

NUBIAN MESSAGE

Sentinel of the African-American Community

February 20, 2004

Vol. 11 | Edition 14

Hayes, SAAC panel explore legacy of racism in getting blacks right to vote

• Dr. Floyd Hayes, Everett Ward, Locke Whiteside and Natalie Duggins chair panel discussing legacy and future of black voter participation in U.S.

Aniesha Felton
NEWS EDITOR

The moment of silence for John Wesley Winters Sr., Raleigh's first black City Councilman was probably the quietest moment at the SAAC-sponsored program Black Political Participation in America.

With panelists Locke Whiteside, a sophomore in Political Science, Natalie Duggins, a senior in Chemistry and Political Science, Everett Ward, Democratic National Committee official, and Dr. Floyd Hayes, associate professor in Africana Studies, the panel discussed the importance of blacks educating themselves and participating in political matters.

"Political participation and education were the two entities that whites did not want blacks to have," said Ward. "They knew that if blacks became knowledgeable academically and politically, they were going to be dangerous when it came to voting," he said.

Duggins commented that educating yourself on political matters does not mean only educating your-

self on your affiliated party.

"We shouldn't focus on the party, we should focus on the elements that are hurting us," she said. "When I say 'us,' I do mean us as African-Americans, but I also mean us as in students and young people.

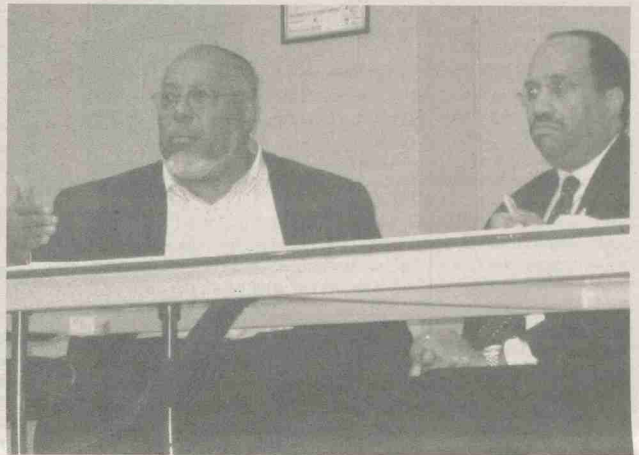
"We need to be aware of the wolf in sheep clothing. The only way we can do this is to start getting informed about what our elected officials are doing and what our candidates say they will do," she said.

While "What is the importance of students participating and being informed about political concerns?" and "How can students be active?" were the central questions of the program, it opened with the provocative question: "Is the Constitution a racist document?"

"The Constitution was founded as a racist document," said Whiteside. "We the people" did not include African-Americans, and if that wasn't enough, African-Americans were only considered 3/5 of a person," he said.

Hayes commented that not only was it a racist document, it was also a pro-slavery document. He said that the founding of America was based on racism and that blacks were seen as sub-people.

Ward agreed with "his teacher"



Jerry L. Blackmon II - staff

Dr. Floyd Hayes (l) makes a point while Everett Ward listens.

Hayes, but added a few other distinctions about the "Supreme Law of the Land."

"The Constitution was a document of oppression. Its content bogged people down, not only blacks, but it overlooked women," he said. "As far as blacks being 3/5 of a person, they weren't even seen as people, they were seen as property," he said.

On its way from 1776 to Dredd

Scott, the discussion, at Hayes' will, made a pit stop at reconstruction, a glorified era that was to him not all that glamorous.

"First of all, the reconstruction period only lasted 10 years, and in that 10 years Booker T. Washington, one of the hugest sellouts, came on the scene," he said. "One thing that annoys me about us is that when

VOTE see page 2

WHAT'S GOIN' N?

wgo@nubian.ncsu.edu

LECTURE

Swann v.
Mecklenberg lecture;
Feb. 23 at 12:30 in
AACC.

FINANCIAL AID

Financial Aid priority
date is March 1.

WORSHIP WITH US

United Student
Fellowship will be
having Sunday
service at 5 p.m. in
the Multi-purpose
room. Come out and
worship with us!

GET YOUR EVENT HERE

There is no charge to
run a notification about
your events in the
What's Goin' On calendar.

Brookins urges students not to miss chance to reconnect with African roots

• Dr. Craig Brookins talks about upcoming opportunities to study abroad in Africa.

Aniesha Felton
NEWS EDITOR

With a smile and hug, your mother will welcome you home. Your brothers and sisters will swarm toward you, eager to hear of your doings since you've been gone. The food that night will bring back memories of those times you were deprived of such richness, and home-like savor, the only thing different, you're not in the United States, you are in Africa.

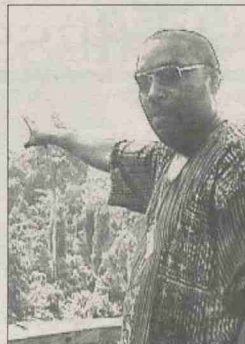
Although the deadline to go to Ghana for spring break has passed, students who

want to study abroad in Africa still have a chance.

In conjunction with Africana Studies, Study Abroad, and Craig Brookins, the director of the Africana Studies program, students will be able to engage African culture in South Africa and Tanzania this summer.

"Studying in Africa undoubtedly will be the best thing you can do for yourself as a student," Brookins said. "You will be exposed to a mixture of western and African culture.

"Students' Americanness will be challenged, their world-view challenged and broadened, and their sense of self will be enhanced — these are what the students



file photo

Dr. Craig Brookins

should be prepared for," he said.

While also on their four to five-week excursion, students should be prepared to

take HI 395A, Culture and Diversity in the Rainbow Nation; and/or HI 498 Zulu Language and Culture classes in South Africa and MDS 495B, African Culture and Society and/or MDS 495C Pan-Africanism: historical and Contemporary Perspectives in Tanzania.

Brookins commented that these classes are only in the morning and that the afternoon is for students to study, but more importantly to immerse themselves in the culture.

"When classes have ended for the day is when you can grab hold of the rich culture of the country you're in," he said. "I do not encourage students to stay home in

BROOKINS see page 2

WHAT'S GOIN' N?

wgo@nubian.ncsu.edu

QUIZ BOWL

SAA-PAMS will host its tenth annual African-American History Quiz Bowl Saturday, Feb. 28 in the Multipurpose Room.

Free food will be provided, and free groceries will be given away at the event.

BRT FUNDRAISER

Black Repertory Theatre will be on the brickyard March 3 selling the good stuff.

ELECTIONS

Do more than just get out and vote, run for office! Books have opened for the 2004-2005 student government elections. Run for anything from Student Body President to Student Media Authority board member.

students.ncsu.edu/vote/ has all the details.

YBE MEETING

Young Black Entrepreneurs will have a general body meeting Feb. 24 at 7:30 p.m. in the campus cinema.

GET YOUR EVENT HERE

There is no charge to run a notification about your events in the What's Goin' On calendar. All you have to do is e-mail us. Please limit submissions to 25 words or less, please.

BROOKINS from page 1

their room, I desire for them to travel, go to festivities, explore the museums, enjoy the performances ... I want them to get as much as they can out of it," he said.

Brookins admitted that he can talk all day about how great an experience it is, but students somehow still focus on the costs. Although study abroad can cost students a pretty penny, Brookins said scholarships are always available.

"I have never known a student to not receive some financial aid," he said. "I know that it won't pay for the entire trip, but every penny helps," Brookins said.

The study abroad experience in South Africa and Tanzania can cost upwards of \$4000, however Brookins notes that this is almost equivalent to what many students will spend over spring break or over summer break.

"If you consider what you will be doing over your breaks, the pay is comparable, it's just that the benefits will be greater," he said. "I have yet to hear a student say that what they experience in Ghana or wherever else in Africa they were studying was not worth the money," he said.

Brookins stated that it is hard not to love Ghana because the African people are so hospitable and interaction-oriented. He added that students also like

Ghana because they feel like they are home.

"There is a feeling of comfort ... of acceptance in Ghana," Brookins said. "I've had white students go to Africa and they said they feel welcomed and relaxed. That's how these study abroad countries are ... you feel like you are home. It is a very nurturing environ-

"I have never known a student to not receive some financial aid. I know that it won't pay for the entire trip, but every penny helps."

Dr. Craig Brookins

ment.

"It is this that makes people want to come back right after they have gotten off the plane from coming to Africa," he said. "You don't want to be there all the time, but there comes a time when you hunger for home," he said.

Brookins commented that there is an overwhelming majority of black Africans, ranging from street sweepers to CEOs and that this picture is something Americans are not used to.

"Going to Africa is a way of bursting

those stereotypes that have been ingrained in our minds," said Brookins. "It is because of these distortions that I have students who missed out on the African culture because they were worried about something that didn't exist and try to, in a five-day period, make up for all that lost ground."

"You will see lack of development and poverty while in Africa, however it is unlikely that you will find those impoverished with an impoverished mind," he said.

Brookins added that going to study abroad in these countries is not just about the six credits, it's also to help yourself grow.

"In order to understand yourself, you need to understand others. If you meet with an African in the U.S., it is enriching, but nothing compares to meeting an African on their own turf," he said. "It is something to behold," he said.

With that Brookins concluded by saying that although he is biased to students going to Africa, he believes that everybody should go somewhere.

"Get out of here. You won't have a complete education if you never step outside your culture," said Brookins.

Brookins is currently coordinating study abroad experiences in South Africa and Tanzania. He says all interested students should contact him about these trips immediately.

VOTE from page 1

we get a little bit of freedom we enjoy it, bask in it, and then we sit down and don't do anything else — this is what the reconstruction era represents to me," he said.

Moving from eras and periods of time to governmental and social politics and their differences, both Hayes and Ward commented that both are interwoven and interactive.

Ward stated that if students interweave the grassroots mechanisms that usually create social change, such as SNCCs (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee) "nontraditional, yet very effective" sit-ins, with governmental politics, the black voice would be one to be reckoned with; Hayes commented that through

these two political interactions, "blacks have made huge advancements."

After talks of Reagan's administration being one of the most dangerous regimes of its time, given the President Reagan's damaging views on social programs, and his "move" to make "welfare" synonymous with "black," the floor was opened up and the discussion led to affirmative action.

"The black person has always struggled for non-discrimination, they never fought to get programs to help them," Hayes said. "We never struggled for affirmative action, we just wanted people to get out of our way and let us achieve at whatever level we wanted to achieve at," he said.

Hayes added that white

people think that they own everything, including jobs, and until blacks stand up and fight back, whites will continue treating blacks unjustly.

"You students need to stand up and stop standing around saying 'I don't know,'" he said gesturing by crossing his arms. "Wake up, learn how to be competent, and courageous. Develop a spirit of knowledge and leadership — black people will not advance if we don't struggle and if we don't fight ... I swear, somebody should have lost some teeth struggling to get over here," Hayes said animatedly.

While Whiteside concluded by telling the audience that voting is important because African-Americans need to have their voice heard, Ward concluded by

reciting three clauses: "voter registration, voter education, and voter participation."

Byron Burst, a senior in business management, said that hearing the panelists was "encouraging and enlightening because it brought to the fore issues of the black community, N.C. State, and even the country."

Ward said that he enjoyed speaking in front of the group of students.

"It's so reassuring and intellectually stimulating to see African-American students interested in participation in politics; this motivated me greatly," he said. "I also commend SAAC for having the wisdom and vision for having this type of program in an election year. Impeccable timing," he said.



NUBIAN MESSAGE

Sentinel of the African-American Community

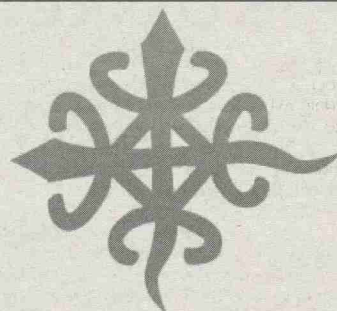
Jerry L. Blackmon II | EDITOR IN CHIEF Miranda Houston | MANAGING EDITOR

Keon Pettitway ARTS&ENTERTAINMENT
A. Michelle McLean MIND, BODY & SOUL
Aniesha Felton NEWS

Johnathan Brunson OPINION
Adam Attarian CHIEF PHOTOGRAPHER
Mike Harrell CIRCULATION

EDITORIAL/ADVERTISING 919.515.1468
INQUIRIES/FEEDBACK response@nubian.ncsu.edu
WEBSITE www.nubianmessage.com

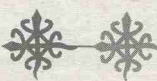
Only with the permission of our elders do we proudly produce each edition of the Nubian Message.
Dr. Yusef ben-Yochanan • Dr. John Henrik Clark • Dr. Leonard Jeffries • The Black Panther Party • Mumia A. Jamal • Geronimo Pratt • Tony Williamson • Dr. Lawrence Clark • Dr. Augustus McIver Witherspoon • Dr. Wandra P. Hill • Mr. Kyrin Anderson • Dr. Tracey Ray • Dokta Janet Howard • Dokta Toni Thorpe and all those who walk by our side as we continue to make our journey to true consciousness.



FUNTUNFUNEFU-DENKYEMFUNEFU

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.



OPINION

3

February 20, 2004 • Nubian Message

Voter apathy is a wasted opportunity

It hasn't been that long since black people were forbidden from voting in this area.

Yes, the U.S. Constitution has said it was legal for us to cast ballots since the end of the Civil War, but in the era of "states' rights" there were state laws in place designed to make that simple act difficult, if not impossible, to carry out. Poll taxes, grandfather clauses, literacy tests — all were designed specifically to keep black people away from the polls.

And it worked. These practices dominated southern politics from about the time of reconstruction through the civil rights movement of the 1960s when African-American martyrs agitated and died to give future generations the uncontested right to vote.

Unfortunately, exactly forty years after the first civil rights act made these state laws illegal, we've run into a new problem that congress can't legislate away, and even our best and brightest agitators can't conquer: voter apathy.

For the most part, people just don't seem to care anymore. I didn't vote in the last election because: "it was raining," "my feet hurt," "I wasn't registered," "I just didn't have time," "who cares about the city council," "oh, I only vote in presidential elections," "my vote doesn't count," "I didn't like either of the candidates," etc.

We see the same sort of apathy on campus when student government elections are decided in a group of 20,000 people who are eligible to vote by the 2,000 people who decide to cast ballots. Looked at one way, of course that is a travesty of democracy ... but what if 1,500 of those students were African-American?

The overall attitude of voter apathy in this country can and should be exploited by those who know better. We blacks have had to fight and die for the right to vote, so we should be the group of people who regularly have near one hundred percent turnout at the polls in every election, no matter how seemingly insignificant.

Every presidential election cycle, we hear complaints from various factions within our community about how important it is for us to make our voices heard and for black people to shape the debate between the candidates in the democratic primary and in the general election by demanding that black issues be brought to the fore. There are more blacks in the south than any other region of the country — news reports estimated that fifty percent of the population of South Carolina is African-American, for example — and yet the Democratic party is concerned about finding a candidate who can "carry the south," a region of the country called George W. Bush's "back yard."

What would happen if one year, in just one state, every black person who is eligible to vote went to the polls and voted? What would happen if every black person made the commitment, as some of us already do, to ensure our voice is heard in every single election?

We as a people are far more united than just about any other group in this country. We could change the shape of politics if we began to vote en masse and politicians understood that they ignore black issues and concerns at their peril.

But by remaining silent and apathetic, we let this potential go to waste and tarnish the memory of those martyrs whose sacrifices we celebrate this month.

— 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.

'Entertainers' today prove you no longer need an education or talent to be successful in life

• DeAndrea threatens to go out and become America's next surviving top rap idol.

I have something to confess! I am thinking about quitting school and becoming a rapper! SERIOUSLY! I don't have any real musical talent, but that doesn't really matter these days anyway. I'll just write a short little rhyme, get Lil' Jon to scream "YEEEEAAAAH-HH" continuously in the background, and it'll go platinum in a month.

Or, maybe I'll get R. Kelly to produce it so he can make me say "[insert artist's name here] and pied...pi...pi...per" and call it a hit. Hey, it worked for B2K and Marques Houston, it should work for me right?

For the past few years or so, this is all I hear. I have noticed a slow and steady decline in the quality of today's music and there seems to be no one who can save us from this terror. No, 50 Cent cannot, has not, and will not, and as soon as the rest of the world realizes this, we can all move on. Not only has the music slipped, it's not original anymore. What happened to the days when artists wrote their own material, sang real love songs, and knew the definition of a real battle? Don't we miss the "good ol' days"? (I know I'm young, so my "ol' days" come a bit later than most people).

It's not music anymore.



DeAndrea Duggans
COLUMNIST

There's no real solution to this problem because as long as we keep eating it up, they will keep dishing it out. We'll keep hearing those sub par songs they call "music" and the real talent will go unnoticed.

Since record companies seem to be incapable of sifting through the garbage, I'll be the one to critique it. I find more things wrong than the music; it's the videos and the style too. Here's a list of questions I find myself asking. You may not like it, you may not agree with it, but I have a bone to pick with a few artists, and here are the reasons.

1. Is R. Kelly going to write everybody's songs in 2004?
2. Would someone tell Cam'ron that wearing pink is NOT cute?
3. Didn't Chingy redeem himself from the garbage that was "Right Thru" with "Holiday Inn" and "One Call Away"?
4. Speaking of Chingy, what is Rudy Huxtable doing in his latest video?
5. How much do we like

"Slow Jamz" by Kanye West and Twista?

6. But what is Jamie Foxx doing in that song?

7. Furthermore, what is Jamie Foxx doing in the video?

8. While we're on the subject, what does the whole "light/dark-skinned friend looking like Michael Jackson" verse have to do with the rest of the song?

9. Why are people still dancing to the "Perculator"?

10. What exactly is Beyonce doing in the "Me, Myself, and I" video?

11. How mad are we that the "Black Album" only had 14 songs? Weren't you expecting a double CD?

12. How weak is 112 with-out Puffy ... I mean P. Diddy?

13. What does "walking out of heaven" really feel like?

14. Shouldn't Cash Money just give up?

15. What is a Ying Yang Twin?

16. And how annoying are they ... HAAAAH?

17. What did Ruben do that was so bad to be sorry a year in advance?

18. Master P should not be allowed to make music ... or clothes.

19. What happened to Lumidoodoo ... I mean Lumidee and that annoying "uh oh" song?

20. Speaking of annoying songs ... how annoying is that "Bada boom" song by B2K?

Our lunchroom is still segregated — does this have anything to do with achievement disparities?

• More black students prim to walk the Atrium catwalk than crack a book in nearby D.H. Hill.

You would think there was music blaring as you walk through the door. The rhythm of ladies strolling through, dressed to impress, the beat of athletes spitting game at the females, and the rhyme of the daily hum of the lunch crowd.

It seems like a scene from back in the day, all the black students clustered in one area, all the white kids in another. There's an Indian section, and an Asian section. Just like Beverly Daniel Tatum wrote, I wonder "Why are all the black kids sitting together in the cafe-



Joy Johnson
COLUMNIST

teria?"

If one were just dropped in the middle of the Atrium, one might easily mistake N.C. State for a historically black university, but on the other hand if one were dropped half a football field away, one might believe N.C. State is predominantly

white.

Why is this the case?

The division in the races in the Atrium is so obvious to even a freshman on his first day that it's almost ridiculous. So here in the middle of Black History Month, the question must be asked: how far have we really come? Why has the Atrium become a social mecca for the black students on our campus, instead of the library?

I ask myself as I glance at the statistics tracking GPAs at our university, does the racial setup of the Atrium and the library have any correlation to the gap in GPA between black

JOHNSON see page 3



What becomes of the broken hearted?

Melissa R. McLean

STAFF WRITER

When a broken relationship occurs, a person may go through several stages of grief.

According to Dr. Carol Sorgen, various relationship experts attest to the gamut of emotions a person may experience including denial, hurt, anger, despair, loss, frustration, and, at some point, acceptance. All of these emotions are normal reactions to a broken heart. Is it possible that, aside from the emotional pain expected during a break-up, people feel real, physical pain too? Psychologists at UCLA have conducted a study that shows the figurative term "broken heart" may be a legitimate, literal health condition.

According to the study, two areas of the brain that respond to physical pain may also react to rejection. The sources of such rejection may include a relationship break-up such as divorce, exclusion from social settings, or even the death of loved one.

Authors of the study used functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) to monitor the brain activity of their subjects as they played a computer game "designed to provoke feelings of exclusion." The game consisted of throwing a virtual ball between two computer-generated players and a human player. Three rounds of throwing were completed, with the first and third rounds excluding the human player.

The first exclusion was caused

by staged technical difficulties, while computer-generated players created the third exclusion. During the times of exclusion, the fMRI scans showed elevated activity in the anterior cingulate cortex (ACC), the part of the brain that is linked to physical pain. One psychologist said that even when one may say being excluded doesn't matter, rejection in any form appears to automatically register in his or her brain and appears to look like he or she is experiencing physical pain.

Elevated levels of activity were also detected in another part of the brain, but only during the third round. The right ventral prefrontal cortex, located behind the forehead and eyes, is associated with self-control and with how a person thinks about emotions. The subjects with more activity in this part of the brain had less activity in the ACC, which psychologists believe means one inhibits the other.

Since the prefrontal cortex is associated with "thinking in words and controlling behavior, urges, emotions, and thought," the study said, researchers believe that the prefrontal cortex may inhibit the cingulate. The prefrontal cortex's regulation of the pain may explain why therapy such as writing painful feelings in diaries or expressing them in poems is beneficial. This regulating defense mechanism is only helpful if the person is consciously aware that he or she has been excluded or rejected, which, in the study, occurred during the third round of play. Accepting the loss will allow a person to begin the healing process

that will relieve both emotional and physical pain.

So how does a person begin to mend a broken heart? Acceptance is the first step. It doesn't matter how long the relationship lasted, the pain must be acknowledged in order to deal with it. One relationship expert found that if painful feelings are not expressed or realized, a person would not get used to the break-up or loss. Each time these feelings or thoughts come up, the body will react to them as if the break-up just happened, experiencing the pain and stress all over again.

Now the question is: after acknowledgement, then what? Relationship and dating experts offer many suggestions and tips to help individuals deal with a broken heart and begin to feel better about their love lives.

- Keep a journal to write down painful feelings or details of the relationship such as each person's role in the break-up and things that can be avoided in the next relationship.

- Move on and make a clean break from the relationship. Distance yourself from things or people that may invoke negative feelings.

- Spend time with family and friends. Being around people who care will nurture one's self image and esteem.

- Learn something new by taking a class or starting a fun hobby, or learn a foreign language and plan a vacation.

- Begin a new chapter in life by exploring plans and goals to accom-

plish like graduating from school and finding a great job.

- Pray and meditate to a higher power to gain insight and peace of mind. Count your blessings.

- Seek professional help, if necessary. Talking out feelings with an objective person can be beneficial.

One important step in mending a broken heart is realizing that it is okay to feel the pain of a break-up. However, it is not okay to believe that the feelings will not go away or that falling in love is not possible ever again. When the right person comes along, the ability to fall in love will always be there. Allowing the heart to heal is great preparation.



Heal that hurt

1. Keep a journal — it'll help you know what not to do next time.

2. Move on, make a clean break from the relationship.

3. Spend time with family and friends.

4. Learn something new.

5. Begin a new chapter in life.

6. Pray and meditate — count your blessings.

7. Seek professional help — get counseling, if necessary.

Dr. Marianne Turnbull

health promotion coordinator, NCSU Student Health Services

A. Michelle McLean

MBS EDITOR

With the mission to assist students in the adoption of healthy lifestyles, Student Health Services' Health Promotion department provides information, educates, serves as a base for consultation, and refers students to experts on a wide variety of health-related issues including diet and nutrition, drugs and alcohol, men's issues, and sexual health.

Marianne Turnbull, coordinator of Health Promotion, encourages all students to take advantage of the department in addition to becoming involved in the various offered programs. Turnbull not only promotes the involvement of students in these programs, but initiation by the students as well.

"This is one of the rare oppor-

tunities that students will have health educators at their disposal," Turnbull said. She said Health Promotion offers and educates on sound alternatives, not just quick fixes.

Students taking advantage of Health Promotion services should never feel hesitant or fearful about broaching their issues or concerns, Turnbull said. Everyone in the department is there to listen, to support, and advise those who choose to take advantage of the services. "We're friendly, not judgmental," Turnbull said.

Health issues within the community that get the most attention from Health Promotion are "the ones that students tend to get into trouble with while in college," Turnbull said. She listed Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs), abusive relationships, alcohol use, and weight control as serious topics of

concern in the student community.

"Looking at the choices you make determines your success in various areas," she said.

"When people come to college, whether they believe it or not, they are in control of their lives and the choices that they make, along with the consequences," she said.

Turnbull puts AIDS at the top of her list of issues African-Americans in the student community should be deeply concerned about. Other alarming issues she said should concern the black community are nutrition, diabetes, high blood pressure, and weight control.

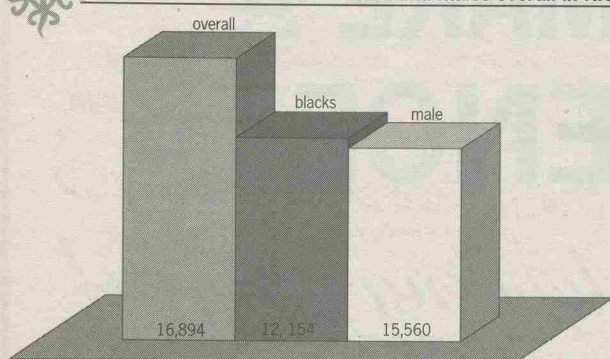
Turnbull said she has always loved the student population here at N.C. State. Though her job is challenging, she believes that she can be extremely helpful to college-aged individuals.



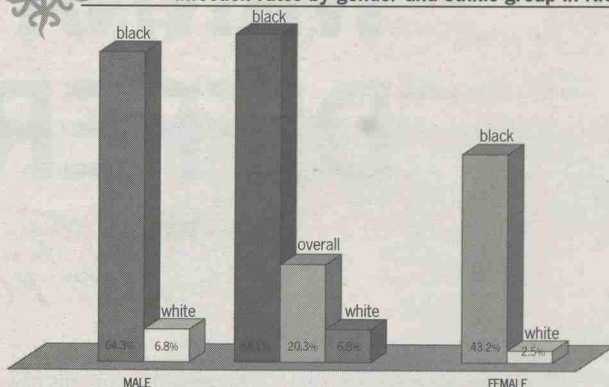
Dr. Marianne Turnbull
Health Promotion Coordinator



Rate of infection in blacks overall and males overall in N.C.



Infection rates by gender and ethnic group in N.C.



AIDS

CONFRONTING A BLACK PANDEMIC

New HIV diagnoses by county in 2003

Mecklenberg	437
Wake	229
Forsyth	140
Guilford	116
Durham	96
Cumberland	96

Stay In Touch

Nubian Contact Information

Editor in Chief	eic@nubian.ncsu.edu
Managing Editor	me@nubian.ncsu.edu
News	news-ed@nubian.ncsu.edu
Opinion	op-ed@nubian.ncsu.edu
Culture	culture-ed@nubian.ncsu.edu
Mind, Body&Soul	mbs-ed@nubian.ncsu.edu
Arts and Entertainment	ae-ed@nubian.ncsu.edu
Photos	photo-chief@nubian.ncsu.edu

Letters to Editor/Feedback	response@nubian.ncsu.edu
Press Releases	pr@nubian.ncsu.edu
Tips (anonymity maintained)	tips@nubian.ncsu.edu
Events	events@nubian.ncsu.edu
What's Going On (Calendar)	wgo@nubian.ncsu.edu

Phone: 515-1468

Website: <http://www.nubianmessage.com>

AIDS on the homefront: HIV, other STDs rampage in N.C. minority communities

A. Michelle McLean

MBS EDITOR

In North Carolina, rates of HIV and other STDs are disproportionately high among the various racial and ethnic groups. This means that the number of cases of these diseases is considerably high in comparison to the population size of those groups.

Statewide, the excessively high rates of HIV and STDs amid ethnic and racial minorities, especially African-Americans, continue to trigger great concern. Despite the fact that African-Americans account for less than one-fourth of North Carolina's population, two-thirds to three-fourths of HIV and STDs are reported among African-Americans.

According to the 2004 N.C. Epidemiological Profile, 1,692

cases were diagnosed and reported in North Carolina during 2002. In this profile, the Epidemiology & Special Studies Unit, a department within the NC Department of Health and Human Services, found that the largest and most disturbing disparity was that established in black and white females. They discovered that the diagnosis rate for black women (43.2 per 100,000) was about 17 times higher than that of the diagnosis rate of white women (2.5 per 100,000).

For 2002, the overall rate of HIV in North Carolina was 20.3 per 100,000 people. The 2002 occurrence rate for blacks (64.3 per 100,000) was nine times higher than that of whites (6.8 per 100,000). The N.C. Department of Health and Human Services reported 750 cases among black males (compared to 329 white males). A total of 416 cases in black females were reported in comparison to 74 cases found in their white counterparts.

In 2003, of the 2,100 HIV cases reported, males accounted for 68.9 percent of the total cases diagnosed and reported. African-Americans accounted for 1414 (67.3 percent) of the reported cases. The 30 to 39 age group reported the most cases with 681 diagnoses (32.4 percent). The age group ranging from 20 to 29 years of age accounted for 402 cases (19.1 percent). Thirty-one percent of the 654 reported cases in 2003 was from risks or causes unknown. Homosexual contact among men accounted for 615 cases (29.3 percent) whereas heterosexual contact totaled 336 cases (16 percent).

The AIDS occurrence rate increased from 1014 reported cases in 2002 to 1086 cases reported just last year. African-Americans accounted for 68.1 percent (740 cases) of last year's reported diagnoses. Those aged 40 to 49 accounted for 390 diagnoses (35.9 percent) while the age group ranging from 20 to 29 years of age made up 118 (10.9 percent) cases. Unknown causes/risks reached a total of 329 (30.3 percent) reported cases. Other ways of documented causes of transmission included both homosexual (27.8 percent) and heterosexual (19.6 percent) contact.

At the country level, Mecklenburg County reported a high of 437 cases in 2003 alone. Wake County recorded a total of 229 cases.

At the county level, Mecklenburg County reported a high of 437 cases in 2003 alone. Wake County recorded a total of 229 cases while Forsyth totaled 140 cases. Last year, Guilford (116) and Durham (96) Counties both showed a decrease in their reported diagnoses from 149 and 119 cases respectively. Cumberland County accounted for 96 of North Carolina's HIV occurrences.

In North Carolina, a staggering 16,894 people were living with HIV and/or AIDS in 2002. Unfortunately, of those 16,894 people, African-Americans accounted for 12,154 of the cases. 11,560 of those infected are males.

In 2003, of the 2,100 HIV cases reported, males accounted for 68.9 percent of the total cases diagnosed and reported.

WANNA MAKE A DIFFERENCE?

We're looking for you!

The Nubian Message is a weekly publication that presents news about and for African-American students at N.C. State. With articles ranging from news stories to editorials about issues that affect the community, the Nubian Message serves as an important information resource at N.C. State. And, it publishes every week while school is in session...

That's **28** times throughout the school year!

Hence,

We are looking for eager

photographers,

writers,

copy editors,

reporters,

and salesmen,

on both a
volunteer and paid basis.

CALL FOR APPLICANTS [TO JOIN THE SENTINEL OF THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN COMMUNITY]

Get in touch with us now! What are you waiting for??

publication schedule:

February 6, 13, 20, 27

March 5, 19, 26

April 2, 16, 23, 30

[p] 919.515.1468

[e]response@nubian.sca.ncsu.edu

DUNHAM from page 8

Chicago Opera Company members, choreographer Ruth Page and ballet dancer Mark Turbyfill. Dunham, Page, and Turbyfill later formed a dance studio, and called the pupils the "Ballet Negre" to set them apart as back dancers.

While attending college, Dunham became fascinated with the anthropological roots of dance following a lecture on cultural anthropology about the concept of dance as a cultural symbol. Dunham received the Rosenwald Foundation Fellowship and went to the Caribbean in 1935 to study sacred dance of the nations of Haiti and Jamaica. While in Haiti, Dunham also adopted the Vodun (Voodoo) religion.

After returning to the United States in 1936, Dunham introduced her ideas for groundbreaking choreography. Her appointment as dance director for the Negro Federal Theatre Project in 1938 was integral in her manifesting her choreography ideas.

In 1939, Dunham married Canadian native John Pratt, who was involved in the arts as a painter and costume and set designer. Although their marriage initially caused controversy, Pratt and Dunham continued to devote to one another after his death in 1986.

In 1940, Dunham produced "Le Jazz Hot: From Haiti to Harlem," which made Dunham a well-known choreographer for African-

American dancers. "Le Jazz Hot" led to Dunham's first production for a Broadway musical, "Cabin in the Sky." While Dunham provided captivating choreography, Pratt designed the sets and costumes.

Dunham's School of Dance was the number one training ground for African-American dancers during the '40s and '50s. Students of Dunham's dance school include Eartha Kitt and actor Marlon Brando.

Dunham gained worldwide attention and was summoned to choreograph stage, television, and cinema dance performances. Her last Broadway appearance was in "Banboche" in 1962. Dunham also choreographed "Aida" for New York City's Metropolitan Opera Company.

Dunham, shocked by the destitution in St. Louis's area population, created the Performing Arts Training Center for city youth as an alternative to violence. The school of 43 children performed at the White House Conference on Children in 1970, three years after the opening of the school.

In addition to the many dance and humanitarian contributions, Dunham also authored numerous books and papers on the relevance of culture and dance. For many years to come, Dunham will be viewed as a revolutionary in the world of dance and "Matriarch of Black Dance."

Johnson from page 3

students and white students. The lower end always seems to fall in the African-American pool of students.

Now I've taken my share of psychology classes, so I realize that correlation does not necessarily prove causation. But, if we desire a social life more than an academic one, where does that leave us? Again, that same scripture surfaces, "my people perish for a lack of knowledge." I knew people who spent more time in the Atrium than they did in the library

while they were here, and that is a shame, since we pay more for classes than we do for lunch.

Don't get me wrong, I am a firm believer in the "work hard, play hard" philosophy. But, when it gets to the point that you are putting your studies in jeopardy, I think there should be a limit on how much leisure time you allow yourself. Let's remember what we are really here for, and not fall into the fallacy that we are attempting to create in a building adjacent to the most important building on campus — D.H. Hill.

we need writers of all stripes. come to our open house and learn how you can make a difference. keep reading for more info.

Publication Locations

- african-american cultural center
- talley student center
- north hall
- d.h. hill
- caldwell hall
- avent ferry complex
- free expression tunnel

Wanna see it somewhere else? Let us know. response@nubian.ncsu.edu

Rising Stars

Keymia Sharpe

STUDENT SPOTLIGHT

yourself in a field that is constantly changing.

NM: How has modeling shaped your individual character?

Modeling has made me proud of who I am. When I was about 13, someone made a comment about me being dark-skinned and for a long time I thought the world perceived black beauty as being light-skinned with long hair. I later realized through modeling that all shades of black are beautiful and it's not your complexion that makes you beautiful, but how you carry yourself.

NM: How long have you been modeling?

Keymia: Three years.

NM: If you could model anywhere in the world where would it be? Why?

Keymia: I would want to model in Spain. I love the Spanish culture, there's a lot to do, and (Spain is close to) Portugal, Africa, and Europe which are other places I would love to visit.

NM: We heard you are an entrepreneur. What is the nature of your business?

Keymia: The name of the company is Suteam Lek Marketing and I run it with Nikki Hall and Christina DeShazo (an all female staff). Our main focus is promoting all areas of media, entertainment, music, etc. We also help the client develop and implement ideas to enhance their company, product, etc.

NM: What advice do you have for other aspiring models?

Keymia: Be very selective about who you choose to work with and who you give your



money to. Many people (scouting networks, schools, companies) can promise success to get what they want. Also, learn to look out for yourself. Modeling is the type of industry where people will walk all over you if you let them.

NM: What is the most embarrassing moment you've had in modeling?

Keymia: I did a show in Atlanta where we had to perform as cats. My cat was Hissy, a jungle cat somewhat like Lara Croft. My part required me to do a flip and split in 3 1/2 inch heels during one of the segments, and the stage that we were performing on had a small catwalk. As I walked onto the catwalk, I noticed that the light at the end was very bright which made me nervous about the flip. Right as I was about to flip, the light blinded me and I ended up halfway off the stage. I'm not sure if you could see it in my face, but somehow I managed to hold on and I thought, "The show must go on." I crawled back up onto the stage and continued with the performance as if it were a part of the routine. I don't think the crowd noticed (we received a standing ovation), but the people that I worked with still laugh about it to this day.

"Rising Stars" is a semi-regular feature in the A&E section featuring students who are already making strides in the entertainment industry. Know someone who should be profiled?

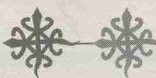
response@nubian.ncsu.edu

www.wknc.org

FREE MUSIC!
Tune in to WKNC 88.1 FM for blazin' hip hop and pure jazz from soulful musicians like Theloniuss Monk and many more.

Underground 88 : Sun, Tue - Fri, 12 a.m. - 2 a.m.
& Sat. 8 a.m. - 12 a.m.

Jazzy 88 : Sun. 8 a.m. - 10 a.m.



Rising Stars

Keymia Sharpe

STUDENT SPOTLIGHT

Since the beginning of Rising Stars, we have showcased movers and shakers at N.C. State who are sure to rise to the top in their endeavors in the arts and entertainment. Busy with work, academics, and brain-teasing questions about career decisions after college, Rising Stars notables are making strides to create different paths in their career and extracurricular activities. Keymia Sharpe, a Junior in Public Relations, walks the runway to class, work, and on stage. As an active member of on and off campus activities, Keymia is sure to take leadership and front seat as a future model.

NM: What inspired you to pursue modeling?

Keymia: One of the main things that inspired me was lack of self-confidence and a horrible posture. I figured that modeling could help me improve both of those things. The biggest thing was self-confidence. When I was younger, I use to get teased a lot about my complexion and for being very skinny. Instead of constantly letting it get to me, I finally decided to turn a negative into a positive. During my freshman year, I attended Heritage Day and that inspired me to join Black Finesse. I had done modeling before that, but something about the troupe caused me to join.

NM: Who has been your strongest influence in this endeavor?

Keymia: Many people have been influential to me, but the successful in the years to come. Also, Leo, the head of Katastrophe Productions, is a great person to have around. He constantly has me stepping outside of my normal self and gives positive feedback and criticisms when I need them the most. They all believed in me when I didn't. Most influential people have been my parents. They always encourage me and tell me that I am successful and will be even more successful.

NM: How has Black Finesse assisted with your modeling endeavors?

Keymia: Black Finesse opened my eyes. I attended John Casablancas Modeling School and they charge to teach you how to walk. The one thing that they don't teach is confidence and how to believe in yourself, which is what Black Finesse brought out of me. The group unlocked my potential. Black Finesse also opened the door to many other opportunities such as a spot in the Big Black Comedy Show 2002 and Katastrophe Productions. Through them I have been all over the east coast in shows and featured in a magazine and a commercial.

NM: What are your views on fashion in modeling?

Keymia: With modeling, runway and print, you have to know how to "step outside yourself." A lot of people think that modeling is just walking down a runway, but a model is a businessperson. You have to know how to sell the products you're promoting as well as market

RISING STARS see page 7

Katherine Dunham

matriarch of black dance

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

Keon Pettway
A&E EDITOR

Known as the "Matriarch of Black Dance," Katherine Dunham's unprecedented dance contributions have paved the way for African-American notables in dance such as Alvin Ailey. Coupled with cultural anthropology, Dunham's dance innovations sparked a groundbreaking exploration in forms of movement. Dunham formed a professional troupe in the early 1940s, which was a first for African-Americans.

Dunham enjoyed a middle-class suburban life for the first four years of her life. Dunham was born June 22, 1909 in Glen Ellyn, Ill., to Albert Millard Dunham and Fanny June Guillaume Taylor. Her father was an entrepreneur and tailor, and her mother was an assistant principal at a city school. Although her father was twenty years younger than her mother, Dunham enjoyed a blossoming family circle until her life changed in 1914 after her mother became ill and died.

Dunham's father was forced to surrender his business, sell his house, and settle

for a job as a traveling salesman to take care of Katherine and her older brother Albert Jr. Katherine and Albert Jr. stayed with their aunt Lulu Dunham and other relatives while their father got back on his feet. They lodged with their first cousins Clara Dunham and her 17-year-old daughter for a brief stint. Clara and her daughter were actresses and donated part of their apartment as a rehearsal spot for a black vaudeville show. It was later that Katherine became introduced to the arts and entertainment. When she moved in with another cousin, she was introduced to the performances of such singers as Bessie Smith, and dancers such as Cole and Johnson. This was the stage in her life when the arts and entertainment became a part of inter-

est.

Albert Sr. decided to come get his children, but when he returned for Dunham and Albert Jr., he brought with him a new wife, schoolteacher Annette Poindexter. Annette would soon divorce her husband due to his anger and especially his children. When Albert Sr. attended the University of Chicago, Katherine moved to live with her stepmother to escape the overprotective attitude of her father.

Dunham herself later attended University of Chicago in 1928. While in college, Dunham took dance classes. She appeared in several productions at the Cube Theatre, a local playhouse. It was through the Cube Theatre that Dunham was introduced to

DUNHAM see page 7

Black History 04: [Dance]

choreographer

dancer

anthropologist

Katherine Dunham



Rising Stars

STUDENT SPOTLIGHT

KEYMIA SHARPE

Keymia Sharpe
Junior, Public Relations

- Black Finesse (choreographer)
- SAAC
- AASAC
- Love Ministries Church
- Katastrophe Productions

"Be very selective about who you choose to work with and who you give your money to. Modeling is the type of industry where people will walk all over you if you let them."

