

the Nubian Message

Sentinel of NC State's African American Community Since 1992.

January 28, 2003

Vol. 10, Edition 10

TODAY

Opinions

Gas money millionaires making a run for the wealth

Sports

See what happened when the Heels met the Wolfpack

Culture & Arts

Aquila Shakespeare Theatre to perform at NCSU

Affirmative Action hits home

Mary Garrison

staff writer

After a six-year battle with standard university policies, the University of Michigan, along with the Center for Individual Rights will now officially enter a Supreme Court case concerning Affirmative Action. In 1997, a small group of white students who had been denied access to the Law School of the University of Michigan stated that the reasons behind their rejections was due to the enforcement of Affirmative Action.

The undergraduate College of Literature, Science and the Arts, along with the Law School allegedly take race into account for admissions. Chancellor James Moser affirms, "We believe very strongly that having a diverse student body is good for our country and good intellectually for the university." The Supreme Court date is scheduled for Tuesday, April 1 in Washington D.C. Students, activists, community leaders and local citizens will attend this national event to show their support.

Now, the University of North Carolina at

Chapel Hill's law school will enter in on the case for Affirmative Action. The Law School is in agreement with the University of Michigan's policies supporting the policy. Gene Nichol, Dean of the UNC-CH law school states, "We will file an amicus brief

"We will file an amicus brief arguing that achieving a diverse student body is a compelling state interest"

arguing that achieving a diverse student body is a compelling state interest."

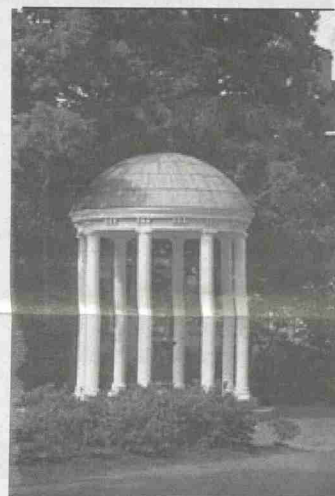
UNC-CH law school's admissions process is not identical to Michigan's law school admissions process, but they do consider race as an element

Although Secretary of State Colin Powell and National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice openly back Affirmative Action, President Bush sees the policy as "flawed" and urges the Supreme Court to rule against

both the policy and the two universities.

Chancellor James Moser said he believes "very strongly that having a diverse student body is good for our country, and good intellectually for the university."

A recent survey shows that black students make up 12 percent of Carolinas freshman class, which was No.1 among the nation's top universities.



WGO

What's Goin' On?

Sigma Week

Phi Beta Sigma will be having their annual Sigma week from Jan.28-Feb. 1. Check the listserv for details.

UNSOCA

United Students for Caribbean Ancestry will be having an interest meeting on Thurs. Jan. 30 at 7:30 p.m. in Witherspoon 356A.

Read-In Chain

The African American Heritage Society and the SAAC will be sponsoring a read-in chain on Feb. 3 at 4 p.m. in the Cultural Center Art Gallery. For more information call 515-5120.

Ebony Harlem Awards

SAAC is currently taking nominations for the Ebony Harlem Awards. Interested in nominating someone or working with the committee? Send an email to EbonyHarlemAwards@hotmail.com

Bush addresses nation

Jennifer Chamberlain

news editor

President George W. Bush will address the nation tonight at 9:01 p.m. from the House of Representatives chamber. He will give a 45-minute State of the Union speech in front of both sessions of Congress, to be followed by a democratic rebuttal.

Although the speech is not said to be an ultimatum to Saddam Hussein, the president will try to persuade Americans on the severity of the Iraq situation and prepare the country for the possibility of a war. President Bush will repeat that time is running out for Baghdad to comply with United Nations weapon inspections.

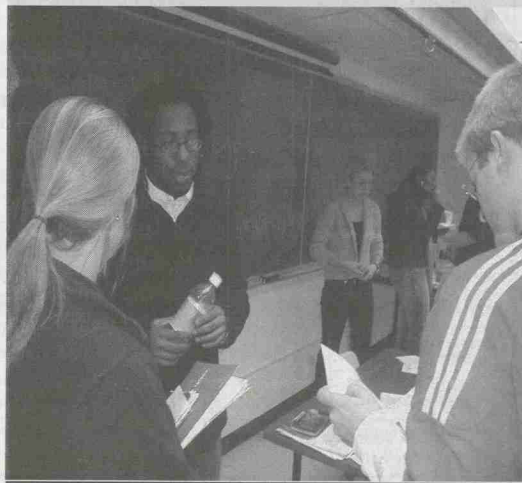
Recent polls and a number of nationwide protests show that

most Americans are not convinced of the need for war. A recent "Newsweek" poll showed that Americans have reported the lowest disapproval rate for the president since the Sept. 11 attacks.

Analysts say many Americans think Bush should show more compassion towards national issues - such as the economy. A recent poll reported that 61 percent of Americans believe he could be doing more for the economy.

Although it is said that Bush will be presenting a plan that will circulate \$674 billion into the United States economy, democrats are arguing that only the wealthy will benefit from these tax cuts.

Campus photo of the week



Daryll Willie speaks to students at Teach for America interste meeting

photo by Keon Pettway

It is the fool whose tomatoes are sold to him. Akan proverb.

Africa News Briefs

NEWS FROM THE MOTHERLAND

Robert White

managing editor

Kenyan Minister dies in crash.

A small aircraft carrying 13 people hit power lines and crashed in the western Kenya town of Busia Friday, killing the Minister of Labor Ahmed Khalif and two pilots. Four ministers and a member of the Parliament were injured in the crash. Officials were leaving Busia after celebrating the victory of their party, the National Rainbow Coalition, in the December elections.

Officials say the plane took off at 6 p.m. then started to swerve off the runway after striking a pothole. The aircraft then crashed 500 meters from the runway into a nearby house. Kenyan Transport Minister John Michuki says that the plane was too heavy. The plane weighed 16 tons and took off from an airstrip made for aircrafts less than 5.7 tons.

Kenyans were horrified at the news. President Mwai Kibaki said that the nation will pray for the families of the victims.

The license of the company that operates the aircraft has been suspended pending further investigations

Ivory Coast agrees to peace

Ivory Coast President Laurent Gbagbo has accepted a peace deal to resolve the four-

month civil war in the country. On Saturday, Gbagbo named Prime Minister Seyou Diarra to head the national unity government. Gbagbo made the announcement at the summit in Paris, which featured 11 African leaders to give the peace plan legitimacy.

Under the peace agreement, the rebel group Popular Movement of Ivory Coast (MPCI), opposition parties and supporters of the president will be given positions in the new nine-minister cabinet. This government will help to pave the way for new elections. Under the agreement the rebels will have to give up their weapons and an international surveillance will keep vigil to see that no one breaks the truce. An international commission will also be brought in to investigate alleged human rights abuses from the four-month war.

Though this comes to good news to the international community, some Ivorians did not agree with the peace deal. Riots in the country's capital of Abidjan began immediately after the peace plan was confirmed. Rioters have targeted businesses, homes and French-owned buildings. Protestors are angry because under the new deal, rebels will be offered the defense and interior minister positions in the new cabinet.

President Gbagbo said he will soon be on a plane to Abidjan to quell the tension in the city.

U.S. News Briefs

NEWS FROM THE U.S.

Jennifer Chamberlain

news editor

No more free school lunch?

A national school lunch program, which allows children from low-income families to receive free or reduced lunches in school cafeterias, may soon be audited. The Bush Administration is considering an audit of the program to make sure that the 28 million students who are currently enrolled are eligible. The Department of Agriculture estimates that almost one-sixth of students who are receiving free or reduced lunches come from families that make too much to qualify for the program.

Schools generally require families to report their incomes, but don't usually require them to send in proof. However, Gaye Lynn MacDonald of the American School Food Service Association says that forcing parents to disclose proof of income may discourage eligible families from applying. "When you start tightening up the scrutiny on these applications, families become fearful and they don't apply."

Fast food trend declining

Americans seem to be losing their taste for fast, cheap and unhealthy meals. Fast

food giant McDonald's reported its first decline in quarterly results last week. The company is preparing to close down 719 of its restaurants - most of which are in the United States. Many of the other top fast food restaurants are losing sales as well.

"Consumer behavior has moved to grazing for a snack at a Starbucks or Panera Bread and not ordering a meal at McDonald's," says analyst Matthew DiFrisco. However, McDonald's CEO Jim Cantalupo doesn't plan on reinventing his company. He plans on bringing customers back through improving service, keeping food hot and cleaning up restaurants.

A new cabinet added to U.S.

The Department of Homeland Security started work last Friday, becoming the 15th government cabinet. The Department, which was created after Sept. 11 was created to keep Americans safe from terrorist attacks.

The department will be led by Tom Ridge, former governor of Pennsylvania and will work with 2 million police officers, firefighters and medical personnel nationwide. The department will mainly be in transitional mode until they begin actively pursuing their duties on March 1.

LARRY CAMPBELL

Faculty Spotlight

BY ROBERT WHITE

Inspiring students to succeed.

On Friday, a very influential person will be leaving the university. Larry Campbell has been involved on N.C. State campus for 29 years. Campbell, who is currently the Assistant Director of the Witherspoon Student Center, will be retiring.

In the course of his week Campbell manages and serves as a liaison for the Witherspoon Center. He also serves as advisor for the Union Activities Board' Films Committee and International Students Committee. There he is responsible for running the Witherspoon Cinema and coordinating the films for the cinema.

Campbell began his career at N. C. State in 1974 when he was asked to be a program coordinator for the African American Cultural Center when then located in the West Dunn Building. During that time, he developed programs

for and with the then 12 African American organizations for the 300 African American students on campus. Campbell also served as advisor for Black Students Board for 17 years and was instrumental in the building

of the current Witherspoon Student Center. He worked with architects on the design of the student center. After 1991, he began working in his current position.

After his retirement, Campbell says he plans to relax. The art major wants to get back into painting and jewelry making. He also wants to take some courses at the university. Campbell noted that what he will miss the most is the students.

"The students are fun, They made the job worthwhile," he said.

Though he will be retiring Campbell will be working part-time for the rest of the semester to facilitate programs during the transition period.



Larry Campbell
Photo by Keon Pettaway

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Only with the permission of our elders do we proudly produce each edition of The Nubian Message.

Dr. Yosef ben-Yochannan • Dr. John Henrik Clark • Dr. Leonard Jeffries • The Black Panther Party • Mumia A. Jamal • Geronimo Pratt • Tony Williamson • Dr. Lawrence Clark • Dr. Augustus McIver Witherspoon • Dr. Wandura P. Hill • Mr. Kyran Anderson • Dr. Lathan Turner • Dr. M. Iyallu Moses • Dokta Toni Thorpe and all those who walk by our side as we continue to make our journey to true consciousness.

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Opinion

Policy Reversal and the death of Affirmative Action

Dr. Floyd W. Hayes II

guest columnist

The 1980 election of Ronald Reagan as president marked the beginning of the end of an era in modern United States political history—the liberal Welfare State. The Reagan regime set in motion a Draconian assault on the Welfare State's politics, policies, and programs, which were established during the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration in the 1930s. The modern liberal policies associated with Roosevelt's New Deal, which developed in response to the Great Depression, reached their zenith with the implementation of President Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society experiments in the 1960s.

Many of the ideas, policies, and programs that came to be identified with Reaganism signaled an attempt to roll back the kaleidoscope of history and recapture Adam Smith's eighteenth-century classical liberal political and economic design for an emerging modern society. Smith gave to the national government a minimal role in society and the economy—to serve as guardian (not manager or regulator) of business, monetary interest, and fiscal policies. The ultra-conservative Reagan revolt against the liberal Social-Service State represented the rhetoric of reducing the role of the federal government and shifting social policy and program responsibilities to the states.

Undergirded by a conservative conception of the

federal government's role as night-watchman, and strengthened by a cynical discourse of getting government off the people's backs, the Reagan forces moved quickly to slash the budgets of the Medicaid, Medicare, and food stamp programs and to terminate the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. In essence, the Reagan "revolution" sought to interrupt the liberal Welfare State's policies, principles, and practices and effectively to redirect the American public's social and political vision to the far right. With a public policy agenda that allowed the rich to get richer and that forced the poor to get poorer, the Reagan forces replaced what they took to be bleeding-heart liberalism with a mean-spirited conservatism.

The Reagan ascendancy also dealt a final blow to the political and intellectually exhausted Civil Rights coalition, which had been among the primary supporters and beneficiaries of the Welfare State. After the mid-1960s, economic, social, and cultural fissures weakened the foundation that held that coalition together. The liberal coalition, composed largely of white political and economic elites and black civil rights activists and managerial elites, lost its intellectual power and political hegemony as the fight to end class inequality during the 1930s and 1940s shifted to the struggle to eradicate racial injustice during the 1950s and 1960s. In an obvious move to discredit those struggling against state-supported racism and for

racial democracy, Reagan refused even to meet with national black political and civil rights elites. Instead, he supported an emerging assortment of conservative black and white policy intellectuals, political functionaries, and managerial elites who embraced the Reaganite dream of recapturing the laissez-faire capitalist state. It has been this new class of right-wing elites, representing a convergence of knowledge and power, whose ideas and actions have served to forge a new conservative political and policy hegemony in the United States. To be sure, George Bush's conservative administration and Bill Clinton's neo-liberal regime of the 1980s and 1990s largely carried on, if not completed, the Reagan political and policy "revolution." As a result, we continue to live in the conservative Age of Reaganism.

It is against this background that the war against affirmative action policies and programs needs to be viewed. Significantly, governmental policies and programs ostensibly designed to ameliorate the material conditions of America's black population have occurred in short-lived cycles followed by long-term reversals. For example, following the termination of chattel slavery and the establishment of the decade-long Reconstruction—which witnessed the rise of a

Policy Reversal

see page 4

Bush and quota

Portia Overton

staff writer

On Wednesday, Jan. 15, President George Bush took a stand on the current nationally known Supreme Court case against a university's affirmative action programs (CBC News). Three white students have filed suit against the University of Michigan, arguing the reason for them not being admitted was the "quota system" that has been a part of the University's policies for years. "Quota systems that use race to include or exclude people from higher education and the opportunities it offers are divisive, unfair and impossible to square with the constitution," said Bush (CBC News).

I have come to find that the statement "Affirmative action is racist," is the consensus of many N.C. State students. However, others like Brian Student say, "I think in the world today, there are people who are at a definite disadvantage because of how our society is built and that if there are ways that we can even out the playing field then it's appropriate. However I also think that race shouldn't be a factor in positions that we are placed, and it should be based

on ability and qualifications or many. Neither do I think that race should play a role in our society, but it does, plain and clear, for centuries now.

Stuart's assessment of the role of affirmative action was very accurate. The program's initial goal was not to implement quotas, but to provide equal opportunities and eliminate discrimination on the basis of race, gender, ethnic background or anything else that deprives people of opportunities to live and work (affirmativeaction.org). Though there are flaws that can afford to be ironed out, its existence is essential for the goal of equal socioeconomic status to be reached. When this goal has been achieved, the program will no longer be necessary.

A lot of people believe affirmative action is a form of "reverse discrimination." Wrong...the process does not eliminate anyone from a pool of other qualifying applicants. However, it does see ethnicity as a plus versus choosing the status quo, which generally causes minorities to be denied opportunities. Along with the pros of affirmative action, come the cons. To

Affirmative action

see page 7

Sustaining wealth

Olusegun Olusesi

staff writer

"If blacks were paid reparations, Cadillac would become the number one car dealer in the US." This is a paraphrased line from the controversial flick, "Barbershop," uttered by Cedric the Entertainer's character. When I heard Cedric say that line at the movie theater, it jumped out at me. The line definitely elicited laughter from the audience, but I couldn't avoid pondering if the statement had some element of truth in it.

I've conducted a pseudo-socioeconomic study of my own, and to me it is apparent that Blacks measure success by the extent and display of material possessions. This is not another black image assault argument, my speculation has historical bearings.

I examined the typical old African society where hunting and agriculture were the main occupations of the people. A farmer's wealth was determined by the number of barns in which he stored his harvested crops, such as yam and beans. Likewise, the size of a man's abode was indicative of his riches. For those who studiously attended "History of West Africa"

class, we learned that the old Ghana region grew and flourished from the availability and celebration of gold and precious ornaments.

It is no surprise that black culture in the United States indirectly fosters conspicuous exhibition of wealth. If we enjoy wealth that much, we need to reflect and ask certain questions addressing characteristics of wealth. Wealth comes and goes, hence we hear phrases like "multimillion dollar bankruptcies," and "grace to grass."

Simply put, it is high time we started using wealth to generate wealth rather than solely spending it. Bookstores are filled with so-called best-selling books containing secrets to riches. I think the most obvious and effective way to get richer is the oldest technique in history: saving. Saving accrues into capital from which entrepreneurial ambitions become a reality, and investing actually becomes an act rather than a descriptive word exclusive to Wall Street junkies.

Black America needs to ask itself critical questions if the wave of success it rode in the 1990s and current-

Wealth

see page 7

Value systems and interactions

Crystal Stallings

opinions editor

It's funny how we come in contact with people every day and never seem to know them, until we truly interact with them. Interaction leads to multiple conversations until a certain level of trust builds up to the point where you know how a person thinks. I am convinced that thinking is an individual exercise. Who knows what one truly believes or condones until the instrument that I will refer to as the mouth gives sound unto your ear? We all come from various backgrounds but it's not until we share what we have gained through our own personal experiences and situations. Survival comes through stories of pain, encouragement and true determination. We never really understand something until we voice what is within our hearts.

Through many conversations that I have had with many different people, it is interesting how we often think among different wavelengths. Sometimes it is the same argument with two different viewpoints or just bouncing ideas off one another to come to a unanimous decision

about something. Other times we just agree to disagree. And you know what? That is truly ok. Hmm...more than often it is the right decision at the right time.

Value systems are different no matter what subject or what purpose they are presented in. Public officials are elected based on the value systems they project. They base entire campaigns on comparing their value systems with those of their constituents. Why must one person speak for us all, if we all have so many different value systems? "Traditional values" seems to be a popular saying. Traditional is exactly that, a belief that everything has to be done the same way throughout the years no matter who it is. Should we exclude others because they don't have those same traditions? That which is a tradition to one is not necessarily a tradition to another. Through some traditions we have stirred up the power of racism, hate and prejudice.

"Family values" is another familiar catch phrase. Family, meaning what though? The word family is no longer consistent to what it was maybe 50 years ago, or even 25 years ago for that matter. My family value may be to always

honor and respect people's property while another's family value is to hustle to survive. Family and social values coincide to create social hierarchies that separate the community as a whole. Socialites and their exact ways of presentation and protocol may differ with the common man who only sees life as it is and lives accordingly. Who's to say that what matters to me should matter to you? Don't get me wrong, common values are what bring us closer together. We should not hold other people in a separate view of humanity just because they don't think like we do all the time. This should cause not separation but a deeper understanding of why we were all created equally but differently. We were created in unique forms of the same person, proving that we all have different destinies and purposes in this life. We need to encourage the differences and make sure that we support each other. True wisdom is to know that you are a part of the same body just put here to perform different functions. Ultimately, that one body can become fully operational but with the knowledge that everyone will have a certain "value" of their own.

Policy reversal

from page 3

few black male politicians, together with Constitutional amendments and civil rights policies that incorporated into the American political community many former slaves and their descendants—northern and southern white ruling elites set in motion political and terrorist strategies that resulted once again in black disenfranchisement. Shortly thereafter, the 1896 Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* legalized a new system of dehumanization and racist apartheid that again reduced black people to the condition of sub-persons that was similar to chattel enslavement that had existed from the sixteenth through the mid-nineteenth century.

In similar fashion, the continuing Age of Reaganism represents a cynical will to reverse many hard won civil rights policies and programs as part of an overall goal of totally dismantling the liberal Welfare State. As with most social issues and policies in America, the policy discourse is racialized. Just as many liberal policy specialists referred to black children as uneducable in the 1960s, many conservative and neo-liberal policy entrepreneurs in the 1980s and 1990s framed black and Latino welfare recipients as the "undeserving poor" and welfare dependent in order to "reform" the welfare system. This occurred even though it was well known and well documented that the majority of welfare recipients were white. Many policy experts and political elites also constructed black and Latino affirmative action beneficiaries as "unqualified." Significantly, neither conservative nor neo-liberal policy specialists identified past and present forms of white supremacy, anti-black racism, and economic exploitation as major contributors to black and Latino underdevelopment in America. Although affirmative action policies—which were largely established by the conservative Richard Nixon administration during the late 1960s and early 1970s—have helped a rising middle class of black and Latino knowledge workers and social managers, the great multitude of black and Latino industrial workers and poor people, in general, have scarcely benefited from these policies. Indeed, it is well documented that white women have been the major beneficiaries of affirmative action policies and programs. Establishing and implementing affirmative action programs, both liberal and conservative policy entrepreneurs and political elites masked the actual beneficiaries by creating such phrases as

"blacks and women" in the early 1970s and "minorities and women" in subsequent years. Thus, white women became an almost hidden category associated with racial "minorities" regarding affirmative action. This discursive strategy might be labeled *semantic intrigue*, in which euphemisms are used to manipulate thinking, distort perception, misrepresent reality, or in other ways confuse issues to the benefit of certain powerful groups and individuals and at the expense of those with less power. Now that affirmative action is under serious attack by conservative and neo-liberal killers of the Welfare State, the disingenuous strategy of *semantic intrigue* is employed to construct blacks and Latinos as unqualified beneficiaries, who are depriving white males of employment and higher educational opportunities. Recent events suggest that the debate over affirmative action policies and programs is coming to an end, and that the death of affirmative action is eminent. In the mid-1990s, the University of California Board of Regents decided to terminate the university's affirmative action policy. Presently, the United States Supreme Court is examining the case against affirmative action at the University of Michigan's School of Law. Significantly, with President George W. Bush's intervention into the case with a *friend of the court* brief, the federal government now rings the death-knell on affirmative action. It signals the end of a short-lived policy episode in American higher education that sought to contest racist exclusionary practices largely against blacks, but also increasingly against Latinos. Affirmative action policies and programs are going the way of welfare "reform"—death by way of the federal chopping block. Anti-Welfare State crusaders, both conservative and neo-liberal, continue to employ racist stereotypes, scapegoating, and mythologizing in a cynical strategy to roll back the meager opportunities and gains that benefited some blacks and Latinos as a result of the modern struggle for racial and ethnic justice in America. What seems to have been forgotten in the current war against affirmative action is that ordinary black Americans never demanded policies or programs based upon special preferences, quotas, or handouts. Their historic and present battle has been against white supremacy and antiblack racism. It always has been a struggle for black human rights—personal worth and human dignity, family stability and community solidarity, literacy and quality education, economic self-sufficiency and community development, and

political rights and self-determination. It needs to be noted that neither the Civil Rights movement nor the Black Power movement sought affirmative action policies and programs. What these movements demanded was the termination of state-sanctioned exclusionary policies against black people. They struggled to dismantle the historic structures and practices of white supremacy and antiblack racism—America's longest hatred. **The central paradox in America is white people's failure to dismantle the historic and contemporary order of white supremacy and antiblack racism.** Most whites still cling to the profits, privileges, and pleasures afforded them by what University of California, San Diego ethnic studies professor George Lipsitz refers to as "the possessive investment in whiteness." And, as conservative political scientist Carol Swain argues in her recently published book, *The New White Nationalism in America*, white supremacy is not declining but is again rising in the United States. Even new forms of *semantic intrigue* point to the powerful addiction to whiteness. The current discourse of "diversity" once again masks the continuation of white supremacy. Indeed, this new buzzword and its discourse of vague pluralism say nothing and do nothing to dismantle the evil theory and practice of white supremacy. "Diversity," an empty concept that means different things to different people and in different organizational contexts, literally exists within the crucible of institutionalized racism. Perhaps critical race theorist and New York University law school professor Derrick Bell is correct. He asserts that white elites will tolerate or encourage racial advances for black people only when they also promote white self-interest. He also holds the view that white supremacy and antiblack racism are fundamental and permanent features of American culture. Nevertheless, Bell calls for the continued struggle to cleanse America's racialized soul.

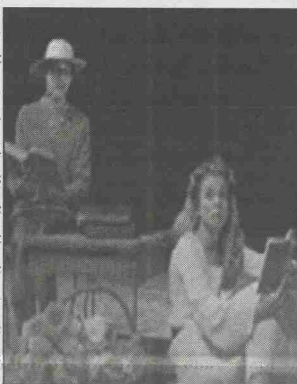
Can the conservative and neo-liberal war against the Welfare State in general, and affirmative action in particular, revitalize the discourse and practice of liberty, justice, and equal opportunity in today's increasingly knowledge-intensive postindustrial-managerial American society? Can the American political community get beyond the issue of white supremacy? Can there ever be a separation of race(ism) and state in America? Can a leopard get rid of its spots?

Reinventing a classic

Carmen Lilly
staff writer

Classical theater is not a thing of the past but is taking new leaps and bounds to be revamped into a more appealing form of 21st century entertainment. The Aquila Theatre Company is laying the foundation for the resurging attraction to classical theater.

Founded in 1991, Aquila has received critical acclaim for the work they have done worldwide. Adding a new dimension to the genre, Aquila gives the classic drama a new edge. Innovative and compelling, The Aquila Theatre Company has gained a reputation as one of the most dynamic touring classical theatre companies. Aquila presents a fresh and inventive take on some of history's most respected classical dramas without disrupting the original quality.



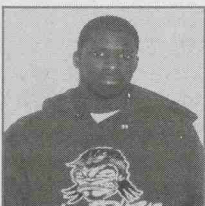
Aquila Theatre Company
courtesy, Aquila Theatre Company

what an influence the group has in the world of theater. Not only is the Aquila theater company a touring performance group, but they also offer an educational opportunity. The highly respected Aquila Education Program has been presented at over 150 North American theaters and universities and is currently at the Center for Ancient Studies at New York University. The Aquila Theatre Company Education Program in the United States includes performances and advanced workshops at top institutions including Columbia University, Stanford University, Dartmouth College, and North Carolina's own Duke University.

The acclaimed troupe of British and American actors returns to N.C. State's Center Stage Performance Art Series with an invigorating production of "The Importance of Being Earnest" on Feb. 5, 2003. The production will be at 8 p.m. in Stewart Theater. Crammed full of larger than life characters and memorable satirical humor, this staging of Oscar Wilde's masterpiece promises to overflow with wit, elegance and romantic comedy. Tickets can be purchased at Ticket Central.

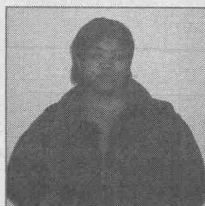
What's on your mind?

On January 18, people around the world protested the possible war with Iraq. Not many U.S. citizens have chosen to support President Bush and his cabinet in all war efforts. How do you feel about the possible war with Iraq?



I feel the war pertains to everybody. It affects both males and females in this aspect. I feel it is something we don't need to do if it is childless.

Troy Summers



I believe this war should not take place. I believe Martin Luther King Jr. said that war first begins in the hearts of men first.

Shanda Whitaker



I am against all different types of war. If the war does happen the African American might be in the front line like it always happen.

Evan Durands

Spelman's Legacy

Anthony Exum
staff writer

write.

When people think of an all-female Historically Black College or University, they think of Spelman College in Atlanta, Ga. Since it was founded in 1881, the college has had a reputation for educating the most upstanding black women.

In 1879, best friends Sophia Packard and Harriet Giles were commissioned by the Woman's American Baptist Mission Society to study the living conditions of "freedmen of the South." They found that there were no learning opportunities for black women in the south. As a result, on April 11, 1881, the women opened a school in the basement of Friendship Baptist Church in Atlanta. Their first pupils were 10 adult women and one adolescent girl. They taught the 11 pupils to read the Bible and to

To gain more funds for their school, Giles and Packard went to Cleveland, Ohio. In Cleveland, the women met philanthropist John D. Rockefeller. Rockefeller emptied his wallet for the women but inquired about their intentions. "You know there are so many who come and get us to give money. Then they are gone, and we don't know where they are - where their work is. Do you mean to stick around? If you do you'll hear from me again."

The ladies took this revelation into account. They obtained a plot of land in Atlanta. The plot was once the site of a Civil War unit's barracks and drill grounds. In February 1883, the new Atlanta Baptist Female Seminary relocated to its nine-acre *Spelman*

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New Books in the African American Cultural Center

(919) 515-1397

Room 218 Witherspoon Student Center

9:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m.	Monday-Thursday
9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Friday
1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Sunday

New books in AACC library

The African American Cultural Center is proud to announce the addition of five new books to its library. Stop by the Cultural Center to borrow your favorite soon!

African American recipients of the Medal of Honor: A Biographical Dictionary, Civil War through Vietnam War by Charles Hanna (2002). This book tells the stories of the 88 African Americans who have received the coveted Medal of Honor. The Medal of Honor is one of the highest military decorations, given to military personnel who risked their lives to save the lives of others.

African Americans and ROTC: Military, Naval and Aerospace Programs at Historically Black Colleges, 1916 to 1973 by Charles Johnson (2002).

Although African Americans have historically been heavy participants in wars, it wasn't until 1973 that the Air Force, Army and Navy Reserved Officer Training Corps. Began promoting blacks to officer positions. This book explores the birth of ROTC programs at HBCUs up to present day.

Otis: The Otis Redding Story by Scott Freeman (2001).

This book celebrates the life and music of Otis Redding. Redding was the first soul performer to become big as a crossover artist with a large white, rock-oriented audience. Sadly he died at the young age of 26.

P.G. County by Connie Briscoe (2002)

This book is a fictional account of five affluent women. Although all 5 live in the same well-off neighborhood in P.G. County, they find themselves constantly competing with each other for social status.

Underground Railroad in Floyd County, Indiana by Pamela Peters (2001).

Slaves in major slave-trade center, Louisville, Kentucky, were separated from the free state of Indiana only by the Underground Railroad. This book tells the stories of those slaves and their experiences.

Spelman

from page 5

home. This acreage included space for both classrooms and residence halls. The initial year of success was due, in part, to the surrounding black community. The community's churches raised \$3,000, individual contributors raised \$1,300, teachers volunteered their services for free, and furniture and supplies were sent from the north.

On the school's third anniversary, the women heard from Rockefeller again. He visited the school with his wife, sister-in-law, and mother-in-law, Mrs. Lucy Henry Spelman. Rockefeller settled the debt on the land for the women. In honor of the Spelman family's activism on behalf of the anti-slavery movement, the school was renamed the Spelman Seminary.

In 1888, three important things happened. The charter for the Spelman Seminary was granted, Rockefeller donated funds for two buildings, the Rockefeller and Packard buildings, and the board of trustees named Packard the first president of the seminary. The first 10 years were successful. There were a total of 800 students and 30 teachers. For the following 18 years, Giles succeeded Packard as president of the seminary.

Spelman Seminary conferred its first college degrees in 1901, saw its 25th anniversary in 1906, and saw the death of Giles in 1909.

In June 1924, the seminary officially changed its name to Spelman College. By 1930, Spelman was one of only six black colleges to be a member of the American Association of Colleges. In April 1929, one of the most significant events in the history of the college occurred. This date was the signing of the Agreement of Affiliation with Morehouse College and Atlanta University. The agreement stipulated that Morehouse and Spelman would serve as undergraduate institutions and Atlanta University would serve as a graduate college.

In July 1953 Dr. Albert E. Manly became the first male and the first Black to serve as president of Spelman College.

By Spelman's centennial year, the college offered 26 majors. On July 1, 1987, Dr. Johnnetta Cole was sworn in as the first Black woman president of Spelman College. Her tenure was initiated by a \$20 million donation by Drs. Bill and Camille Cosby for the Camille O. Hanks Cosby Academic Center.

Dr. Audrey Forbes Manley succeeded Dr. Cole as the eighth president of Spelman College on July 1, 1997. Dr. Manley was the first Spelman alumna to serve as president. Her term as president saw the school

being awarded a Phi Beta Kappa chapter in 1998, making Spelman one of only four HBCUs to have a Phi Beta Kappa chapter. Dr. Forbes remains as the president of Spelman College sent from the North.

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Talking about STDs

-NAPS (New York)

Talking to your doctor about a sometimes embarrassing condition can be an important step toward protecting your health.

According to the American Social Health Association, as many as one in five Americans has a sexually transmitted disease (STD). That figure might in fact be higher in light of recent news from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) that STD screening is "woefully underutilized."

Doctors suggest that more dialogue with patients better protect themselves from STDs is uncommon. "Patients need to take responsibility for their sexual health by learning how to prevent STDs and by getting screened by a health-care provider," said Dr. John E. Toney, M.D. Associate Professor of Medicine at the University of South Florida, "because if you're sexually active, then you're potentially at risk." To initiate a conversation about STDs with your doctor, try to relax, ask what types of STDs are common and how to prevent them, and if you have an STD learn about different treatments and support groups that are available.

It's important to talk with your health-

care provider about STDs because some—such as the human papillomavirus (HPV)—might not have any symptoms, but can result in negative health consequences. With approximately 24 million Americans infected, HPV causes one of the most common, yet least recognized STDs. HPV can cause genital warts and cervical cancer. Approximately five and a half million new cases of genital warts occur each year.

Genital warts usually appear as small bumps or growths, or as a cluster of warts. The affected area may itch, burn, or feel tender. Because of HPV and genital warts can be transmitted by skin-to-skin contact, condoms can provide some protection, but they are not always effective in guarding against the infection. When you see your health-care provider, ask what you can do to protect your sexual health.

Although there is no cure for HPV, there are options available that can eliminate visible genital warts. Traditional treatments include laser surgery, freezing, or chemical removal. However, there are topical treatments, such as Aldara (imiquimod) cream 5% that patients use in the privacy of their own homes.

For more information, call toll free 866-799-INFO or visit www.aldara.com

Fashion Sense

Afton Dixon

staff writer

In American society, your wardrobe is a factor in how people perceive you. Their perceptions could be wrong, but your presentation does say something about you. As a college student, your wardrobe is really important because you are in a place where you always want to make good impressions.

A lot of college students can not work full-time and have the eye-catching wardrobes that we see on television. Their job is their schoolwork. Here are some tips on how to create your own style without going broke.

If you are like many college students, some of the money you do make will be spent on impulse buying. In other words, you buy because it is there. While buying those things on impulse, you could be missing out on something valuable you could add to your wardrobe.

Those clothes that you haven't worn in a year or so should be taken out of your wardrobe because they are occupying valuable space for the new clothing. If you decide not to wear them, donate them to a local shelter or give them to a friend who may like them.

The first thing you should decide when you have your budget is what type of clothes you want for your wardrobe. After that, determine the colors and style of clothes that you like. A good way to do that is to look at the clothes you already have.

When you go out and purchase your new clothes, you should probably get one or two things at a time so you won't spend all your money at once. Also, buy styles that will last longer than a season. Items such as jeans and shirts are examples of clothes you can wear for more than one season. Invest your money wisely and your wardrobe will increase in style and quantity.

Affirmative Action

from page 3

an extent, the programs perpetuate the warped rationale - amongst both blacks and whites - that blacks are accepting handouts and do not have to work as hard to achieve success.

Anyone who believes as such is miseducated on the process and does not fully understand the intentions of affirmative action. If anything, white females benefit from the programs the most.

Why is the security of the majority threatened in response to these programs? Is it because of the possibility that Blacks

will one day dominate the world? I'll tell you why: people are now forced into a position where they HAVE to recognize our abilities. People, we must be able to embrace multiculturalism in all aspects instead of acknowledging the truths that our relentless FourFathers established, "All men created equal," except for minorities.

Pretty soon, we'll be hearing of claims that Black History Month should not exist. Frustration overcomes me as I come to terms with the fact that we must override the tide of inequality as we are constantly reminded of our race.

Wealth

from page 3

ly rides are to mean anything in about 50 years.

Does the black community generate its own wealth? Is its income at the mercies of a provider who can discontinue paychecks and tender pink slips as he/she pleases? Until when will the black community desist from expending so much of its hard earned money on possessions that begin to depreciate the minute a receipt is issued? Is it any wonder that black consumer maga-

zines such as "Ebony" (yes, "Ebony") that happily promote a false sense of happiness in extravagancy have higher black subscription sales than magazines such as "Black Enterprise" that devotes its resources to advice on increasing individual net worth? Furthermore, how many have ever flipped through the pages "Black Enterprise?"

For the Black community to enjoy an unprecedented state of wealth, moderation is the watchword while riches accu-

Nubian Positions

The following Nubian Message staff positions are now available:

Layout Editor
News writers
Culture and Arts writers
Opinion writer
Graphic editors

Thirst for the game

Faith Pearl Leach

staff writer

On the court the future seems so far away and every second is the only time known to man. A wins seems so far into the future that players can't fathom the idea of claiming victory before the clock ticks down and the buzzer sounds. In the world of college basketball anything can happen. In the stands, all the fans can think of is the bland taste in their mouths that can only be erased by the cool refreshing liquid of a win.

College basketball, namely the highly competitive Atlantic Coast Conference has served as the cooling water quenching our thirst. Carolina is attempting to resume its position as a collegiate dynasty, Jayson, now known as "Jay" Williams, and Juan Dixon have gone on to the NBA, and the hosts of newcomers to the game have and continue to dominate. The ACC has regained its mystifying competitive edge.

Duke continues to dominate with new sharp-shooter J.J. Reddick dropping threes like bombs, except against the national

champion Maryland Terrapins, who have relied on senior leadership to guide the team back to the promised land of the NCAA's. Georgia Tech has B.J. Elder and rookie Chris Bosh to serve the attack on opponents, while Clemson and Wake Forest are thrust to the forefront of competition this year.

Every team is the team to beat. Our Wolfpack men continue fight tirelessly to remain amongst the top in the ACC, but the battle is long and hard, the road is long and narrow, and here at the end of January, March seems oh so far away.

No one can predict the outcome just like no one predicted that we would fall victim to the offensive sword of UMASS, but every bounce of the ball, and every flick of the wrist directs the outcome of the game and the National Championship is up for grabs. With faith anything can happen. Sitting in my room watching hard working, dedicated men grapple for the right to be called a Champion intensifies my love for the game all the while making me thirsty for the big gulp - the NCAA's.

Keepin' it real

Nikki Hall

staff writer

What is selling out? What is being too commercial in the music industry? These controversial questions ring in the ears of all hip-hop recording artists and music fans.

The theme of rescuing and preserving hip-hop from the overstock of commercialism has graced the movie screens in films such as "Brown Sugar." It has even touched the small screens of television through commercials, like the recent Coke advertisement featuring Mya and Common where they ask, "What's really real?" This brings me to ask the same question, what is really real? All Mya and Common want to do is sell general consumers and hip-hop fans soda, Coke in particular.

The threat of hip-hop no longer belonging to the people is a scare and a myth. Hip-hop will forever and always be a part of culture's own, but to what culture and generation? That question should be the threat.

I am still young but I am old enough to have seen hip-hop go through stages. I have seen the Black Power stage of hip-hop belong to a culture of people who strived to be informed. I saw and was one of the people to mimic hip-hop artist by wearing

leather African medallions, black pride t-shirts, and living by the creed of social change.

Even though I was very young, I wanted to be a part of their movement. My generation could not march with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., so we marched with Public Enemy and KRS-One. That was the culture. Hip-hop, at that time, belonged to people of all races who just wanted to inform the masses, despite political controversy. But what is hip-hop now?

Hip-hop is a family heirloom and must be inherited by the next generation to continue on its legacy. But the emcees that now hold the microphones are doing something new, and it is not selling out. They are giving what their generation and the new culture of people want. Whereas the old hip-hop head forced the fans to listen and learn. No longer do we wear leather African medallions; they have been exchanged for fake iced out watches and chains in a pathetic attempt to mimic the new hip hop artist.

Hip-hop did not and does not sell itself out. The new generation and culture of fans has sold hip-hop for Escalades, 20-24 inch rims, and a few pieces of bling-bling (I hope those diamonds didn't come from Africa).

Escalades, 20-24 inch rims, and a few pieces of bling-bling (I hope those diamonds didn't come from Africa). We as hip-hop fans even have the nerve to call artists commercial, when in fact we the fans have made hip-hop commercial.

American capitalism has plagued hip-hop and now fans want to know what their favorite artist is wearing, driving, and they even tune into MTV's "Cribs" (or the BET knock-off, "How You Livin'") to see what fancy items are in artists' homes.

Hip-hop fans are now putting the pressure on artist to measure up to greatness,

not by microphone skills but by bank accounts totals. Hip-hop was handed down to this generation, and when it was given, hip-hop was of great and priceless value. The culture has now dropped the value and quality of hip-hop, but has indirectly raised the prices on CDs.

If we are going to answer Mya and Common's question of "What's really real?" we need to first determine if we hip-hop fans are truly keeping it real or have we been bamboozled. Drink water for your mind - not Coke.

Wolfpack men stomp Heels

Kwadwo Owusu Ofori

staff writer

The N.C. State Wolfpack took on the UNC Tarheels Sunday in this legendary and exciting match-up. A pre-game celebration honored Chuck Amato and the Gator Bowl Champion N.C. State Wolfpack football team.

Amato thanked the fans for coming to the game and ended his speech by placing a N.C. State sticker on the trophy because he said it had too much gold in it.

UNC started the game by winning the tip off, but the first points of the game came from Marcus Melvin with an electrifying three-pointer to jumpstart the Pack's offense. The game went back and forth until a Wolfpack steal and a Cliff Crawford three-pointer placed the Pack ahead by two. Crawford increased the lead to four with a lay-up (27-23).

UNC pulled within two points later in the game, and two freethrows by Will Johnson made it a tie game once again. Hodge regained the lead with a quick first step move to the basket for an easy lay-up (32-30). Marcus Melvin and Will Johnson got into a heated argument with 3:09 left, and a personal foul was called on UNC along with a double technical on both teams.

Hodge hit his freethrows and allowed

the Pack to take the lead by two with a minute and a half left in the half (34-32). Felton hit a long three-pointer to end the half and put the Tarheels up by one at the half (34-35).

The 1983 N.C. State Championship Basketball team was honored at the half-time ceremonies, and Jimmy Valvano's coaching jersey was retired. This must have inspired the Wolfpack basketball team, because the second half was all theirs.

Powell started the first half with an easy lay-up to give the Pack a one-point lead, then he got fouled with 17:41 left in the game. He made his freethrows and put the Pack up by five points, but McCants tied the game with 15:30 left. Hodge then hit a beautiful three-pointer to continue the Wolfpack's 13-5 run on the Tarheels. Then Marcus Melvin hit a crucial three-pointer followed by a defensive rebound and a lay-up by Josh Powell to increase the Packs lead to ten.

Na Na Na Na, Na Na Na Na, Hey Hey Hey, Good Bye to the Tarheels of UNC as they were sent home with a final score of 86-77. Hodge scored a double-double with 30 points and 10 rebounds to give the Pack a 4-1 record in the ACC (11-4 overall). The Pack will play the Tarheels again at the Dean Dome on Feb. 25.

Send your comments about The Nubian to
nubian_eic@yahoo.com