constitute 32% of those patients.

The mean survival after developing ESRD is less than

have a narrow scope on the true problems that exists. It's instrumental that we see our involvement as it connects to the broader scope of community, not just here at N.C. State. Our education should be synonymous with our involvement and consciousness with all issues that are relevant to our being. Education is used as a tool to alleviate the suffering of humanity (from the late Kwame Ture) but if we are not conscious that humanity is suffering then what is the use of our education.

We must now focus on self and work on destroying the mind set that has caused our organizations to function as they have in recent years. Even if your involvement is not in an African American organization, that's fine but you must understand your connection to the broader base of community. Last week's article was directed toward involvement in the African American student organizations but not a limitation to. Our involvement should be in all facets of student life including student government, steering committees, and any other non-African American organizations. We have to recognize where the battle is and where it is to be fought. The article last week was not to make the administration our enemy but to point out that the enemy is within us all, a mind set that has deteriorated our organizations.

We have become too comfortable, not being able to step outside of our actions and see what needs to be changed. This comfort has left us deaf to the sound of change and blind to the effects of issues that are relevant to our success. Everything we do must connect us to the broader sense of community.

10 years. Thus the greatest impact can be made through preventing ESRD, or delaying the course leading to ESRD. In African Americans this can most effectively done by aggressively managing the course of Type II DM and Hypertension. Essential hypertension is often already present long before

the onset of Type II DM. When hypertension follows the onset of diabetes, it generally heralds the development of significant renal disease.

There is strong evidence to support an important role of the kidney in the excess incidence of hypertension in African Americans. A unifying concept for the impact of hypertension and diabetes on the development of ESRD appears to be the increased hemodynamic stress on the functional vascular units within the kidney. To this end, there are blood pressure lowering medications that selective relieves some of this stress generated within the kidney (glomerular capillary pressure). The class of drugs called Angiotensin Converting Enzyme Inhibitors (ACE Inhibitors), have been best studied. They have been definitively demonstrated in Type I diabetes to provide renal protection from progressive injury. Many smaller scale studies, yet significant ones, have demonstrated their beneficial renal protective role in Type II DM. Another class of blood pressure lowering drugs has been studied, the Calcium Channel Blockers (CCB's). Although these studies are not as extensive or conclusive as those using ACE's, two subclasses of the CCB's have been demonstrated to have renal protective actions (phenylalkalamines and benzothiazepines). The renal protective actions of the most potent subclass of CCB's (dihydropyridines) is

doubtful. A new class of blood pressure lowering drugs that have great promise as renal protective blood pressure medications are called Angiotensin II receptor blockers. This promise is based on their mechanisms of action, however, they are too new and untested in this area to have any strong conclusions drawn.

Certainly, there remains an important role for early detection through screening and through supporting the general goals of disease prevention and health promotion. This includes healthy diets and regular exercise.

Dear Nubian Message,

I feel this was the perfect way to wake the conscience of the masses. Did you get the point people? Wake up, you're still dreaming. We've gotten to comfortable with our present condition. Are we free or are we still struggling? True, things are not what they used to be. But we've dropped the torch passed on to us by our ancestors. They planted the seeds of change and revolution. But we have not nourished it. The reality is that we are still enslaved. I have observed a strong phenomenon around campus, that I refer to as the two "I's" syndrome. That's ignorance and Inertia. We are ignorant to the fact that we must carry on the "fight" for the advancement of our people. It is our responsibility. Freedom isn't free. Someone paid a price. We have been blinded by the hype of an "ethnic utopia". There can't be racial harmony, if we don't first have knowledge of self. Then there is inertia. We lack the motivation to make change. We must take advantage of our resources by supporting black organizations here at state. If we don't, Harold's article may become a reality. And we will once again be caught off guard by the establishment Get Up! You're living on your knees, stop blaming your so called oppressors and do it yourself. If you don't, then who is controlling your destiny? I feel we have one major weakness. We are so concerned with growing professionally and "making ends", till we have forgotten about being African. But we can't forget brothers and sisters. We can't forget our past, because it is the source of our future. I feel it's as if we are spiritually paralyzed and we lack the leadership and participation we need to improve the plight of our people. Stand up! Do I have your attention!

Kim McNair

Freshman

Chemical Engineering

Brothers and Sisters,

I am writing this follow-up in response to the article about the elimination of African American Organizations. I produced this article not to deceive any one, produce any rash actions, or bring fire upon the administration. The article was written to call attention to our student organizations, which were brought about to serve the whole African American community here at NC State. The press conference did not take place, nor did the administration make a radical decision of such. But, think of the energy that was being produced as you read this article and use that to energy to intensify our efforts and restore the commitment of service to our organizations. I was told that many individuals were ready to immobilize and combat this attempt. Right now our organizations are at an all time low, apathy is running through campus like wild fire. Let's still mobilize. Let's begin the process of bringing back the pride, moral, and commitment of our student organizations. It upset me that more Caucasian students approached me about the article than African Americans. Much love to my Caucasian brothers and sisters but this was a direct target to the African American community. Our organizations can not be separated from us because they are a

reflection of us. Each and every African American student is responsible for giving back because of the blood, sweat, and tears given by our courageous elders who are long gone and the bright promising students that will come behind us. Now is the time for change. Now is the time for action. Now is the time.

Forever in the struggle to bring about change.

Harold Pettigrew

Questions, comments, concerns, and suggestions about the Nubian Message can be placed at 515-1468, Room 372 of the Witherspoon Student Center or through e-mail at [nubian\\_message@sma.sca.ncs.u.edu](mailto:nubian_message@sma.sca.ncs.u.edu)

READ MORE NUBIAN



# FEBRUARY 1999

African-American Cultural Center  
North Carolina State University

- 2 Tuesday Coach Powell "Message in a Bottle"  
7 p.m. - Multipurpose Room - Sponsored by Society for African-American Culture
- 7 Sunday National African-American Read In  
4 p.m. - Art Gallery - Room 218 - Co-sponsored with The Friday Night Women (Reading Club)
- 10 Wednesday SAA-Pams Black History Quiz Bowl  
7 p.m. - Multipurpose Room  
Sponsored by the Society of African-American Physical and Mathematical Scientists
- 11 Thursday Noontime Movie - "Rosewood"  
12:15 p.m. - Multipurpose Room
- 12 Friday Forum and Panel Discussion  
"Marriage and Relationships: African and American"  
6p.m. - Multipurpose Room  
Sponsored by the Association for the Concerns of African-American Graduate Students
- 15 Monday Heritage Lecture - Eddie Lawrence  
N.C. Human Rights Commission  
7 p.m. - Multipurpose Room - Sponsored by the African-American Heritage Society
- 17 Wednesday L. M. Clark Lecture - Dr. Ivan Van Sertima  
"Early America Revisited: African Presence in America Before Columbus"  
7 p.m. - Multipurpose Room  
Reception follows
- 19 Friday Gallery Reception 4 p.m. - Second floor lobby  
Last day of Raymond Lark Exhibition
- 24 Thursday Noontime Movie "Soul Food"  
12:15 p.m. - Multipurpose Room  
All activities are free and open to the public. For additional information call (919)515-5210  
The AACC is located on Cates Avenue near the corner of Dan Allen Drive  
<http://www2.ncsu.edu/ncsu/provost/aacc/>