



the

Nubian Message

serving N.C. State's African-American community

September 7, 2000

[September 13, 2000]

Volume 8 Issue 2

History of The "Message" and the AACC

Kim McNair
President
Society of African-
American Culture

The Nubian Message:

There is an African proverb that says, "Until lions have their own historians, the tales of hunting will always glorify the hunter." I believe that certain members of the establishment are aware that many African-Americans are not knowledgeable of the fact that historically public opinion has not always worked in our favor. Yet, out of the darkness of misrepresentation came "the Nubian message." The Nubian Message was established in 1992 by its founder Tony K. Williamson. The first issue of NC States First African American Newspaper was published in November 30, 1992 on the campus of North Carolina Central University. This paper was established as a solution to our media problems. It has been used as a way for students to speak out against unfair conditions on our campuses, to counteract the unjust media coverage of the African-American community, and to keep African-American student abreast of the activities occurring in the black community on this campus.

"The Nubian Message has been created to represent the African-American community at NCSU totally, truthfully and faithfully. In doing so, we shall cover every aspect of African-American life at NCSU," said its founder in the premiere issue in 1992. He further stated that, "The Nubian message should and will be the media voice for African Americans at North Carolina State. It will be a publication in which people can learn about different aspects of our culture, as well as find useful information about state's campus."

With the concentrated efforts of the Nubian staff and the support of the community, this vision has become a reality. "The Nubian Message" has become a catalyst to resurrect the passion and desire to further advance on this predominantly white campus. It is important that everyone realize that this news paper is not a racist publication. We are not seeking superiority nor segregation; all we want is an equal voice on this campus and with the Nubian message, the door is open for us to have that voice. Historically, African-American students and blacks in this society have not had the luxury of our own identity.

see History, pg 2

Part 1 of a series by the Nubian Message writer Kim Terry

A PALE CAMPUS

Kim Terry
Staff Writer

According to admissions, 435 African-American students were admitted to N.C. State University this semester. For the 3,757 new freshmen at NCSU, only 393 were African-American.

The most recent statistics at NCSU shows that the black student population makes up approximately 9.5% of the student body. From 1995-1999 the graduation rate of that 9.5% has not exceeded 7.0%.

What happened to that 2.5% of students who entered State with hopes, ideas and dreams of graduating? Does N.C. State really care?

Tracey Ray, coordinator for African-American student affairs at NCSU states, "the help is definitely here for African-American students but it's up to the students to go after it." Ray believes that State has made a lot of effort to make sure African-American students feel connected.

Competition among universities has increased. In order to keep up, NCSU has created the Chancellors

Leadership Scholarship. It is composed of a \$2500 scholarship, renewed every year as long as students maintain a 3.5 GPA. The African-American symposium for incoming freshmen is also an excellent way to prepare new students for

Ray said.

In addition to these two programs designed to attract African-American students to State, there are other programs geared towards helping students with competitive GPA's to remain at State throughout their

tion" at State the African-American Student Affairs office started the Peer Mentor program in 1980. These mentors act as big brother or big sister to first year students, they share information with them about policies and resources for them on campus and maintain regular contact with students to make sure they are adjusting to campus life.

A new program that is now up and running through the office of African-American student affairs is SABA. This is a tutorial program geared to empower students and develop their skills for academic success. SABA is not only focused toward helping students having academic difficulty but also towards helping students to maintain a high GPA. The counselors of SABA help students with their educational, professional and cultural aspects of their lives.

These are only a few of the programs for African-American students that NCSU is offering. The next question is whether or not students are using all of their avenues in order to succeed at NCSU.



African Americans make up only 9% of the total student population.

campus life at NCSU.

"Other institutions have actually contacted me wanting to know how we put the symposium together,"

college career and graduate.

In order to help first year African-American students overcome feelings of "alienation and social isolation"

AASAC holds first meeting; plans retreat

STAFF

On September 8th, the members of the African-American Student Advisory Council (AASAC) held their initial meeting in the Witherspoon student center. Organizations such as the National Pan-Hellenic Council (NPHC), Dance Visions and "the Nubian Message" were represented by their executive officers.

Courtney Hodge, AASAC president, called the meeting to order by introducing the executive officers. Hodge announced, during the meeting, that because of the work done by her and other AASAC members, city and county officials have approved an on campus voting location. Hodge

also announced AASAC's participation in statewide minority recruiting.

"Sign up, get all your friends to sign up. This is extremely important," said Kim McNair, president of the Society of African American Culture and AASAC parliamentarian. The recruitment program is being administered in cooperation with the Park Scholars and seeks to increase the number of minority applicants for scholarship awards.

The initial AASAC retreat will be held later this month and will be the council's next meeting.

According to Hodge, the event will either be in Virginia at Dr. Clark's retreat or in Durham. After all questions were addressed, announcements were made and the meeting was adjourned.

AASAC is composed of representatives from 33 African-American student organizations. During the year AASAC serves as a think-tank to develop strategies aimed to promote issues important to African-American students.

Also present were the College of Humanities & Social Sciences Multicultural Association for Students represented by Tina Gillespie, United Student Fellowship represented by Toby Crandall, the Heritage Society represented by Kamilla Wright, and Student Government represented by student body president Harold Pettigrew and student body treasurer Michael Anthony.

Black History in the News

Florida officials name airport road after black pilot

IRIS B. HOLTON
THE FLORIDA SENTINEL

Officials will conduct a dedication ceremony next week at the Tampa International Airport that will rename the Service Road. The road will bear the name of the first African American Aviator in the country.

The ceremony renaming the Tampa International Airport Service Road to "Bessie Coleman Boulevard" will be held on Thursday, September 14, at 10:00 a.m. It will take place at the Tampa International Airport on the third floor, Blue Side, near the elevators

bearing the name of another female aviator, Amelia Earhart.

BESSIE COLEMAN
First African American
Female Pilot of Record
1892-1926

The dedication is the product of efforts of the Tampa International Airport, the Hillsborough County Aviation Authority (HCAA), and the National Black Coalition of Federal Aviation Employees (NBCFAE).

"Our dedication ceremony of Bessie Coleman Boulevard promises to be an enlightening experience. Please join us for this momentous occasion and help us celebrate the positive contribution and impact

diversity has had on the world of aviation," Ms. Cookie Hernandez, President of the Tampa Chapter of the National Black Coalition of Federal Aviation Employees, said in a written announcement.

In addition to the dedication ceremony, there will be a special presentation at 7 p.m. Thursday at Without Walls International Church, 2511 N. Grady Avenue.

This presentation is a two-hour monologue about the life of Bessie Coleman entitled "Follow Your Dreams."

see Coleman, pg 2



Bessie Coleman
courtesy: FL Sentinel

Coleman Cont.

Ms. Sandra J. Wayne Campbell, of Chicago, Illinois, will deliver the monologue. Ms. Campbell delivers a dynamic performance, dressed in aviation attire worn during the era in which Ms. Coleman flew.

About Bessie Coleman

Bessie Coleman was born and raised in Texas during an era where racism and sexism ran unchecked. Her mother is credited with urging her children to pursue goals and dreams.

Ms. Coleman graduated from high school and moved to Chicago, where she became fascinated with airplanes and learned as much as possible about flying.

History Cont.

The Nubian Message is a tool that has helped our community at NCSU create our own identity and not let outsiders define our culture and our heritage.

The African-American Cultural Center:

The Afrikan-American Cultural Center is a wholesome environment that holistically recognizes the cultural heritage of people of African descent and expresses their continued struggle for human dignity as members of the diverse NCSU community. It provides learning experiences for the benefit of the entire campus community, as well as the greater community, regarding the history and culture of people of African descent as an aid in promoting an understanding of and an appreciation for African American as one component of our diverse society. It has served as a foundation for developing self-pride and dignity in our African-American community here at North Carolina State. Dr. M.I. Moses, the director of the Afrikan-American Cultural Center, has written, "We are approaching our tenth year of survival as a diverse institution at North Carolina State university. The term survival reflects the significant struggle that has occurred throughout most of the existence. A struggle, not only to establish credibility as a purveyor

Racism and sexism in this country, prompted Ms. Coleman to save her money and travel to Europe for her lessons.

In 1921, she earned an International Pilot's License, making her the first African American woman to achieve such an accomplishment.

On Labor Day in 1922, she appeared for the first time as a stunt flyer in the United States.

Ms. Coleman was killed during a test flight in 1926 in Jacksonville, Florida after her aircraft crashed.

In 1995, Ms. Coleman became the eighteenth honoree in the U. S. Postal Service's Black Heritage Stamp Series. She was also inducted into the Women in Aviation Pioneer Hall of fame.

of the culture of African people for the benefit of the diverse broader community, but a struggle to remain vigilant in defending the right to exist on this predominantly white campus. The cultural center serves as a home away from home. It is a place where African-American students can gain a real sense of family. It helps may students get over the culture shock many receive upon arriving to NCSU. The cultural center helps black on this campus find the role they must play to further advice the plight of African-Americans of a predominantly white campus. It gives students a sense of security and act as a haven to maintain a level of comfort for black on this campus. The Cultural Center is housed in Witherspoon Student Center, named for Dr. Augustus Witherspoon, a former faculty member at NCSU who played an essential role in the conception and construction of the Cultural Center. It has an art gallery and an African-American library. Organizations such as SACC (The Society of African American Culture), which is the oldest black organization on this campus, of which I am also the president, USF (The United Student Fellowship), which is the religious organization for blacks at NCSU, and the Nubian Message, call the CC their home. Their offices as well as other can be found in the Cultural Center. The cultural center continues to be the center of the village for African-American at NCSU, and it exhibits and instills pride of our culture and our heritage.

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The Nubian Message

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Corrections:

Incorrect spelling of Capers Johnson's first name. The previous spelling is correct.

Michael Anthony is Student Body Treasurer not Student Senate President. This mistake was made on page 5 of the September 7 issue. The Student Senate President is Conen Morgan

"IT WAS WRITTEN"

The Nubian Message is published weekly

remaining publication dates:

September 21

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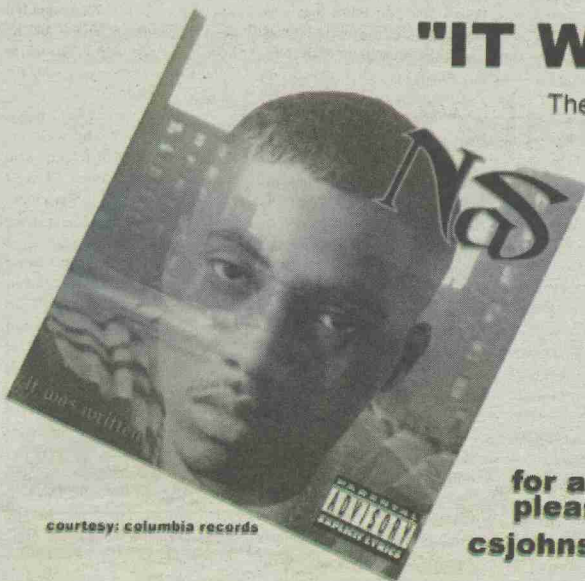
November 9

November 16

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Strawberry in trouble again

courtesy: Reuters News Service

Strawberry Pleads Guilty, Sentenced to House Arrest

TAMPA, Fla. - Suspended slugger Darryl Strawberry pleaded guilty to driving while impaired and leaving the scene of a traffic accident and was sentenced to two years house arrest.

The New York Yankees outfielder had spent the night in jail after his arrest on Monday morning. After pleading guilty today, Strawberry was sentenced to community control, which allows him to avoid jail time but requires him to stay at home except for specifically approved outings. It has not been determined if he will be required to wear an ankle bracelet while under house arrest.

According to a police report, Strawberry's sports utility vehicle hit a street sign and a car Monday morning and then continued down a road in downtown Tampa. An off-duty officer saw Strawberry's vehicle weaving over the road, pulled the outfielder over and arrested him.

Strawberry was taken into custody and passed an alcohol breathalyzer test, but was charged with DWI, a misdemeanor, for the actions he displayed during his field sobriety test. He also was charged with leaving the scene of an accident.

Strawberry, who has a history of substance abuse, attributed his poor driving to the prescription sleeping drug Ambien. Tuesday he was ordered not to drive while taking medication.

Strawberry underwent surgery last month to remove a cancerous tumor from his abdomen. He was diagnosed with colon cancer in 1998.

The arrest was the latest in a series of troubles for Strawberry, who earlier this summer dropped out of a drug clinic where he had been undergoing rehabilitation. Strawberry said he left the Sobriety Clinic in Fort Lauderdale, Florida after just 3 1/2 months because he needs to support his wife and children.

Strawberry, currently serving a one-year ban for violating baseball's drug policy, has applied for reinstatement. To make matters worse for Strawberry, Sports Illustrated recently published a photograph of him and an apparently topless woman at Trapeze II, a Fort Lauderdale swingers club.

Major League Baseball suspended Strawberry in February after confirming that he tested positive for cocaine in a mid-January drug test required under terms of his probation. At the time, Commissioner Bud Selig made no provisions for shortening the suspension for good behavior.

Strawberry was banned 60 days for failing a drug test in 1995 and 120 days last year after pleading no contest to drug and solicitation charges resulting from an April 1999 arrest.

The 38-year-old Strawberry played in just 24 regular season games last season and hit .327 with three home runs and six RBI in 49 at-bats.

The eight-time All-Star missed the 1998 playoffs after being diagnosed with colon cancer. The Yankees dedicated the postseason to their stricken teammate and captured their 24th World Series title.

Once considered a future Hall of Famer, Strawberry admitted to substance-abuse problems more than six years ago, and his career has been wrecked by those problems and other legal woes.

During eight seasons with the New York Mets, he won the 1983 National League Rookie of the Year award, was a World Series champion in 1986 and led the NL with 39 homers in 1988.

Strawberry signed as a free agent with his hometown Los Angeles Dodgers after the 1990 season and encountered back trouble two years later. Before the 1994 campaign, he admitted to substance abuse problems and entered a rehabilitation center.

The Dodgers released Strawberry in May 1994 and he latched on with the San Francisco Giants before facing more substance-abuse problems. He was suspended by baseball for the first time in 1995 and released by the Giants.

Following the ban, Yankees owner George Steinbrenner signed Strawberry, perhaps for publicity. Strawberry returned to the majors late in the 1995 season and was a key contributor to the 1996 World Series championship team, hitting .262 with 11 homers and 36 RBI in 63 games.

Venus. Enough said.

Staff

Williams Defeats Davenport for U.S. Open Title

Venus Williams continued the family winning tradition as she defeated Lindsay Davenport Saturday to win the U.S. Open title the year following her little sister, Serena. Williams managed to defeat the highly competitive Davenport (6-4, 7-5) in a long, grueling competition.

Williams got off to a very slow start as she lost four of the first five games to Davenport. Her feet were slow, and she was way too powerful and uncontrolled in her shots.

"I was just giving her the spoon," she said in an interview with NBC. Venus knew that if she gave Lindsay anymore rope that she was going to pull her over and she could not let that happen. Davenport, being up two breaks at one point, failed to take advantage of the struggling Williams while she was down. She (Davenport) told reporters that she was very unhappy in that fact, knowing that she had been here before and she knew how to win.

"It's just disappointing in a

Grand Slam final not to be able to convert," she said in an interview after her defeat. "Up two breaks, I mean, at this level, you can't really lose that." Davenport was the champion in 1998.

Things weren't looking promising for Williams at the beginning of the year. She sat out almost five months of the season due to nagging tendonitis in both wrists. There was talk from her father about her retiring, but all were unsure of what the outcome would be. When she finally stepped back onto the court, Venus struggled a little, losing two of her first four matches of the year.

Even though Venus is clearly number 1, as has been stated by herself, her fans, and her opponents, including newly defeated Lindsay Davenport, Venus will remain ranked number 3 behind Martina Hingis and Davenport, who are No. 1 and No. 2 respectively. It is needless to say what the polls do not, that beating the two top-ranked players in the world makes Venus the best. I would also say that it is worth my while to add to these statistics that Williams had defeated

Davenport in five of their last six matches, and she has also passed Davenport's record of 21 for the longest match winning streak on the tour with 26.

It is said that Venus has yet to reach her potential in the game of tennis. That says a mouthful for the future of women's tennis. Being this good and still not knowing the entire game, the 20-year-old is going to take the game to new heights in the years to come. Just because Davenport was defeated this year, doesn't mean she isn't going to be a threat in the future. It is going to be interesting to see the battles put up by some of these talented athletes. Besides Martina Hingis, Lindsay Davenport, and Williams, other players that might be a threat in years to come include Mary Pierce, Serena Williams, and Monica Seles. These players are ranked numbers 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

This victory enabled Williams to take home \$800,000 dollars in comparison to Davenport's \$425,000 dollars. She also swiped the trophy from her younger sister, Serena.

Smith goes for rushing record

Staff

Emmitt Smith Goes For the NFL Rushing Record

This is a debate that could last forever because there have been many great running backs in the history of the NFL. When one considers who this is, there are many different aspects of the game that need to be examined. The first one has to be statistics; numbers are the first things that anyone looks at because they show productivity. Also, other factors such as how good the running back makes his team, and what era he runs in can be looked at as criteria. It is hard to distinguish how a running back could perform in another era, but this is still a factor that is used. Some names that might come out in this discussion are Walter Payton, Jim Brown, Gale Sayers, Barry Sanders, O.J. Simpson, and Emmitt Smith. Yes, I said Emmitt Smith, not known as the most graceful, like Payton and Sanders, or even the most powerful, like Jim Brown, but Emmitt Smith brings a combination of all off these styles to the table as he hustles his way toward the hall of fame.

Personally I can't say who is the best, but statistically one has to give Smith a hard look. In 10 seasons, Smith has made an impact on the NFL that few running backs can compete with. He is the third ranked rusher of all time. Emmitt has also won four NFL rushing titles and three Super Bowl titles. His career-rushing total of 14, 051

yards has him trailing only Walter Payton and Barry Sanders for greatest rushing honors. Smith is the NFL's career rushing-touchdowns leader, with 136, and he stands second in total touchdowns.

When most people think about Emmitt Smith, they see a good player surrounded by a lot of talent. To reach three Super Bowls, the Cowboys had to have possessed some talent, but Emmitt was the key to all of those appearances. Even though he did have a great offensive line during those years, things weren't always good in Dallas. The year before Smith was drafted, the Cowboys were 1-15 and clearly the worse team in the NFL. In his first year, which was the only year he did not rush for 1000 yards (937), the Cowboys won 7 games, and after that, three of the next five super bowls. He was the most valuable player of 1993, a year in which he also won the NFL player of the year award.

Emmitt is a great role model and mentor for the younger players in the league as well as the community. In 1997, Emmitt started a new scholarship and mentor program to support and encourage at-risk youth to not only finish high school, but to go on to college. While we all know that many of our schools are failing too many of our youth, Emmitt took the ball into his own hands. First, he led by example and went back to college in the off-season to finish his education. Then he started his scholarship program to help guide qualified students through the often discouraging environment they find in our

public schools. Emmitt's scholarship program allows, in some cases, the first generation of a family to attend college. He is involved in many different charities in the Dallas area and throughout the country as well.

One of Smith's biggest assets is his work ethic; he is one of the hardest workers in the game today. Staying in shape in the off-season has been a key to his longevity. Smith is second on the all-time rushing-attempts list with 3,243, trailing only Payton (3,838). Running back coach, Clarence Shelmon, has always respected Smith's accomplishments, but he now has a new appreciation for Smith's work ethic since joining the Cowboys in 1998.

"I thought he was a really, really good back who was surrounded by a lot of talent," said Shelmon in an interview. "Once I got here, I found out he was a much better back than I had ever given him credit for."

As Emmitt Smith's career comes to an end, he has to overcome a few obstacles to reach the rushing record. Smith did not play in the pre-season, in an effort to rest from off-season surgery. He has not been injured for a long period of time, but with age, injuries tend to increase. With the recent troubles that the Cowboys have had, this will put more pressure on Smith to be productive. As the Cowboys fight to be competitive, Emmitt hopes to endure and gain one of the highest honors in professional sports, the NFL rushing record.

Dutton and Berry Walk Away From Emmy Awards as Winners

Michelle Reed
Culture Editor

The 52nd Annual Primetime Emmy Awards, which is one of the most prestigious events among actors and directors, took place this past Sunday. Not only is this event a fashion show, these awards attempt to acknowledge actors, producers, and directors for all of their dedication, persistence, and success in the field of entertainment. The Emmy Awards don't produce a great number of African-American winners like the Hip-Hop Music Awards; however, this year two popular African-Americans, Charles S. Dutton and Halle Berry, walked away as winners at this year's awards. Dutton claimed the award for Outstanding Directing for a Miniseries or Movie (*The Corner*) while Berry claimed the award for Outstanding Lead Actress in a Miniseries or Movie (*Introducing Dorothy Dandridge*).

The entertainment world may know him best for the television show, *Roc*, in which he coined the phrase "Joey" (the name of his fictional brother on the television show that he usually screamed), but the television show *Roc* is only a small portion of Charles Dutton's contribution to television. Before Dutton's success as an actor, writer, and director, he endured a tough life.

Dutton was born in Baltimore, Maryland on January 30, 1951. Prior to his success in entertainment,

Dutton found himself in trouble with the law. For fatally stabbing a man during a street fight, Dutton served a seven-year sentence in prison. During a fight in prison with another inmate, he was stabbed in the neck with an ice pick. Dutton refused to retaliate on the inmate, and it was this incident that turned his life around. It was in prison that he developed his passion and love for drama. Continuing to serve his sentence, he completed a two-year college degree course. After his release from prison, he was accepted into the Yale School of Drama. At Yale, he studied under playwright, August Wilson (*Fences*), and director,

(1999); *Deadlocked* (2000); and *The Corner* (2000).

It was for the HBO miniseries, *The Corner*, that Dutton received the Emmy Award for Outstanding Directing for a Miniseries or Movie. *The Corner* also won an Emmy Award for Outstanding Miniseries. The show is based on the true story of men, women, and children living on West Baltimore's Fayette Street, and it reveals all of the evils of drugs. Dutton both directed and filmed the series, and the film shows many of the streets Dutton grew up. *The Corner* is based on the nonfiction book, "The Corner: A Year in the Life of an Inner City Neighborhood," written by journalist, David Simon.

Also glowing in the limelight at the Emmy Awards was Halle Berry. Before and during Berry's emergence as a trailblazing actress on the entertainment scene, she has experienced both ups and downs. In 1996, she was divorced after a three-year marriage to baseball star, David Justice. In 1999, she announced her engagement to singer, Eric Benet.

On August 14, 1966 in Cleveland, Ohio, she was born to a white mother and a black father, who would later get divorced when Berry was just four years old. Berry and her sister, Heidi, were raised by their mother in an inner city neighborhood. When the family left the inner city for a predominately white suburb, Berry and her sister were faced with demeaning taunts such as "zebra."

At a young age, Berry aspired to

become an actress.

The need to be in the limelight was already deep-rooted in her. In high school, Berry was a cheerleader, class president, editor of the school paper, an honor society member, and prom queen. In 1986, she enrolled at Cleveland's Cuyahoga Community College to study broadcast journalism. However, she left the program before completing her degree and journeyed to the world of modeling and acting in Chicago. Berry came across minor roles, such as in Spike Lee's *Jungle Fever*, where she portrayed Samuel Jackson's crack addicted lover, but it was the 1991 film *Strictly Business* that gave her a huge jump onto the screen. In that same year, she also starred as Damon Wayan's girlfriend in *The Last Boy Scout*.

Other films that Berry has starred in include: *Boomerang* (1992); *The Program* (1993); *The Flintstones* (1994); *Losing Isaiah* (1995); *Executive Decision* (1996); *The Rich Man's Wife* (1996); *B.A.P.S.* (1997); *The Wedding* (1998); *Why Do Fools Fall in Love* (1998); *Bulworth* (1998); *Introducing Dorothy Dandridge* (1999); and *X-Men* (2000).

It was for the HBO television show, *Introducing Dorothy Dandridge* (1999), that Berry won this year's Emmy Award for Outstanding Lead Actress in a Miniseries or Movie. Berry also served as an executive producer, and she spent six years trying to persuade Hollywood studios to take on the project. She turned to cable when she could not get a deal. The movie, *Introducing Dorothy*



Berry's Emmy was just one of many awards she has won for her movie chronicling the life of fallen black movie star Dorothy Dandridge.



Dutton, best known for the acclaimed TV show "Roc", won his Emmy for directing the cable drama "The Corner."

Lloyd Richards. In 1983, he appeared in "Richard III", and soon after, was starring in Broadway productions such as "The Piano Lesson" and "Ma Rainey's Black Bottom."

Dutton has made numerous other contributions to the entertainment industry under the heading of actor, producer, or director including: *Mississippi Masala* (1991); *Rudy* (1993); *A Low Down Dirty Shame* (1994); *Cry the Beloved Country* (1995); *Get on the Bus* (1996); *A Time to Kill* (1996); *Mimic* (1997); *Blind Faith* (1998); *Cookie's Fortune* (1999); *Random Hearts*

Dandridge, is a drama about the tragic actress-dancer-singer who was the first black woman nominated for an Academy Award as best actress. Dandridge died on September 8, 1965, at the age of 42. Autopsies showed that she died of an overdose of Tofranil, an antidepressant that she was taking. It is still unknown whether the overdose was intentional or accidental.

Both Charles S. Dutton and Halle Berry have faced their share of personal setbacks and tragedy. However, because of persistence, faith, and dreams, they have both been able to attain the level of success in Hollywood that is usually reserved for their white counterparts. Both black and white America have embraced this actor and actress on their screens. Their awards show that the hard work contributed to television is not in vain. Hopefully, next year we will see more black actors, actresses, directors, and producers such as Dutton and Berry, walking up to the podium and accepting an Emmy.

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few employment opportunities remaining. contact adedayo banwo, EIC, at aabanwo@unity.ncsu.edu for more details.

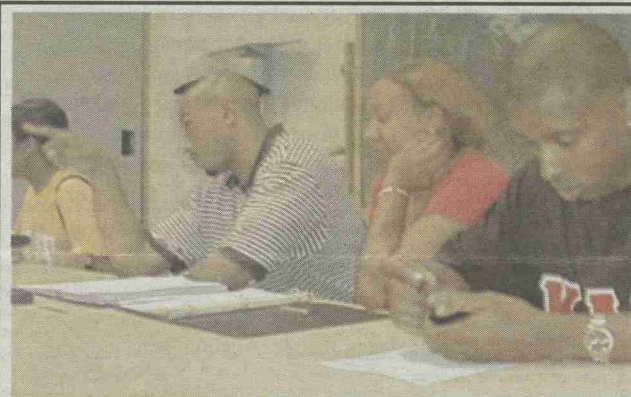
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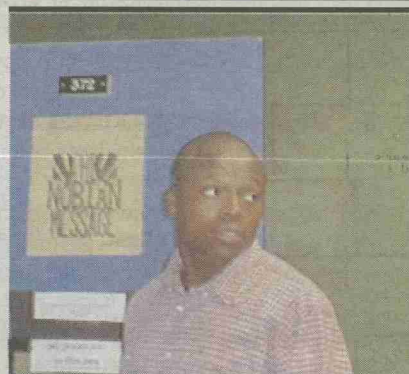
Kamilla Wright runs the meeting of the Heritage Society held last week.



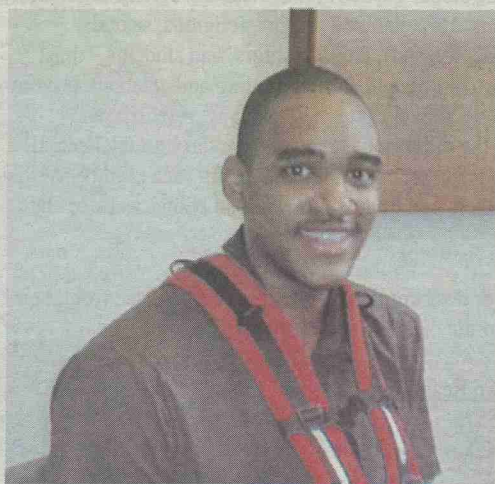
These fellas enjoy last week's edition of "the Nubian Message." We hear it is a must read.



Nick Harris, on the far left, puts members in order at the meeting of the National Pan-Hellenic Council held last week. Harris is president.



"The Nubian Message" staff member Wilson White looks over his shoulder at the Nooby office last week.



Ladies, this handsome young man goes by the name of Tony and his sole purpose in life is to get that fresh 4.0! You go boy!



These young ladies take a moment to pose for the camera before class begins, say cheese!

North Carolina State University is a land-grant university and a constituent institution of The University of North Carolina

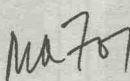
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NC STATE UNIVERSITY

September 6, 2000

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MEMORANDUM

TO: All University Faculty, Staff and Students
FROM: Marye Anne Fox, Chancellor 
SUBJECT: Equal Opportunity and Non-Discrimination

As Chancellor, I reaffirm our University's commitment to providing equal opportunity in education and employment. One of our goals regarding equal opportunity is to meet our legal obligation to provide a working and learning environment free from discrimination and harassment. Towards that end, we have crafted several policies to ensure our compliance with both the letter and spirit of the law.

The Equal Opportunity and Non-Discrimination Policy Statement affirms our commitment to equal opportunity and provides that discrimination based on race, color, religion, creed, sex, national origin, age or disability is in violation of federal and state law and University policy, and will not be tolerated. The University regards discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation to be inconsistent with its goal of providing a welcoming environment in which all its students, faculty, and staff may learn and work up to their full potential. We value the benefits of cultural diversity and pluralism in the academic community and welcome all men and women of good will without regard to sexual orientation. Furthermore, the Unlawful Harassment Policy Statement provides that harassment based on race, color, religion, creed, sex, national origin, age, disability or sexual orientation is a form of discrimination that will not be tolerated. Copies of these policies are available in the offices of your Dean, Department Head, the Offices for Equal Opportunity, Human Resources, Legal Affairs, and Student Conduct. They are on the web at www.fis.ncsu.edu/ncsulegal/adminregs.htm.

The University will promptly investigate complaints of discrimination and harassment, and, when necessary, will institute disciplinary action against the offending individual. Disciplinary action includes a range of action up to and including termination of employment or expulsion from the University.

In addition to the goal of meeting our legal obligations, we have a broader goal of fostering tolerance, sensitivity, understanding, and respect among members of our community while encouraging all individuals to reach their potential. We are dedicated to serving a diverse community that recognizes the inherent worth and dignity of each person.

As I stated previously in a message to the University community on October 19, 1998, NC State is a diverse community that extends a nurturing embrace to men and women of different races, ages, national origins, religions, sexual orientations, and varying physical and mental abilities. All of us – faculty, staff, administrators, and students – must work together to build a community that is inclusive and welcoming to all people, both tolerating and celebrating these personal characteristics. Only then can NC State achieve its mission to actively integrate teaching, research, and extension to create an innovative learning environment that stresses the mastery of fundamentals through intellectual discipline, creativity, reasoned problem-solving, and individual responsibility. It is imperative that each member of the NC State University community, as a responsible citizen, respects others and treats fellow human beings as he or she would like to be treated.

Individuals with questions or concerns regarding equal opportunity or discrimination should seek assistance from their supervisor, advisor, department head, or a representative from any of the offices listed below.

Office for Equal Opportunity
515-1329
www.ncsu.edu/equal_op/

Office of Legal Affairs
515-3071
www.fis.ncsu.edu/ncsulegal/

Human Resources
515-6575
www2.acs.ncsu.edu/hr/

Office of Student Conduct
515-2963
www2.ncsu.edu:8010/student_affairs/osc/

Black Men

Get used to your "suspect" status

Adedayo A. Banwo
Editor in Chief

Last year while walking down Gorman street at night, I was stopped and questioned by Public Safety. The reason was simply because I was a black man. In fact, the officer told me so.

"Son, we had a description come over the radio of a black male. You're a black male, what do we do?"

Simply put, this was racial profiling at its best. While I was standing there on the side of the road, surrounded by at least three squad cars, lights shined in my face; I recieved a message loud and clear. My dark skin, my existence as a black man, makes me a suspect. No matter how well I dress, no matter how proper my diction, how well I dot my "i"s, all of that does not matter. I am a suspect.

Indeed a few days ago, I was sitting inside my dorm room when I over heard a conversation going on outside my window. The

key speaker was a girl, and this is what she said, "Some black guy got into some suites downstairs."

When I heard the official announcement, the description remained "black male."

Bam! A suspect again, I better stop going outside my room or else. The person who made the statement is not a racist, the comment wasn't even meant in a derogatory manner, but that the way I took it. I know there are people out there right now going, "So what do we say? How do we pose these things without offending someone?"

Well if you are one of those people, then listen to what I have to say because you obviously do not get it. If that girl had made the announcement of "some white guy," the common reaction would have been one of, "why did she say white?" The bottom line is that a description as basic as that would not have cut it. Attached to the white male label would have been: short hair, blue eyes, thick build, early 20s, about 5-10. There would have been more identifiers in order to distinguish the "suspect" from all of the other

white males in the residence hall. For some reason, when the skin is dark, all that doesn't matter.

And if any of you are wondering, after my run in with Public Safety, I had a meeting with the Assistant Director of Public Safety, Mr. Terry Wright. Also present were an administrator and a director on campus. Mr. Wright, if you are ready to follow through on the things you promised me over 8 months ago, you have my number, I am still waiting.

Perhaps this is just the way it is, maybe I just need to get used to my "suspect" status. I know my grandfather had to. I wonder what would have happened to him if he had wrote an article like this in North Carolina.

Well, no time to ponder such things, public safety just sent me a crime alert.

"What!," a shooting at the bookstore. Here is the description: "black male, 6ft tall."

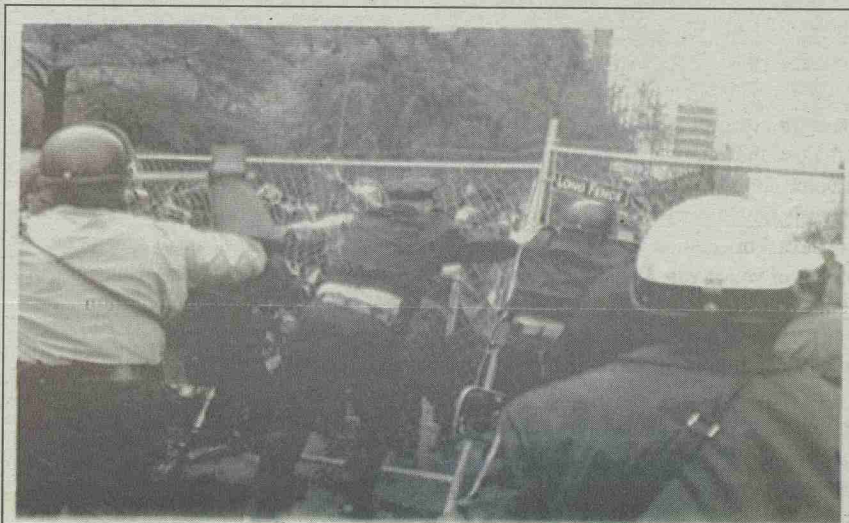
"Damn, I guess I better stay in tonight."

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Is The Dream Enough Anymore . . .

Dark Child

mystery columnist

It's been over 27 years since Dr. King stood in front of our parents and grandparents, recounting a dream that he had. Many of us can recite lines from that speech verbatim, yet, numerous articles and media bites from respected African-American leaders constantly ponder whether Generation-neXt is doing its part to keep that dream alive. I have to wonder if Black people even dream anymore. Not about the house(s) you're going to own or the fancy car you'll someday drive, and not about that degree you're praying for or that special someone you're hoping will be your husband or wife. Where are our dreamers like Martin and Malcolm, like Na'im Akbar and Adam Clayton Powell, like Ida B. Wells-Barnett and Rosa Parks?

What an amazing year 1999 was for N.C. State's African-American community. From Leader of the Pack, Student Body President, Student Senate President and Student Body Treasurer all the way to Senior Class President, many of our African American brothers began to emerge as leaders. Not to be outdone, the sisters share the leadership spotlight with presidential positions in SAAC and AASAC as well as Ms. Tracey Ray's position as Coordinator of African American Student Affairs. Although it's still very early, 2000 has all the makings of a monumental year. If . . . there is always an "if." It has been said a million times already (and it's only September), but there is a definite need for unity and action, not RE-action within the black community. This necessity reaches much farther than the N.C. State campus, but I am going to focus on us.

Many of the brothers and sisters that I have talked to in recent weeks told me that they don't have time to dream. One sister patiently explained the reality of financial, academic, and personal pressures that left her with little time to dream. Now we all know about frequenting the financial aid office, about teaching assistants that teach worse than the professor, and about how that guy/ girl will work your nerves. (And the church said "Amen.") But how do you think it looks to the administration when a brother or sister, claiming to be

a representative of the African-American community, schedules a meeting with the chancellor to discuss diversity issues? A student with a 1.9 GPA? Now I'm not saying that we should mandate GPA requirements for student representatives. I understand that we all have unforeseen circumstances that leave us shaken and irrevocably changed. Personally, I have often immersed myself in political and cultural issues on campus for my own interests as well as to feel as if I'm apart of something of greater significance than myself. To all of you with G.P.A's under 2.0, I am definitely not knocking you; Jesse Jackson's grades at A & T were not overwhelmingly impressive, yet he remains an eloquent speaker. However, many people measure intelligence strictly on statistics. Whether or not those marks accurately reflect an individual's academic gifts will be debated long after I've left N.C. State. The fact is that an administrator that sees 1.9 beside your name may not recognize you as a legitimate intellectual, able to seriously converse about deep issues. Think about it.

Not that we, as students don't have the right to meet with high-ranking school administrators; just last week all of us received an invitation from Chancellor Fox to voice our concerns about every aspect of university life. All I'm saying is that, in case you're not aware, we as African-American students are judged (yes, judged) by a different standard than others. Whether we like it or not, the reality of our present situation is that many do not respect our right to walk this campus as students rather than janitors and cooks. Whether we like it or not, we are often judged as a group that shares not only a heritage and a culture, but a brain and a single identity as well.

For those of you that do still dream, perhaps you dreamed that the America that Dr. King lived and died for had passed away with him. Though opportunities are in place that have enabled us to make great strides as a people, we still have to run our leg of the race. At its foundation and among its highest leaders, America and N.C. State both struggle to manage the uneasy equilibrium between the races. In other words, all men very well may be created equal, but they sure are not treated equally. Let me break it down for you.

If North Carolina has a black population of

approximately 22%, all paying taxes to fund this state and government-funded institution, why is the black population of N.C. State University only about 10%? Of that 10%, which is roughly 2700 students, why are the same 5-10% of them the only active ones on this campus? Remember when Harold Pettigrew wrote that article stating that if participation did not increase within African-American organizations, their funding would be eliminated? Although this article was meant to incite activity among us, brothers and sisters, it served an even greater purpose because we turned the glaring spotlight on ourselves. Of course, the anger and momentum from that incident died down in a matter of weeks, much like most of the pertinent issues to N.C. State's black community. For instance, we're almost one month into the fall semester . . . where is the NAACP? Inquiring minds (and certain members of its executive board) would like to know.

I know that it sounds like I'm preaching, and that's because I am, basically. Want to know what I dream about? Of life and love, sure. But I also dream of a united African-American community at N.C. State, where organization meetings are filled to capacity and overflowing, where Ms. Ray and her office has more peer mentors than mentees, and where the majority of us show up at Witherspoon Student Center to hear a dynamic speaker and not just to attend a party. Maybe this is too much to ask; after all, I am graduating in May so that doesn't leave us much time. Maybe this can't be done at N.C. State. Maybe I should just wake up. Well, I did, but I just keep hoping that someone will stand up and admit that they too dream. And after you admit it, show us what you're willing to do to make this a reality. The bad thing about dreaming is that it happens while we're sleeping or are semi-sleep. It is time to wake up now. I'm awake . . . are you?

Or Are We Over It?