



NUBIAN MESSAGE

Sentinel of the African-American Community

Friday the 13th, 2004

Vol. 11 | Edition 13

L.M. Clark Lecture honors Julius Chambers, attorney who lead North Carolina school desegregation effort

• African-American Cultural Center continues its year-long celebration of the Brown v. Board of education decision with Julius Chambers, plaintiffs' attorney in the Swann v. Mecklenberg case which desegregated schools in Charlotte.

Aniesha Felton
NEWS EDITOR

Before Martin Luther King Jr. announced his dream to the world, Julius Chambers had his own.

"I had dreams of going to NCSU, but I was black; I had dreams about being president of a bank, but I was black; I had dreams about going to the legislature, about being governor, but I was black," said Chambers, an attorney and 2004 Lawrence M. Clark lecturer. "When the Brown vs. Board of education ruling came down, I thought that this was the end of discrimination and my dreams could become a reality ... I was wrong," he said.

Chambers, known for being the attorney for the plaintiffs in Swann v. Mecklenberg (1971), a Supreme Court case that demanded mandatory busing to hasten the integrating of public schools across the United States, spoke to a packed African-American Cultural Center on Thursday about

his efforts to give black children the same educational opportunities as white children.

Chambers told the administrative, faculty, community, and student-filled crowd that he remembers his father dreaming that one day he would be able to vote, but because he couldn't interpret the second amendment, he was denied this right.

"When Brown v. Board was passed, we knew that this meant black people could vote now; we knew that we would be free to go anywhere, do whatever we wanted to do, we knew we could go to N.C. State if we desired," he said. "When the Brown vs. Board of education ruling came down, I thought this meant that we could do all the things we dreamt about ... I was wrong," he said.

Chambers, the former chancellor of North Carolina Central



Jerry L. Blackmon II - staff

Julius Chambers answers questions from the audience.

University, commented that he found it appalling that right after the decision had been made, there were people who had found schemes and loopholes that would allow them to not abide by

the ruling. He said that because of the "loophole" finders, he still had to attend an all-black school.

"I went to a school for black people because our state wasn't ready to admit a black person in a predominantly white school," he said. "Do you know what it means to send a child to a school with little to no resources? Do you know how it feels to be shafted? I do ... I was one of these children," he said.

Because of his father's unsuccessful attempt to register to vote and to enroll his child in a white school, because of the blacks who were being mistreated but had no one to stand in their corner, and because of the children who wanted equal educational opportunities but were denied, Chambers told the audience that he promised himself that he would go to law school so that his father and other blacks would have the opportunity to be represented, something they were denied time and time again, according to Chambers.

Chambers told the audience that some of them wouldn't be where they are today if it wasn't for him and some activists.

"Some of you today benefited

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Hayes confronts white views of black history with new textbook

• Dr. Floyd Hayes has written a new book aimed at correcting distorted views of black history.

Aniesha Felton
NEWS EDITOR

Sitting in the middle of NCSU's bookstore wearing a brown "Cosby look-alike" sweater, Dr. Hayes read from his newly-published book on Monday.

In celebration of Black History Month, the bookstore featured Hayes' anthology. "A Turbulent Voyage: Readings in African-American Studies."

"This anthology is for students to gain an understanding of the complexity of the African-American experience," said the multidisciplinary studies and political science professor. "I want students to reflect on the dynamics and the richness of the African-American culture ... and when they get this under-

standing, I want them to change the world," said Hayes.

The 600-paged anthology, according to Hayes, is geared toward advanced introductory students in African-American Studies. Unlike other African-American studies textbooks, Hayes' anthology features eight sections, all of which begin with a historical overview and then moves into contemporary views.

Hayes commented that the textbook is meant to confront white, traditional views and ways.

"The object of my book is to challenge traditional white



Jerry L. Blackmon II - staff

Dr. Floyd Hayes chats with a student in his office.

views of African-Americans, to challenge white supremacy, and to challenge white culture domination," Hayes said. "The white perspective on black people is a distortion and 'A Voyage' challenges these distortions while also correcting these deficiencies," he said.

Hayes commented that

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GET OUT THE VOTE



Jerry L. Blackmon II - staff

Lock Whitesides explains why he's running for Student Senate President inside. Keep reading for more profiles of candidates for the upcoming election.

WHAT'S GOIN' N?

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ENGINEERING FAIR

The 2004 Engineering Fair will take place Feb. 19 from 9:30 - 4:30 in the McKimmon Center. Charter Wolfline will run from Talley to McKimmon all day.

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EXPRESSIONS: A Tribute 2 African-American Entertainers

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Ballroom (TSC)
7pm - 9pm

To learn more about EXPRESSIONS feel free to call 515.5918

END OF THE LINE.

HAYES from page 1

these distorted views are the products of U.S. History or what Hayes refers to as "accepted fictionalized narratives."

He also said that in order to understand the true African-American experience and its history, one must approach it through different angles, including cultural, historical, philosophical, psychological, world-view, and a host of other dimensions.

After reading a passage from his book, Hayes then went into the storytelling of African-American Studies and its "turbulent" implementation at UCLA.

"It was a rough time — it was a radical time. It was 1967, what do you expect," said Hayes chuckling. "We wanted black studies implemented and we got some resistance," he said. "The president of UCLA resisted black studies, but we pushed it. Black studies was a non-negotiable demand," declared Hayes.

After two years of fighting and professors saying,

"there's not that much there to study," UCLA implemented its African-American studies program in 1969.

"Tensions were very high, there was a shoot-out, threats, everything; but, it didn't matter, we got what we wanted and we were determined to make sure that nothing, shoot-outs, threats, nothing would make us give up what we had fought so hard to get," he said.

Although the struggle to get black studies was over, the struggle to prove that it was a scholarly field emerged.

"People looked at African-American Studies as an anti-intellectual subject. I felt the need to confront that misconception," Hayes said. "African-American Studies is truly an intellectual curriculum and this book depicts that," he said.

Hayes commented that his book explores blacks, not only in the United States, but in Europe, Africa, and the Caribbean.

He also commented that his book came about

because of the deficiencies in another African-American studies textbook.

"There was a widely-used black studies textbook, but it was incomplete," Hayes said. "It wasn't thorough, it lacked depth, and it didn't set a foundation, it just started critiquing other works; my textbook has a wholeness and complete 'feel' to it," he said.

When a member from the audience asked how the title came about, Hayes joked that the man was getting a little personal, but then sat back, crossed his arms, and said that the title was somewhat inspired by his mother.

Being an only child, Hayes boasted that he "was the apple of my parent's eye and that he was encouraged to think for himself, but when he was 16 and started questioning the injustices of the world, his mom said that he was becoming difficult and she referred to this as his turbulent years.

"It was a turbulent voyage to get where we are

today; it was a turbulent voyage to get black studies implanted; it was a turbulent voyage for me, to see through all that bullshit U.S. History that was fed to me, and gain true knowledge of the African-American history and experience," he said. "With all of this, I thought that 'A Turbulent Voyage' was more than befitting for my book," he said.

Before thanking the audience for "coming out to hear an old cantankerous man read and speak," Hayes said that African-American studies is a challenge to the university and the United States to live up to their principles.

"We say America is democratic — they have all these lofty principles, yet there is a gap between their definitions and their acts," he said. "African-American studies, among many things, asks them why this is so, why are African-Americans, Latinos, Asians, and Indians still invisible, why is the white voice the only one heard, hopefully one day these questions will be answered," Hayes said.

CHAMBERS from page 1

from my efforts," he said. "I traveled throughout North Carolina just so black children could have a chance to get a better education. Some of you right here, right now are the products of that traveling," Chambers said.

He also commented that 2004's racism in school is a little more sophisticated than that of the '60s and '70s, but that no matter the disguise, it is still racism.

Chambers said that once black students and black teachers integrated schools they were greeted with "we don't want you here" and "get out"; but now, instead of these sayings, the standardized tests administered to students and the "teacher's exam" all, in some form, discriminate against them and cause them to be less successful than they would otherwise be.

After asking the audience rhetorically why there are pay disparities in teachers' salaries depending on what school they go to and whether black

teachers and black students are naturally inferior, he concluded by saying that celebrating Brown vs. Board is great, but that it can only go so far.

"Until we learn how to love one another, and understand that respect and appreciation are entitled to everyone, we haven't made progress since Brown vs. Board," he said.

Lawrence Clark, the professor emeritus for which this lecture is named, said that people should look up to Chambers.

"The man speaking was a man who helped engineer integration throughout North Carolina," he said. "He is a living example of a person who didn't sit around and expect things to happen, he picked up the baton and ran with it."

"This program allowed students to learn from their elders, something that is rare nowadays," Clark said. "In



Jerry L. Blackmon II - staff
Chancellor Chambers and his wife hold AACC's award.

African villages, they always pay respect to their elders, but they also pick up the baton and become another leg of the race. We are looking for that next runner, that next activists, that next Chambers," he said.



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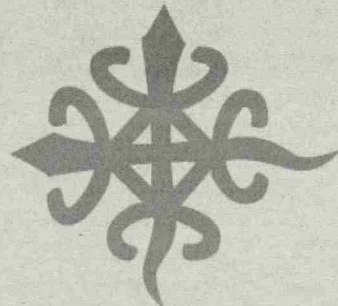
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FUNTUNFUNFU-DENKYEMFUNFU

Also known as the siamese crocodiles, this Adinkra symbol depicts a two-headed crocodile sharing a common stomach — a symbol of unity in diversity. It serves as a warning that infighting and tribalism are harmful to all who engage in it.

As a symbol of unity in diversity, democracy, and the oneness of the human family, this symbol represents a desire for oneness despite cultural differences.



Why no Wolfline at Nighttime?

From 8 a.m. through 8 p.m., Wolfline buses are running all over campus, as one would expect since this is the time during which students have classes. The buses run on a 15-minute schedule on routes that wind them through the most populated neighborhoods surrounding N.C. State, and the transportation is fairly reliable.

So what happens at 8 p.m.?

Does transportation remain as reliable for students who for the most part don't have any other mode of transportation? No. After 8 p.m., there are two buses — Werewolf A & B — which run 30 minutes apart from each other. During this time, some students are pulling all-nighters in the library preparing for exams, and other students need transportation to grocery stores or other nearby but out-of-convenient-walking-range fast food restaurants. There are very few classes after 8 p.m., but the fact that all students' fees pay for the Wolfline service means that the Wolfline buses should remain an option for students 24 hours per day.

Just as students can depend on the library remaining open 24 hours for studying and research Monday through Thursday, students should also be able to depend on the Wolfline 24 hours per day as well. Most campus crimes occur during the nighttime hours, and probably not coincidentally, nighttime is when one or two students are most likely to be standing next to the road at an unlit bus stop waiting half an hour for a bus that sometimes takes longer than that to arrive. During the day, students are generally in large groups all heading to large, well populated areas all around campus, so safety is less of a concern.

The safe, dependable Wolfline should be just as reliable at night as it is during the day. Indeed, it is perhaps a mockery of NCSU's oft-reiterated commitment to the safety of students on campus that such is not the case.

Not all students are lucky enough to have cars on campus — freshmen aren't allowed the privilege at all, and these are the students most likely to need to use the library in the wee hours of the morning to finish up that paper that's due tomorrow. If the library is open 24 hours, all students should be able to depend on the campus' preferred mode of mass transportation to get there and back safely.

The Wolfline should be just as efficient for students without cars as cars are for students who have them. All students should have the right to be able to get where they need to be and move around campus at anytime during the day without fearing for their lives or their well-being. This should be the goal of the Wolfline bus system, to provide safe, quick and accessible transportation for students anytime during the day or night.

Never should there be a time when only two buses are running and students are stranded wherever they may be after a certain hour of the night.

—from the desk of the Talented Tenth

The unsigned "Talented Tenth" editorial is the opinion of the Nubian Message's editorial board and thus its responsibility.



This is still a man's world, and it's time women took control

"This is a man's world!!!" shouted James Brown in his 1980 hit song. That song is almost 25 years old, but it still seems to be the perception of some people today. I was holding a conversation with my co-worker and somehow we got on the subject of women. He told me he believes women have a "role," and that role is to cater to men. He believed that women were inferior to men in some ways and that this was indeed a man's world. This conversation made me think more in depth on the subject. After all that has happened, are women equal in 2004?

Since the Women's Rights Movement, which began in 1848, we, as women, have been soldiers in an ongoing "war" with the standards and "rites" of our generations.

Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton were among the women fighting for women's rights then, yet all of us are still fighting now. It is evident that men get away with some things that women get chastised for, men have an upper hand in many aspects of life, and how women are perceived has changed little.

It is clear in politics, the



DeAndra Duggins
COLUMNIST

business world, the media, sports, entertainment, and other facets of life. It is very prevalent in the corporate world. Women have succeeded in gaining higher positions in the business world, but not the highest. Name five female CEOs.

There are still barriers to further corporate advancement, which, according to Courtland L. Bovee in "Business in Action," is often referred to as the "glass-ceiling." More importantly, when a woman does get a promotion at work, there is skepticism about how she earned the promotion. Because it's a female, many would question whether the promotion was based on her work ethic and contributions to the company or whether it had something to do with her relationship with the boss. And we

all know how that goes. When a man is promoted to higher office everyone is sure that he climbed the corporate ladder and earned his spot fairly. Why is that?

One of my biggest complaints begins with the sports industry. Title IX was one of the most significant steps, if not the biggest, women have made in history. It allowed equal opportunity in education and, later, athletics. Because of Title IX, more females are playing high school, collegiate, and professional sports. However, women in these sports continue to make less than their male counterparts.

Some may argue that women's sports do not draw the crowds and, more importantly, the revenue that men's sports can bring, and that is an acceptable argument. Currently, the minimum for a rookie in the WNBA is around \$30,000 and the minimum for veterans is around \$40,000. Most female athletes take on careers during the off-season in order to make a living, while NBA players are signing million-dollar contracts each year and

DUGGINS see page 7

Unsung African-American great set sound example for struggles of our generation

Everyone on campus is bombarded with endless opportunities, whether they come in the form of listserv pleas for help, or mass advertisements for Leadership Development Series, Career Center workshops, free Job Training sessions, or any of the like. Many times I think to myself, there is no way that I could do all those things. Sadly enough, many of us do not take advantage of even one of these opportunities at our disposal.

As I reflected on this, I came across a great African-American who by law and by force was not afforded these opportunities, but rather made them for himself. This great man learned to read at the age of six in 1891 when a slave learning to read was a crime punishable by death in the state of Virginia. He even went so far as to study Greek and Latin in his teens while apprenticing as a physician's assistant.

Eventually, he masters the common practices of "cupping" and "leeching" of patients. He



Joy Johnson
COLUMNIST

had an insatiable hunger for knowledge that led him to not only continually educate himself, but to form a "Young Men's Literary and Moral Reform Society" to help inform and educate other former slaves.

As a prime example to today's generation, he assumed one of the highest societal roles that an African at that time could attain, that of a physician, but he didn't take it for granted. He turned from his success and gave back to his community by practicing in towns of former slaves during cholera epidemics after other doctors fled, and became active in the Philanthropic Society to help fugitive slaves

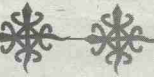
escape and avoid recapture.

Learning and service are recurring themes throughout his life. He even starts his own abolitionist newspaper, "The Mystery," which he disbanded to work with Frederick Douglass' "North Star."

Despite his success in both medicine and media, he was never formally educated in either discipline. He applied to and was accepted at Harvard in 1850, but he and three other African-American students were expelled by a vote of the student body barely a month into his first four-month term.

Minor setbacks had never been an end-all for him, they only led to bigger and better. Soon after Harriet Beecher Stowe published the controversial "Uncle Tom's Cabin," he wrote a response in a novel called "Blake, or Huts of America." Once again as he gains both financial and social status, he turns and helps his community by becoming an integral part of the

JOHNSON see page 7



Studies: prayer is good for you

A. Michelle McLean
MBS EDITOR

In a society driven by science and technology, we often place our faith in man-made devices for the solution or cure to every known health problem or physical condition.

Regardless of whether our reliance is justifiable or not, we fail to acknowledge the power that prayer has, especially in one's ultimate well-being. It is a fact, demonstrated in various studies, that prayer is therapeutic. Praying aids relaxation, reduces stress, quiets the body, and promotes healing.

Through research studies, it has been revealed that one's religion or spirituality has a variety of effects on personal health, especially when prayer and meditation are employed.

These studies reveal that religious people, overall, live healthier lives than non-believers. They are more prone to healthier habits and less likely to drink, drink and drive, and smoke.

According to studies conducted at Duke, Yale, and Dartmouth universities, people who pray and meditate get sick less often. In addition to these findings, it has also been confirmed that people with religious beliefs and activities have lower rates of cardiovascular disease and high blood pressure.

Besides having physical benefits, prayer and religion have, they both have positive impacts on men-

tal health as well. People who believe they are religious are less likely to suffer from anxiety, endure depression, or entertain suicidal thoughts. They are also less likely to abuse alcohol and other harmful substances.

Numerous studies illustrate that regular churchgoers live 10 percent longer than those who don't have religious beliefs or engage in prayer or meditation. The life expectancy for churchgoers and prayers in several studies was 82 years as opposed to 75 years for non-churchgoers and non-prayers.

Interestingly, people who never pray or attend church services stay in the hospital three times longer than those who do attend church regularly and pray often. It was also found that heart patients were 14 times more likely to die following surgery if they had no religious beliefs and didn't practice a religion.

Overall, prayer and meditation serve as tremendous comforts for adherents to many religions across numerous cultures in our society. It provides those who do engage in these practices a basis for behavior and values, as well as a sense of balance of the inner self.

Prayer is an easy way to release unhealthy emotions and toxic energies that tend to bog us down and prevent us from being the best that we can be which is healthy in its very essence.

Ten must-know facts about HIV/AIDS

1. The late stages of infection with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) causes Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome, better known as AIDS, in humans. It can take up to 10 years from infection with HIV for full-blown AIDS to develop. New drug therapies have been developed, however, that can delay the onset of AIDS, even though a person has been infected with HIV. Someone can feel and look healthy for years before he or she realizes they are infected. It is important to know that those individuals can still transmit the virus to another person. For this reason, individuals are encouraged to be tested.

2. Forty states, including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, offer anonymous HIV testing. HIV testing is not name-based. If an anonymous testing center sends an individual a test, no one except that individual will know the result.

3. HIV is transmitted through the transfer of bodily fluids that are HIV-infected such as vaginal secretions, semen and pre-ejaculate fluid, blood, and breast milk. HIV can only be transmitted from an infected person to a non-infected person when any of these fluids are exchanged. Since HIV cannot survive long outside of the body, the infected fluids must enter the body of the non-infected person.

4. Since sexual contact transmits HIV most frequently, the only way to ensure prevention of sexual transmission is to abstain from all sexual contact. However, if sexual contact does occur, one can reduce the risk of contracting HIV by using a latex condom each time vaginal or anal intercourse occurs. Also, be aware that oral sex transmits HIV, so use a latex condom each time it is performed on a man, and a dental dam when performing on a woman. Remember that all semen and pre-ejaculate fluid can carry HIV.

5. The following do not transmit HIV:
• Touching, hugging, or dry kissing a person with HIV
• Being friends with someone who is HIV-positive or has AIDS
• Sharing eating utensils or drinks
• Public restrooms, showers, pools, or saunas
• Donating blood

• Sneezes and coughs
• Sharing towels or clothes
• The sweat or urine of an infected person

6. Mosquito bites or other bug bites
6. All organs, blood, and tissue used during surgeries or transfusions are required to be tested for HIV. Medical personnel dispose of any contaminated products. Any medical and surgical tools used for surgery, and even those used for tattoos and body piercing, are completely sterilized before use. They must be carefully discarded after use to prevent the transmission of HIV. The CDC National HIV/AIDS Hotline is available to learn more about HIV and AIDS in the workplace, as well as referrals to organizations that specialize in the proper disposal of medical instruments. The hotline can be reached at 1-800-342-AIDS.

7. The most at-risk group are young adults who are 25 or under. These individuals account for almost 50 percent of newly infected people in the United States. This group can change the effects of this widespread disease by learning about the chances of contracting HIV and adjusting their attitudes and making safer decisions about their behavior.

8. Of the 30.6 million estimated deaths AIDS will eventually cause, approximately 11.7 million have already occurred. In 1997 alone, nearly 6 million people were infected, which averages out to approximately 16,000 each day.

9. People who are infected with HIV/AIDS are discriminated against everyday. These individuals' basic human rights are violated even if they are only suspected of being infected. Regardless of the circumstances that brought about their infection, each person needs support, care, and kindness in their time of need.

10. Everyone can join in the world's effort to stop the spread of HIV/AIDS. Education is an important tool. Different events each year, like World AIDS Day, are designed to get all communities involved in increasing awareness and creating solidarity against this great challenge. GET INVOLVED!

Stay In Touch

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Lock Whiteside to run for Student Senate President



J. Brunson
STAFF WRITER

NM: Why are you running for Student Senate President?

I decided to run for Student Senate President when it was recommended to the Chancellor to take the Student Senate out of the student fee process due to the Senate politicizing the issue. I'm running because I feel that there needs to be changes made.

Currently, Student Senate is more concerned with rules and regulations than the student body's concerns. I think the Senate leadership should be held more accountable because the average student does not know who represents him or her on the Senate.

I want to make running for student office more competitive. The average cost for a student to campaign and run for Student Senate is approximately \$400-\$500. I would like to lower that maximum amount for campaigning so that more students can afford to run for student body office.

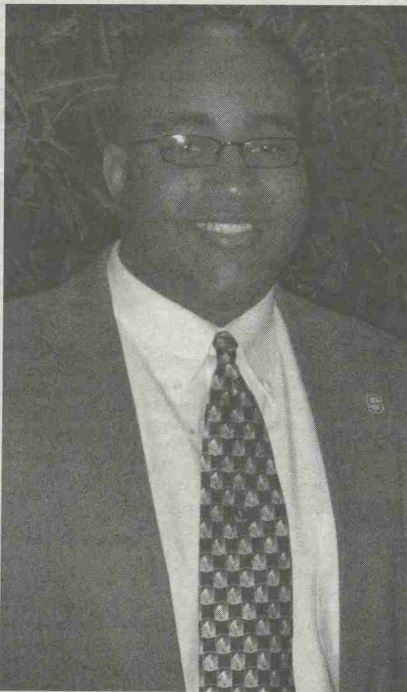
I feel that the Student Senate currently lacks diversity. I have actually gone around campus and recruited more African-American, female, and all other underrepresented student candidates on campus. I have been encouraging student leaders to be more involved with multicultural activities and programs on campus.

NM: How much experience do you have as a member of Student Senate?

I have served in the Student Senate and Executive Branch. I will be able to fuse these two together as Student Senate President. I am member of UNC-ASG (Association of Student Governments) and this gives me the opportunity to speak with student government leaders across the state and see what they are doing right and what we at N.C. State are doing wrong. I am a part of different organizations, hear what their concerns are, and I feel that Student Senate has ignored African-American and the entire student body's concerns.

NM: Why should students be concerned and aware of what goes on with Student Senate?

The Student Senate deals with a lot of student issues. Part of the money we all pay as students go into student appropriations. The



Dr. Terrence Roberts of "Little Rock Nine."

Adam Altarian • staff

entire student budget that student government has comes solely from students. Student Senate controls the student appropriation process. We all are paying for what Student Senate does for us.

NM: What qualities or personal characteristics do you have that make you stand out as a leader?

I am a good listener, compassionate, good communicator, easy to work with, stand up firmly for what I believe in, and I'm not set in my own ways.

NM: If you are elected Student Senate President, what changes do you plan to make for students?

- I plan to get out the word more about the student appropriation process and let students know that the money is not the student government's money, but the student's money.
- Less rules and more action by the Student Senate
- Continue camp outs for Duke and UNC games
- Discuss with the athletic department to request a field goal ceremony in the Brickyard

"My campaign marks the beginning of the end of the student leadership that cares more about rules than fighting for the concerns of the average student. We have the opportunity to take our Student Senate out of the hands of a couple of senators and put them back where they belong, which is in the student body's hands."

OVERVIEW from page 5

denial for protection can be very costly. Unfortunately, a countless number of African-Americans will not obtain the information and support needed to protect themselves and others from the virus.

Some of the main risks that everyone is subject to face are more dangerous and serious for the African-American community. African-American women, for instance, are more likely to become infected with HIV resulting from men having sex with men. This is because they may not be knowledgeable about their partner's past and current sexual behaviors or drug use. Injecting drugs is the second leading cause of infection for both black men and women. Sharing needles, moreover, is one of a few risks involving substance abuse.

Sadly, African-Americans also account for the highest rates in the nation for sexually transmitted disease infection. Blacks are 16 times as likely to have syphilis than whites. Also, African-Americans are 27 times more likely to get gonorrhea than whites. It is a fact that being infected with HIV and an STD simultaneously increases the likelihood of HIV transmission to others.

When one becomes infected with HIV, numerous things happen within the body. The virus enters the body and lives and multiplies in the white blood cells, which are essential in protecting the body from disease. It continues this process for a few weeks or months before the immune system begins to respond. When the immune system reacts to this invasion, it begins producing antibodies, marking the onset of HIV. The paramount sign of HIV is the substantial loss of CD4, or T-helper, immune cells. As the virus progresses, it kills or damages the cells, including the T-helper cells, and weakens the immune system. Because of this, the individual becomes highly susceptible

to various infections they'd otherwise ward off, ranging from pneumonia to cancer.

In order to better assess damage done to the immune system, physicians count T-helper cells. The normal T-helper cell count in a person without HIV varies roughly between 500 and 1,500 cells per cubic millimeter of blood. Someone HIV-infected may be clinically diagnosed with AIDS if the number of CD4 cells reaches or falls below 200 cells per cubic millimeter of blood. Along with the T-cell count, doctors check to see if a patient develops one of the "opportunistic infections" which accompany full-blown AIDS. The Centers for Disease Control lists the following as opportunistic infections: Pneumocystis pneumonia, an infection of the lungs; Candida, a fungal infection that can cause infections in the throat or vagina; Kaposi's sarcoma, a skin cancer; and Cytomegalovirus, and infection that affects the eyes.

It is extremely important to mention that HIV varies according to each individual person. Not everyone infected exhibits the same symptoms or contracts the same opportunistic illnesses. Because of the diverse situations among those diagnosed with HIV and AIDS, some develop AIDS soon after becoming infected with HIV. Others remain healthy for as many as 10 years. Quality medical care can improve and prolong the lives of those who seek it early.

An important point to make is that there is NO CURE for AIDS. Specific drugs are available that could delay the virus and slow the damage to the immune system. There is, however, no way to rid the body of the disease.

In later editions of the Nubian Message, we will discuss treatment options that could improve the quality of the lives of people infected with HIV and AIDS.

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DUGGINS from page 3

living well. Young boys all over the world dream to be the next Michael Jordan and LeBron James and make millions of dollars, but to whom do the little girls aspire? This is not to take anything away from NBA players because they are talented, but how unfair is that? It is not the fault of the men, but it is society who makes this possible.

However popular women's sports has become since the '70s, we have yet to come to the point where we can be accepted by all of society. People refrain from women's sports because of some stereotypes. I began playing sports at a young age and I can still remember the labels I received. Because I was into sports I was automatically categorized as a "tomboy," a term that I continue to despise. Does playing sports make me any less of a female? NO! In fact, I believe that playing sports has made me an empowered woman. I've learned to be tough, resent conformity, and I gained the ability to hold on to my beliefs no matter what others may say or think. When people come to accept that we do not live in the medieval times where women were held back, we can move forward and women can make the money they deserve for the talents they possess.

My next complaint is with the music industry. In 2003 50 Cent proclaimed to the world "I'm a P.I.M.P.!" and the whole world sang along. In 1997, Lil' Kim broadcasted that she was a "diamond cluster

hustler" and the "Queen Bitch" with the release of her first CD in 1997, and the media had a fit. I do not condone Lil' Kim's lyrics, behavior, or her persona, but I think it is a little unfair to appreciate one form of expression and repudiate another. 50 Cent, along with many other men, glorify themselves for the number of women they "have," but a woman is categorized as "easy" when she discusses the many men she has "had." Ludacris practically belittled the entire nation with his song "Area Codes," where he called out nearly every area code boasting how many "hoes" he had. Do you see the double standard?

The videos for these songs do not help alleviate these pressures. The video-girls are seen near naked flaunting and dancing on tv to please the viewing audience. And this is not the fault of the producers or the girls, entirely, because they are just giving the audience what they want. As women, we have the right to not be used for someone's viewing pleasure. We have fought too long and too hard to go back to how America used to view us. Our duty is no longer to just be the ideal, dainty house wife, and contrary to what James Brown believes, this is NOT a man's world, anymore.

We are progressing at a slow pace and hopefully, in the near future, we will be granted the equality we deserve. Remember: "You have to make a rough draft (men) before you make a masterpiece (women)."

more career goals than most of us will ever have an opportunity to dream about. But, as W.E.B. DuBois said "His was a magnificent life, and yet, how many of us have heard of him?" He is Martin Delany. Do you know him? Will you meet his challenge? He was a former slave, but he was also a student at Harvard, a doctor, a thinker, an author, a major in the U.S. Army, a philanthropist, and an activist. You and I will never know what it is like to be in physical bondage, so we should be capable of even greater heights than Martin Delany ever attained. Right?

JOHNSON from page 3

Underground Railroad in Pittsburgh. His legacy does not stop there, for he even becomes involved in military life. As the Civil War intensifies, he recruits black soldiers and gets a rare interview with President Lincoln to petition for a black corps to fight. As a major, he became the first black field officer and judos from the president, who called him "a most extraordinary and intelligent black man" at a time when blacks were not even acknowledged as human.

In 73 years, this man achieved

Write!

Nothing but death could keep me from it.

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STARS from page 8

She is an original version of what a true lyricist should be. She has inspired me poetically more than any artist in existence. She has shown me how to be a poetic engineer by writing out experiences, emotions, and thoughts that are otherwise difficult to put into words.

NM: What prompted you to pursue a B.A. in Theatre instead of sticking with Biological Sciences

Andrea: My parents guided me through the path to pediatrics, but my heart has always been in the arts of acting, music, and writing. In other words, on the real, I was pursuing Biological Sciences for the wrong reasons and realized that this is the rest of my life we're talking about here. I'd rather have priceless happiness before \$75,000 income of unhappiness.

NM: Where have you performed?

Andrea: Couple of school functions in the Raleigh, Durham, Chapel Hill area: NCSU, Shaw (University), Saint Augustine's College, (N.C. Central), and UNC-Chapel Hill

NM: Who inspired you to perform?

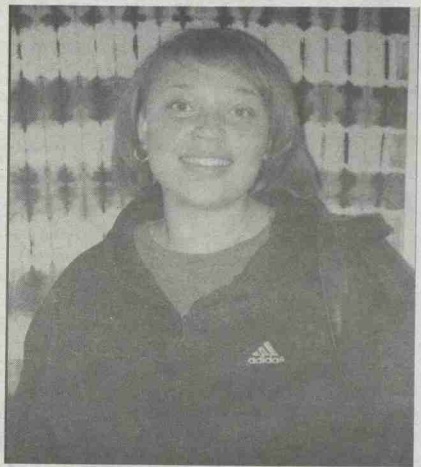
Andrea: I'd have to say my brother. He's kind of like the fuel behind my fire. From the beginning he's helped me in strengthening my confidence when performing. He's also one of my biggest critics so any song, poem, or beat that can get past him is usually what I'll end up performing. Ha ha.

NM: What is unique about your music and poetry?

Andrea: It has a mixture of all the different music I enjoy and that inspires me as an artist, including: Hip Hop, R&B, jazz, classic soul, alternative, and gospel/inspirational music. My music contains a combination of all these things and it makes it difficult to pinpoint. It's almost like I need to be put in a genre of my own. But if it must be categorized, it would be more under R&B than any other.

NM: What are your aspirations in the arts and entertainment industry?

Andrea: Well, not only becoming a professional singer and actress, but I have plans in the mak-



Andrea Cherry

Jerry L. Blackmon II • staff

ing of having my own production company, record company, publishing several books of my poetry, and a school of the arts.

NM: If you could pick one place to perform where would it be and why?

Andrea: DEF POETRY JAM! I know exactly what pieces I'd do and everything. Ha ha ... It's just that it's so real and so raw because it's just your words and (the audience's) ears. I mean, you can't get nothing better than that. It's heaven's hell and the opening to the minds and thoughts of real people and the real expressions of themselves on such an infectious level where you can't help but feel them. Feel me?

NM: What is the next big step in your career as an entertainer and poet?

Andrea: I'm currently working side by side with P.D. Soul Records, an up and coming record company from N.C. BIG things coming.

NM: I heard you produce your own music. Who is your favorite producer?

Andrea: WOW! It's many ... but if I had to choose just one, it would be none other than R.Kelly of course! Ha ha ... every beat he makes is different and unique from the others and yet it still contains a trademark sound where you know it's one of his tracks. He's so versatile and there's never a limit on what he can do. Another thing I love about him is how he can keep you on your toes, you don't know what to expect next but you know it's going to be hot. No questions asked.

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Miles Davis

jazz legend



Keon Pettway
A&E EDITOR

Who is the man behind one of the most influential jazz trumpet players in the history of modern jazz? Miles Dewey Davis.

Davis was born May 26, 1926 in Alton, Ill. to a St. Louis dentist and a capable pianist. Davis began his exploration of jazz at the age of 13

when he received his first horn for his birthday. His mother, a pianist, wanted him to learn the violin, but it was his father who first influenced him to try the trumpet when he bought one for Davis' birthday. He rapidly learned the techniques and became a child prodigy, a rising star in Eddie Randall's East St. Louis group.

Musicians such as Tiny Bradshaw and Illinois Jacquet tried to recruit Davis, but the 19-year-old prodigy was reluctant and instead decided to study at the Juilliard School Of Music in New York in 1945. Rather than completing his work there, however, Davis left early to pursue his music and recording career.

In 1949, Davis worked with Gil Evans, and kept close musical ties with Evans for nearly twenty years. His first release was "Birth of the Cool" in 1949, featuring baritonist Gerry Mulligan, pianist John Lewis and Gil Evans

Davis became addicted to heroin during the 1950s, a drug which had already claimed the life of jazz trumpeter Fats Navarro, one of Davis' rivals. Realizing that his talent was withering, Davis returned to East St. Louis, and with the assistance of his father, flushed the heroin addiction and returned to the music scene.

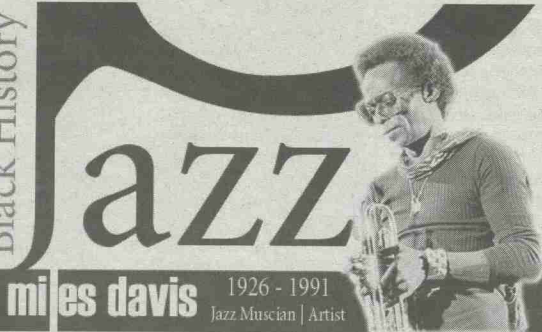
In 1951, Davis began a five-year stint with Prestige Records. During his stay, he recorded several small band sessions with such musical greats as Rocky Mount, N.C.-native Thelonious Monk, Milt Jackson, Horace Silver, and Sonny Rollins.

Davis returned to New York rejuvenated, and formed the first manifestation of the Miles Davis Quintet. The first iteration of the quintet included Sonny Rollins (tenor sax) and Charles Mingus (bass), and featured a young saxophonist from Hamlet, N.C. named John Coltrane. In 1960, Coltrane left the quintet to pursue a solo career. His experimental approaches were at odds with Davis' style, thus creating a split in the group.

Davis continued his musical output and appeared on legendary works such as 1961's "Somebody's Having a Party" (1964), and "In Europe" (1964).

As the late '60s progressed, Davis was heavily influenced by rock music, and used electric instruments in his performances and used elec-

Black History



tronic effects, multi-tracking, and extensive editing on recordings. This fusion of jazz and rock was not appreciated by some of Davis' original fans, but Davis continued to develop his musical talents without regard for the critics.

Davis signed with Warner Brothers records during the 1980s, and won a Grammy in 1987 for his 1986 album "Tutu," which featured modern studio tools, such as programmed synthesizers, samples and drum loops.

Although most widely known as a great trumpet player, Davis was also an acclaimed composer, mentor, and played an important role in the creation of improvisational techniques combining modes rather than standard chord changes.

Davis was also a painter. In 1980, Davis focused his talent on a different path and projected his expression not only through his music, but also on canvas through visual art. Although he received formal education in music, he was a self-taught painter. He was most inspired by "the Memphis," a Milan based design movement whose theme was primarily based on clashing shapes and hot colors.

Miles Davis toured and performed regularly until he suffered a stroke in February 1991. He died September 28 of that year.

Rising Stars

Andrea Cherry

STUDENT SPOTLIGHT

Aspiring artists commonly have other talents. For N.C. State's own Andrea Cherry, poetry and singing have developed hand in hand, and her first loves are destined to take her to the same places many great performers have been, and some other artist have yet to reach. Aside from studying, working, and performing in theatre shows, Cherry finds time to further develop her poetic and vocal talents.

NM: What's your major and where are you from?

Andrea: Arts Application Theatre, and I am from Raleigh, but currently reside in Cary.

NM: People have heard of your music and poetry. Which sparked first?

Andrea: When discovering one before the other it would have to be music. I've been singing ever since I could talk. From my father playing the piano by ear while my mother lead a song, I've been surrounded by music my whole life.

This environment has influenced me to a level where creation begins and never ends. Poetry has been just as influential, but of course wasn't developed until I obtained an understanding of where I could express my thoughts and emotions in writing. Both music and poetry are essential to my well-being and, of course, my future career. Just can't live with out it. Its like breathing for me.

NM: Who are your two major influences?

Andrea: The first major influence would definitely have to be Robert Kelly, also known as R.Kelly.

Many people tend to focus more on his personal issues thus ignoring his artistic abilities. When it comes to creating music, the man is a genius. He writes and produces his own material and makes nothing but hits, therefore encouraging me to do the same.

I mean, I have the talent to do it all, so why not exercise it. And I'd have to say that my second major influence is none other than Jill Scott.

STARS see page 7

Rising Stars

STUDENT SPOTLIGHT

ANDREA CHERRY

Andrea Cherry
Junior, Theatre

- Society of Afrikan American Culture
- Black Repertory Theatre
- AASAC

"Both music and poetry are essential to my well-being and, of course, my future career. Just can't live with out it. Its like breathing for me."



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