

NUBIAN MESSAGE

Sentinel of the African-American Community

February 27, 2004

Vol. 11 | Edition 15

KKK, Nazis march on state capitol

Aniesha Felton
NEWS EDITOR

You heard the beating of the drums and "We Shall Overcome." You saw the Nazi flag waving, the imperial wizard, and among them a supporter wearing an N.C. State t-shirt. You saw the signs reading "Hope not hate," and felt the camaraderie of the protesters, and could smell the fusion of hate and peace clashing. This is just a small picture of the protest rally that took place last Saturday at the state capital.

In response to the National Socialist Movement rally, an estimated 600 protesters gathered at the intersection of Wilmington and Morgan Street to show their disapproval of the self-proclaimed "America's Nazi Party."

"It is so disgusting to see so much hate be contained in a person," said Olivia Rohrer, a Leesville High School senior. "It is absolutely ridiculous to hate someone for no reason, its unbelievable ... its idiotic," she said.

The 35 NSM, Ku Klux Klan, and skinhead ralliers came to Raleigh, for one to celebrate George Washington's birthday and because of Raleigh's "racial and cultural unrest," according to the News



Dozens of uniformed police officers protected the twenty KKK/Nazi group members from hundreds of protesters. Jerry L. Blackmon II • staff

& Observer.

Sgt. Scott, a member of the NSM, gave an account of the events on Saturday to the NSM group.

"Some of the best speakers I have ever heard laid the truth out before the assembled supporters numbering around 100. In fairness I must add the leftists had an equal amount on their side, but they had no permit, no rally, and no speakers, and no guts," he said.

Scott admitted that there were some NSM members in plain clothes in the crowd. He also

wrote that there was to be expected 2000 "hodgepodge of left-wing extremists from queers, to illegal aliens, and the local community college communist" but that only 200 "vagrants" came out. He called the local leftists vermin, as well as calling Jews wicked and insane.

"I'm 50 years old, and I've never seen anything quite like this in my whole entire life," said David Prince. "I came out because I wanted to

HATE see page 2

Racial profiling a myth according to study

Aniesha Felton
NEWS EDITOR

Could it be...racial profiling doesn't exist? According to a study done by N.C. State researchers, this may be so, at least on North Carolina highways.

Matthew Zingraff, a sociology professor, and his colleagues conducted a study that suggested there is no proof of institutional or systematic racial profiling; they did however admit that there could be some instances in which racial profiling has occurred, but that on the whole, it is non-existent.

"There are 1400 troopers, it would be unintelligible to say that all of them are squeaky clean," said William Smith, an associate sociology professor, "but because citations and traffic stops are recorded, as well as the drivers race, age, and sex, an officer would be less likely to engage in racial profiling because it will be accounted for," he said.

The study, which was funded by the National Institute of Justice,

developed as a result of complaints of racial profiling in Maryland and New Jersey.

The study, specifically called the North Carolina Highway Traffic Study, found that six troop districts had higher citation rates of African-Americans than they are predicted to have, while there were 15 districts who didn't have enough African-American citations, based on their predictions.

According to data, African-Americans were stopped and cited at higher rates than whites, relative to their representation as drivers. African-Americans account for 21.2 percent of all drivers, however they received 24.9 percent of all traffic citations in 2000.

Researchers attributed this disparity to factors such as when and where troopers patrol areas, the behavior of drivers, demographics of the road, and cognitive bias.

"Cognitive bias is when troopers don't believe themselves to be racist, however unconsciously they look

PROFILING see page 4

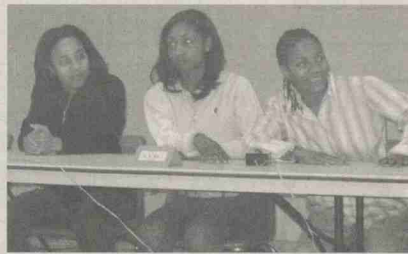
SAAC, ASU, USF place in NCSU black history quiz bowl

Staff Report
NUBIAN MESSAGE

The Society of African American Culture, the oldest black organization on campus, proved its mettle by taking first place in SAA-PAMS' black history quiz bowl Saturday. African Students' Union placed second, followed by United Student Fellowship.

SAAC's team, Curtis Hill, Faith Pearl Leach, Bimettiah Killens and Portia Overton, defeated its opponents by large margins in all three rounds of the competition. The organization earned \$250 for its mental prowess. Second place took home \$150, third \$100.

Killens, SAAC's president, said she was proud to take part in "anything that promotes us learning about our history." She said the quiz bowl makes people "self-motivated to learn about themselves," adding,



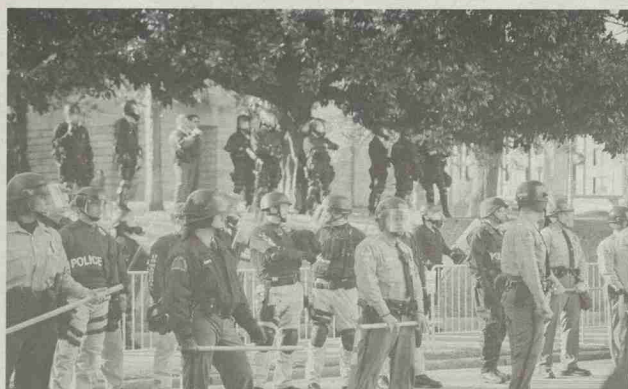
SAAC took first place in the SAA-PAMS quiz bowl. Jerry L. Blackmon II • staff

"It's beautiful to see children engaged in their history."

Three teams of middle school-aged students from the Imhotep Academy competed against the college students in the earlier rounds.

"We're happy we participated and congregated with other organizations," ASU team member Amanda Bates, a senior in political science and sociology, said.

This was the tenth black history quiz bowl put on annually by the Society of African-American Physical and Mathematical Sciences.



Jerry L. Blackmon II • staff
Officers from the Sherrif's Department, Highway Patrol, and Raleigh Police Dept.



Jerry L. Blackmon II • staff
The anarchists wore masks so as not to be identifiable.



Jerry L. Blackmon II • staff
A few black faces in what was a mostly white crowd.

WHAT'S GOIN' N?

wgo@nubian.ncsu.edu

BRT BAKE SALE

BRT will be selling all kinds of goodies to satisfy your sweet tooth on Wednesday. Drop by their table on the brickyard and pick up some copies of the Nubian while you're there. You'll be glad you did.

SPRING BREAK

While we all love

adverse weather days, they aren't very friendly to a publication schedule. Given Spring Break, our next edition will hit the streets Mar. 19.

BIBLE TRIVIA
2004 Pan-African Festival is COMING!!!!

Do you and members of a student organization have knowledge about the Bible? You want to show off that knowledge for God and enjoy doing it at the same time?

The Impact Movement will sponsor N.C. State's inaugural Bible Trivia competition Sunday, March 28, 2004 in the AACCS Multipurpose Room from 2-4:30 p.m.

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.

SPLASH from page 4

see the klan in 2004.

"This only goes to show that we are not a free people. I'm still proud to be an American, but I'm even more proud to call myself black," he said. "I'm a follower of Christ and it is weird to me how I was brought up to love, but they're brought up to hate. And what's even more incomprehensible (sic) is that they exemplify it, they are proud of themselves ... it's something that I will never be able to understand," he said.

Although the rally was supposed to start at 2 p.m., the NSM and KKK, which arrived by bus, didn't hit the capital lawn until almost 3 p.m. due to security precautions. The crowd couldn't hear the four speakers the NSM brought due to the taunting of the crowd and the protesters beating drums.

With the Raleigh police, highway patrol, and snipers on the buildings, the rally remained peaceful with the exception of an altercation between the bandanna-wearing anarchists and the police officers during which tear gas was sprayed.

Sgt. Scott wrote that a police officer in parking lot 18 commented that he never has to worry about the

NSM because they are always respectful and courteous, but that it is the anarchists and protesters who are the troublemakers. The police officer then said, "The communists have always been the problem around here."

In response to so many cops being present, Erica Wade, 19, yelled that North Carolina's budget is so bad that they can't give money away for education, but they have enough money to give to cops to protect a racist group.

"I just don't understand it. Here we are having a bad economy, can't give out a free education, but we have enough to provide security for a racist group of 10," she said. "I can't believe people are still thinking like this, it is truly uncalled for ... and so are all these cops," Wade said.

Brian Clarke, 27, said that there is no need for hate.

"I can't say that I'm totally surprised that racism still exists. I mean it's something that will never go away, but I just don't know why it is still going strong," he said. "There is no need to hate anymore, it just doesn't make sense, and as far as I'm concerned, I will never understand" he said.



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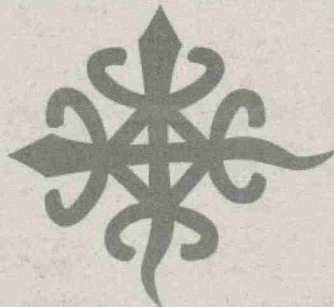
Sentinel of the African American Community

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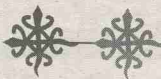
Only with the permission of our elders do we proudly produce each edition of the Nubian Message. Dr. Yosef ben-Yochannan • Dr. John Henrik Clark • Dr. Leonard Jeffries • The Black Panther Party • Mumia A. Jamal • Geronimo Pratt • Tony Williamson • Dr. Lawrence Clark • Dr. Augustus McVer Witherspoon • Dr. Wandra P. Hill • Mr. Kyran 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

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February 27, 2004 • Nubian Message

The art of stereotypical linguistics

Black slang has become the vernacular of our society.

Unfortunately, those who have adopted this language have a tendency to use it in a way that is condescending toward the people who created it.

This is most evident when a black person joins a conversation that is initially dominated by whites. It's not uncommon for one to note a distinctive shift in speech and tone after the black person has joined the conversation — usually, the cadence shifts from relaxed dialogue to a tone riddled with inappropriate slang.

Although black slang is now increasingly popular among whites and its use seems to be their linguistic preference when it comes to conferring with their black counterparts, its use can be inappropriate when one assumes that just because a person in the conversation is black, slang must be employed to maximize their comfort.

It is not necessary for whites to greet a black person with "what's up," or "yo," give them some dap, or make any other stereotypical gesture just because that appears to be what all black people do. These actions don't make blacks feel more interracially connected to whites; instead, the opposite is usually true.

Indeed, those who incorporate and misuse slang — particularly slang from another era — and think it makes a conversation more comfortable for an African-American

should understand that this conclusion is wrong. Some African-Americans are offended by these subtle, race-inspired remarks and gestures because they are demeaning.

In much the same way no one should assume that everyone of Irish descent enjoys the excessive consumption of alcohol, no one should assume that all blacks speak "ebonics" or use slang. Blacks have come far and fought hard to get equal treatment and respect in all areas of their lives, and thus deserve to be addressed in a manner that is situation-appropriate.

Perhaps those whose behavior prompted this editorial should take the time to really get to know African-Americans.

As Farai Chideya titled her book on the subject: "Don't Believe the Hype!". African-American culture is not everything the media portrays it to be. All black men are not rappers with gold ropes and palm-sized crosses hanging from their neck screaming "let's get crunk," and all black women are not walking around talking about "me, myself, and I" or their "baby's daddy."

African-American people do have a unique, oft exploited, culture, but we are not all of a piece. Take time to get to know us individually before you make assumptions.

The next time you greet an African-American, a simple "hello" will suffice.

— from the desk of the Talented Tenth

Keep it real? Well let's talk about sex then

After reading my article from edition 12, some guys said to me "let's keep it real. Good girls don't get guys because they won't have sex with them."

Well, let's go into a female's mind.

Men should already know that sex to a female is more than a physical experience. It's an emotional connection — a tie that she will not forget. But let's delve a little deeper than that. Everyone knows the surface definition: pleasure. But what is sex really?

In the Bible there were four major blood covenants.

Before Christ came, God was honored by the blood sacrifice of animals.

Then God made his covenant with Abraham by requesting the pain and blood through circumcision. This removal of the foreskin demonstrated that a man's heart had gone through a change.

The third and most popular blood covenant was the shedding of the blood of Jesus, which was God's covenant to people demonstrating that if one confesses their sins, God would forgive those.

These are three blood covenant practices that were practiced in the Bible. But wait, I said four. The fourth is the blood shed of a virgin wife over her husband in the act of sex. This blood covenant is one that is made between the husband, wife, and God signifying that they



Sonya Turner
COLUMNIST

would forever be as one.

Now today not many females are virgins, but the covenant that is made in having sex still exists. If I may, I would like to break it down a little further.

When a guy and a girl have sex, before the guy enters the female, they must first be in a compromising position. This signifies that at that point in time, both the guy and girl are in total agreement about the consequences of their actions, not only in sex, but in everything. Example: If your partner is cheating on you, when you have sex with them, you are in agreement with that.

Next, when the guy enters the female, he goes inside and down into her. In psychology, "going down" signifies going beyond the conscious into the subconscious. The subconscious is where all of the female's memories, feelings, and attitudes are kept. So when the

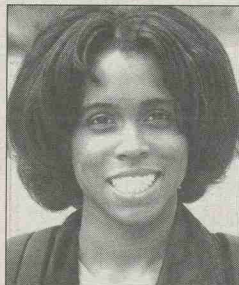
SEX see page 2

Your Opinion Counts

AN OCCASIONAL FEATURE GAUGING STUDENT OPINION AT N.C.STATE.

Why do blacks choose not to vote?

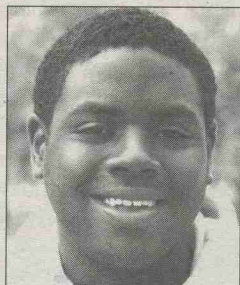
Name a black historical figure other than MLK and explain their contribution.



Lenneka Feliciano, 22
senior, political science

"They feel that the government does not adequately address their race/ethnicity, or their interests."

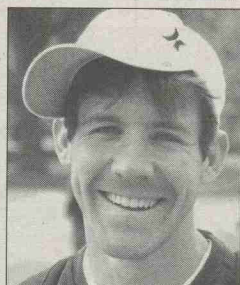
Frederick Douglass. He was an ex-slave, an abolitionist, a writer, and an orator. He also supported the idea of reparations (40 acres and a mule)."



Paul Huntley, 19
freshman, first year college

"A lot of African-Americans do not understand the purpose. Most blacks are not in tune with political issues."

James Meredith. He was the first African-American to be accepted to the University of Mississippi. That paved the way toward integration in schools."



Jack Galloway, 22
senior, nuclear engineering

"Most Americans feel voting will not make a difference. This appears to be a general societal issue, believing your vote will not count or really make a difference anyway."

"MLK comes to my mind. In school, that is who we generally heard so much about and who I do know a lot about."



Brittany Gillard, 18
freshman, accounting

"They think their individual votes will not matter. They feel that the people in office are not doing anything to help the black community"

Madam C.J. Walker. She created hair care products. I take advantage of the hair grease with my perm [every day]. Everyone uses hair care products on a daily basis."



Crystal Goodyear, 18
freshman, accounting

"They feel their voices will not be heard or make a difference. Many African-Americans do not know how to register to vote."

"Augustus Witherspoon. He did a lot for African-Americans on N.C. State's campus. He paved the way for us all to be here today."



Jerry L. Blackmon II - staff

A police sniper carefully watches the crowd of protesters at the rally. There were snipers atop the buildings overlooking all four corners of the capitol block.

Democrats gear up for 'Super Tuesday'

• With nearly 1,200 delegates up for grabs and 10 states casting ballots, the race comes down to the home stretch.

Rachel Strauch-Nelson
BADGER HERALD (U. WISCONSIN)

(U-WIRE) MADISON, Wis. — Democratic candidates are gearing up for Super Tuesday, the single largest contest of the presidential primary race March 2. The contest puts 10 states and 1,151 delegates up for grabs.

Tuesday's election contains more than half the delegates needed for the convention ticket, coming from states including California, New York and Georgia, among others.

Sen. John Kerry (Mass.) will come into the race with a commanding lead, riding on his recent victories of Utah, Hawaii and Idaho. The Massachusetts senator has won 18 of 20 states so far.

"The attitude has not changed," Don Eggert, chair the University of Wisconsin organization Students for Kerry, said. "We're hopeful for Tuesday."

Head of Students for Edwards Jonathan Mandell recognizes the challenge ahead. "We know it's going to be tough," Mandell said of Super Tuesday. "We know Kerry has a big lead, but we expect to do well."

After finishing a close second in Wisconsin, Edwards has been Kerry's biggest challenger. Edwards finished within 6 percent of Kerry in the Badger state.

"Wisconsin gave [Edwards] energy and a chance to go to Super Tuesday with some degree of credibility," Charles Franklin, University of Wisconsin Madison political science professor, said, adding Wisconsin votes cemented the primary as a two-person race.

After securing only 18 percent

of the votes in Wisconsin, former front-runner Howard Dean dropped out of the race a day after the state's primary. Dennis Kucinich and Rev. Al Sharpton remain in the race, but trail behind Edwards and Kerry in delegates.

"Being a strong second isn't going to be good enough anymore," Franklin said. "Now Edwards has to prove he's not just the alternative, but that he can actually beat Kerry."

The Edwards campaign plans to emphasize the job market for Tuesday's primaries, according to Mandell.

"Senator Edwards doesn't support NAFTA and Kerry does," he said, adding many Americans have lost manufacturing jobs due to the free trade agreement.

Franklin agreed this is a main issue separating the two candidates.

"Kerry has a strong record of being for free trade, and Edwards will hammer away at that," Franklin said.

Eggert remains confident of Kerry's labor and trade stances, noting Kerry has 19 years of experience on the foreign relations committee under his belt.

"Kerry has demonstrated his support for labor in the long haul," he said.

Neither campaign predicts the race will be over after Super Tuesday. Florida, Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi will all hold their primaries the following week.

"These are all southern states that Edwards should do well in, but he's going to have to set that up with some convincing wins on Super Tuesday," Franklin said.

For now, front-runner Kerry and his supporters are maintaining a careful optimism, Eggert said.

"We're not taking anything for granted. We're going to work hard for every vote."

PROFILING from page 1

sciously they look harder at African-Americans for drugs," said Smith.

Donald Tomaskovic-Devey, co-investigator and sociology professor, said that cognitive bias can happen in two ways.

"The first way is that some officers might have the rule of to stop black people more often," he said. "Usually they look for signs such as a particular type of car with tinted windows and a dark male."

"The other way that cognitive bias comes into play is just by a trooper being an active racist and profiling African-Americans because they know they can get away with it," Tomaskovic-Devey said.

Both professors said that troopers' jobs are to catch speeders, catch drunk drivers, and to patrol areas where there are frequent accidents. From conversation with troopers, the high patrol would rather not make searches, however if a driver looks suspicious or is driving suspiciously, then they must pull them over.

Smith also said that being pulled over is never a pleasant experience and can be misinterpreted.

"I got pulled over in December and my first reaction was 'why did I get pulled over when the car beside me was speeding too?' he said. "Whenever a person, black or white, gets pulled over they automatically think that the cops are picking on them that day, but that's not the case. They have to pull someone over, and at that instance they chose you," Smith said.

He went on to say that troopers don't decide who to pull based on race, because the race of the driver cannot be determined until the driver is actually pulled over.

While also using data to help with their research, the investigators also used focus groups consisting of troopers and citizens.

Smith commented that when cit-

izens were asked was racial profiling still common, African-Americans answered yes and gave reasons for their beliefs.

"They usually said 'yes' because of both their personal experience and their family and friends' experiences," he said. "They usually say, 'I was pulled over, but the white person beside me wasn't.' Like I said, the natural reaction is 'why me,' when in actuality it's not necessarily about the specific driver as much as it is about how fast they were driving," he said.

Because there are more high-way patrol officers in the eastern part of the state as well as more African-Americans, Tomaskovic-Devey suggested that the citation ratio of African-Americans to whites may be higher just because of the number of African-Americans on the road.

According to troopers in the focus groups, some suggested that if the driver gets an attitude with them, instead of giving the driver a warning, they will give them a ticket. This, according to Smith, could possibly be why some people receive more citations and others don't.

Both professors concur that if this research were done on local police, there could be differences in the data, but because it is only focused on the N.C. Highway Patrol, they will generally believe that systematic racial profiling has a miniscule occurrence.

"I'm definitely not going to say racial profiling doesn't exist, but I will say that if there is bias going on, it's not large and highway patrol is actively monitoring themselves," said Tomaskovic-Devey.

"We're not writing from the white point-of-view and saying that there aren't any racial profiling incidents, but for now, solely based on our findings, we have concluded that racial profiling is not evident on the highway patrol," said Smith.

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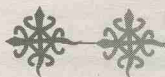
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Common misconceptions about HIV and AIDS

 **Melissa McLean**
STAFF WRITER

Since the medical community discovered HIV/AIDS, many misconceptions and myths about the disease have run rampant. Many people are misinformed about its development and effects, how it is transmitted, who can get it, and a number of other topics that are important for us to know. Correct information and education are very important in the fight against HIV and AIDS. Here, we will discuss accurate information in hopes that it will help some individual who does not completely understand how AIDS affects our community and to help weed truth from fiction.

One major misconception is that HIV and AIDS are the same thing. The truth is, a person can actually have HIV without developing AIDS. HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. Once a person is infected with HIV, he or she must take blood tests on a regular basis to monitor how the infection is progressing.

Two values are used to track the progression: CD4 (T-cell count) and the viral load. If the CD4 count stays high, the immune system will remain healthy. If it drops below a certain level, a person has developed AIDS. The viral load is a direct measurement of the amount of virus in your blood. A low viral load means less damage to the immune system. Together, these two tests will let a person know if and when HIV will develop into AIDS.

Many people believe that the diagnosis of HIV mean imminent death. They believe that they are automatically going to die.

NOT TRUE!

New treatments and therapies have been developed since the initial outbreak in the 1980s that allow HIV-infected people to live longer lives today than when the disease was first discovered.

Many drugs have been created to maintain HIV and possibly keep it from developing into AIDS. Two very important groups of drugs called "entry inhibitors" and "fusion."

Fuzeon, made by Roche Laboratories and Trimeris, Inc., is an example of an entry/fusion inhibitor. These drugs fight the HIV virus from the outside by blocking its entrance into healthy CD4 cells, thus preventing infection. Entry and fusion inhibitors work in combination with other anti-HIV drugs such as nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs), non-nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs) and protease inhibitors (PIs).

Drugs in these classes help to prevent HIV from replicating in the CD4 cell once it has been infected. They also help prevent the creation of new HIV virus. Vaccinations for diseases such as flu and hepatitis, as well as antibiotics such as Flagyl and Bactrim, are also administered to help protect against infections that may plague an immune system weakened by HIV. All of these drugs and treatments help HIV-infected people to live healthy, normal lives.

HIV is also a problem for senior citizens. People older than 50 account for eleven percent of all new AIDS cases. A study out of the

Engagement Rings Vs. Right-Hand Rings: A New Trend

 **Melissa McLean**
STAFF WRITER

Did you know that engagement rings date all the way back to the 1500s?

King Edward VI of England decreed that the third finger of the left hand, the marriage hand, would from then be the official ring finger. It was believed that a vein called the vena amoris, which means vein of love, ran from this finger to the heart.

In ancient cultures, the circle signified wholeness. In its endlessness, the circle is the perfect symbol of the oneness and unity that marriage should represent. It has no beginning and no end, which should signify the love that is shared between a husband and wife.

So it seems logical that an engagement or wedding ring would be worn on this finger. Diamonds, of course, have been the most sought after gem used for engagement rings. However, over the years, the gems, shapes, and metals used to make engagement rings have changed tremendously to meet the evolving tastes of the world. But that is not the only thing that has changed. Today, women have taken to wearing engagement type rings on the ring finger of the right hand. If the left ring finger represents love and marriage, what does wearing diamond rings on the right ring fin-

ger possibly mean?

There is no real explanation. No one knows exactly how this trend began, but it has gotten the attention of women, mostly singles, as well as diamond jewelers.

Because single women have caught on to the trend, it is quickly becoming a fashionable way to celebrate their independence and love for diamonds without what some believe is the wait for a man to present the left finger diamond ring.

Some diamond companies have taken this concept and created a campaign for the right-hand ring wearer. The Diamond Trading Company has coined several catchphrases that appeal to the independent woman, for example: "Your left hand lives for love. Your right hand lives for the moment." "Your left hand declares your commitment. Your right hand is a declaration of independence." These slogans are designed to attract the woman who wants her diamond ring NOW and is not afraid to go out and get it. Not only does the right hand ring let everyone know that the wearer is independent, it lets interested men know that she is also available.

This trend is also bolstered by the most public fashionistas — celebrities. The elite of Hollywood are sporting the right-hand diamonds left and right. Such famous women as Halle Berry, Jessica Alba, Janet Jackson, and Sarah Jessica

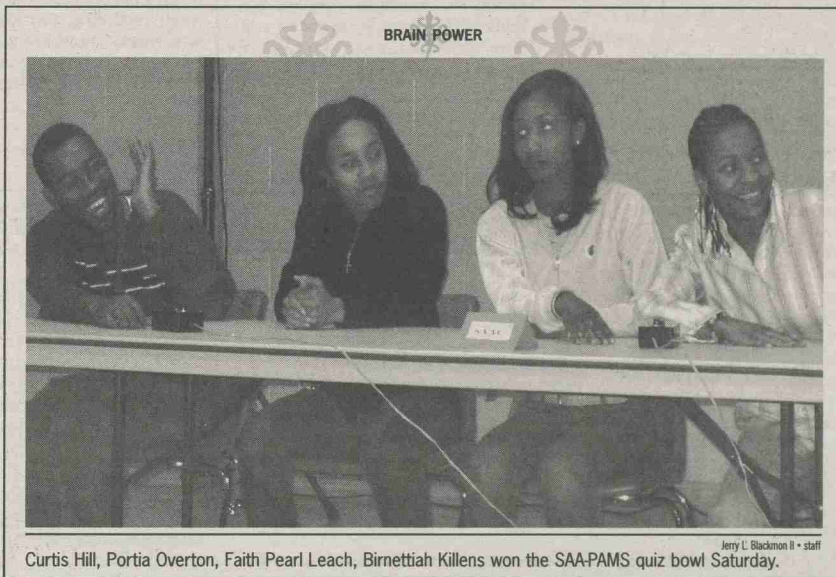
Parker, have all been spotted wearing the flashy rings. Also, fashion designers are dressing their models in right-hand diamonds along with the latest fashion creations to give exposure to up-and-coming jewelry designers as well as clothing designers during their fashion shows.

Another new trend that has taken flight is the colored diamond. Now you can get a great ring in a fancy cut like teardrop, marquise, or heart, and choose a pink, yellow, or even blue diamond to make these cuts all the more beautiful.

Well, we have established that right-hand rings are trendy symbols of independence, as well as beautiful fashion accessories on runways and for everyday wear. Let's get to the real and more important aspect: HOW MUCH DO THEY COST?

Most right-hand rings are designed using multiple small diamonds, much like a cocktail ring. They may or may not have a large solitaire stone that is used in many traditional engagement rings. However, depending on the stones' quality and size, a right-hand ring can cost as much as an engagement ring.

Sorry, ladies! If you want the real thing, you will have to shell out two months' salary just like your fiancé. Well, there's always cubic zirconia, but ONLY for right-hand rings, gentlemen!



Curtis Hill, Portia Overton, Faith Pearl Leach, Birnettiah Killens won the SAA-PAMS quiz bowl Saturday.

Jerry L. Blackmon II - staff

COMMON from page 5

University of Chicago reports that people over 50 are indeed sexually active, but they are not as knowledgeable about safe sex as people in the young adult age range. This is not new news, because during the 1980s, seniors accounted for about 10 percent of all cases. The difference now is the way the disease is transmitted. Then, blood transfusions were the most common way to transmit HIV to seniors. Today, heterosexual sex and intravenous drug use cause infection in people over 50. To help staunch this growing risk, society must acknowledge that our seniors too need education about safe sex and prevention of HIV, not just teenagers and "twenty-something" adults.

How many of you believe that HIV/AIDS patients are all gay men and/or inject drugs? Contrary to popular belief, HIV infection is not limited to gay men and intravenous drug users.

Anyone who engages in at-risk behavior is at risk for HIV.

The CDC's HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report compiled numbers based on AIDS cases reported through December of 2002. Although the number of cases where exposure to HIV resulted from men having sex with men (420,790) or intravenous drug use (240,268) was high, exposure from heterosexual sex accounted for 135,628 cases.

Because blood transfusions are common among hemophiliacs, they accounted for 20,869 cases. For children under age 13, over 9,000 cases were reported where hemophilia, blood transfusions, or exposure to an HIV-infected mother were the reported causes. Remember, 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. Therefore, we are all at risk.

When a person is infected with HIV, it is very important to contact a physician trained to treat HIV/AIDS. Many believe that their family doctor or general practitioner will be able to treat this complex disease. The CDC recommends HIC specialists so that patients will receive optimal care. A competent doctor must be able to handle the serious complications, complex drug regimens, and side effects from HIV. It would be helpful if the doctor is associated with a clinic that provides a team of doctor, nurses, pharmacists, social

worker, and nutritionists who have extensive experience with HIV/AIDS patients.

Women who have HIV can become pregnant and start a family despite their infection. It has been a fear for HIV-infected women to have children because they could pass the disease to their unborn. Today, with the proper precautions and preventive methods, women who have HIV can have a baby.

There are still risks, however.

With proper precautions, the risk of a mother passing HIV to her unborn child is two to three percent. To keep this risk low, pregnant women should take a regimen of AZT during the last 6 months of pregnancy. After the baby is born, he or she should begin at least a 6-week regimen of AZT also. The mother should deliver the baby by Cesarean section to decrease the baby's exposure to infected bodily fluids that are present during a vaginal birth. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, mothers should not breast feed their babies since breast milk transmits HIV.

Pregnancy does not make HIV worse for mothers. However, it is very important that after the baby is born, she continues to take care of herself and the baby by continuing the necessary medications.

Did you know that even if you have HIV, you could be re-infected with a different strand through unprotected sex with another HIV-infected person?

You and your partner both having HIV does not mean it is safe to have unprotected sex. Re-infection, or super-infection, is possible when two HIV-infected people continue to have sex without condoms.

If you are being treated for HIV, your medication regimen is customized to the strand with which you are infected. The medications could cause the virus to mutate over time. If you have unprotected sex with another infected person and contract his or her strand, your customized medications may become ineffective and your immune system weakened.

It is imperative that HIV-infected partners continue to practice safe sex.

If you have already had unprotected sex, continue your medications and contact your doctor with your concerns. Your doctor will be aware of possible reasons for medication failures, and he or she can run the appropriate tests.

SEX from page 3

guy enters into her, he is going deep down into her not only physically, but emotionally. He is reaching for the most intimate and secretive aspects of her life. Then as the male and female move within each other, this signifies the action of them literally becoming one.

In Christianity, during this time the spiritual soul tie is made. One could say that you are literally rubbing and depositing your soul into that person. During this time there is also pleasure. This pleasure is what God wants you to feel when you unify with the one you are supposed to be with. He wants you to delight in them and feel the magni-

tude of the pleasure and love that He has in both of the partners for honoring His covenant.

So I'm gonna be real. Most females probably don't think about all of this when they say "no." They may just respect their bodies. Some guys don't remember that a female has a lot more to lose than a guy does when they have sex.

So pretty much, guys are saying that Good Girls don't get guys because they won't have sex with them. I say: before I have sex with you, you need to understand the magnitude and weight of the covenant that sex carries.

FBI to threaten jail time for free music downloading

FBI, RIAA and other major trade groups plan to add to music and software CDs warning label similar to FBI copyright notice that appears on VHS tapes and DVDs.



Marcos Martinez

THE MANEATER (J. MISSOURI)

(U-WIRE) COLUMBIA, Mo. — Much like the warnings seen before movies on a VHS or DVD, the FBI symbol and copyright-infringement warning now will be displayed on the outer packaging of CDs, DVDs, video games and computer software.

The FBI held a news conference Thursday to announce its newest campaign against illegal file-sharing and downloading over the Internet. The Recording

Industry Association of America, the Motion Picture Association of America, the Entertainment Software Association and the Software and Information Industry

Association have all linked arms in this program.

"Before we began the lawsuits, 40 percent of file-sharers thought that their actions were legal," RIAA spokesman Jonathan Lamy said. "I still think there are misunderstandings, and the shield of a law enforcement agency such as the FBI will help clarify the law and its consequences."

FBI officials said individual record companies and movie studios are not required to use the new warning. Also, the positioning and design of the copyright-infringement warning are up to each company's discretion.

Talks between the FBI and RIAA began in January, the same time the RIAA filed 532 lawsuits against file sharers. The announcement regarding the joint venture was made Thursday, the day after the RIAA filed 531 more lawsuits. This time around, the cases were filed in Pennsylvania, Georgia,

Florida and New Jersey state courts.

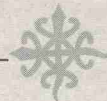
According to the FBI, the entertainment industry lost \$23 billion last year due to peer-to-peer networks such as Kazaa and LimeWire and organizations that promote illegal file-sharing and reproduction of copyrighted media.

"These losses translate into a loss of jobs throughout the industry by people who make their living legally producing these materials," said Jana Monroe, assistant director of the FBI's Cyber Division.

Senior Thandeka Ngwenyama doesn't own a computer. She doesn't illegally download or share files. She does, however, own burned CDs and said she can see why people illegally download music and software.

"I'm old enough to know that these labels don't help. Au contraire, they encourage what they are trying to prevent."

Kevin Walsh



"Of course I want to support the artist, but if a CD is \$15 or up and I feel I am getting ripped off, then I would just bum," Ngwenyama said. "Someone like India.Arie is

a true artist and that is someone I would feel guilty about 'stealing' from.

The FBI's official label for illegal sharing and reproduction of media is intellectual property theft. The new warning will depict the FBI's star and shield and read: "The unauthorized reproduction or distribution of this copyrighted work is illegal. Criminal copyright infringement, including infringement without monetary gain, is investigated by the FBI and is punishable by up to five years in federal prison and a fine of \$250,000."

Kevin Walsh, manager of Streetside Records, said he disagrees with those who think this measure will be effective.

"I'm old enough to know that these labels don't help. Just look at the parental advisory warnings," Walsh said. "Au contraire, they encourage what they are trying to prevent."

REBATE from page 7

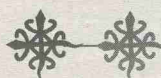
years, so it's nice to get a little bit of that back," said Jeff Corbett, an economics senior who received his check this week. "Most of the time, if I buy CDs they are gifts — they're not even for myself — but with the downloading status the way it is now, I'm buying a few more. In the past five years, which is the time you could have to file for the claim, I probably bought maybe five-to-10 CDs, max."

The trust-busting settlement has not had a large impact on local music vendors, who say pricing concerns are in the hands of the record labels.

"Nothing has really been

changed here, it's all just business as usual," said David Olvera, manager of the Tower Records store on Guadalupe. "We just deal with our vendors and deal with our customers and try to please them as much as possible. We try to offer the greatest customer service that we can, but the pricing is really out of our hands."

Fun fact: Lord of the Rings won 11 Oscars Sunday night. Only Titanic and Ben Hur have accomplished the same feat.



BLACK HISTORY SERIES • PART 3

History of the Black Church

• Nubian Historian Mike Harrell continues his account of the scintillating history of the black church.



Michael S. Harrell
HISTORIAN

This week we proceed with Part III of our IV part celebration of the Black Church in America to honor Black History Month. In Parts I and II we explored the restrictions and denial of religious freedom among the slaves that resulted in worshipping in secrecy. This practice of conciliatory worship would be later known as the "invisible institution."

After Emancipation, the "invisible institution" fused with the organized churches of blacks that were free prior to emancipation. We also explored the role of the black church in the lives of its members and internal conflicts among congregations.

As the nineteenth century came to a close, 90 percent of blacks in America lived in the south. Approximately 80 percent of these black southerners resided in rural areas. During the first two decades of the twentieth century, an exodus among southern blacks occurred. They moved to northern urban areas.

This migration was prompted by several events.

Justifiably, many southern blacks had reached a flashpoint from the years of oppression and deprivation of opportunity in the south. A majority of black southerners of the period were forced to eek out a living in the field. Southern agricultural markets left many jobless as the boll weevil wreaked havoc on cotton, the south's major "cash

crop." World War I created a new opportunity through northern industry for black southerners. Although working conditions on the factory lines and in mills were often deplorable at best, this was an opportunity of upward mobility for many southern blacks.

Many black migrants were demoralized by their experience of city life. A countless number of the men cultured by the black church to become responsible fathers and moral leaders of the community fell victim to vices in the city. Among the working class, gambling and alcoholism were rampant. As a result, many black men of the south, along with their white working class counterparts, were led down a path of despair.

Northern black churches began to secularize during this period. The churches focused more on the current conditions of blacks and less on the preparation of individuals for religious stewardship as commanded by the Bible.

In contrast to the south, most black mothers entered the work force full-time. Secularized northern churches did not discourage this. Consequently, juvenile delinquency abounded among

many undisciplined black youngsters. Unfortunately, the church failed to play a substantial role to compensate for the lack of structure in young blacks' lives.

A large number of black migrants felt ostracized in the large and predominantly literate churches of the north. A feeling of displacement led to the founding of many small "storefront" churches — many of these churches conducted their services in burrowed buildings and abandoned storefronts. Uneducated or semi-literate pastors established these churches; their services tended to attract lower class blacks and conform to the high-spirited form of worship found among southern churches in rural areas.

An important benefit to develop from the secularization of the black church was the advent of civil rights organizations such as the NAACP. This shift in direction once again compelled the black church to focus on the current conditions of their people. They chose to be proactive.

The church afforded blacks one of the few and definitely the oldest social organization of the African-American experience. It is only fitting that the church would give rise to civil rights reform through religious leaders such the reverend Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

In Part IV we will examine the triumphs and tragedies of the black church during and after the civil rights movement of the twentieth century.

Students get rebate for overpriced CDs

Bree Bernwanger
DAILY TEXAN (U. TEXAS-AUSTIN)

(U-WIRE) AUSTIN, Texas — On Feb. 20, the 3.5 million claimants in a 2003 anti-trust lawsuit against major record distribution companies began to finally get their due: \$13.86.

Checks are in the mail for anyone who purchased a compact disc between Jan. 1, 1995, and Dec. 31, 2000, and chose to participate in a settlement between music distributors and the governments of 43 states.

Interested music buyers were required to sign up on the settlement's Web site by March 3, 2003.

The suit began in October 2000 when the attorneys general of 43 states, including Texas, consolidated numerous class action complaints against major music distributors including Virgin Records America, Sony Music Entertainment, BMG Music and Tower Music.

The lawsuit alleged that the companies illegally fixed and controlled prices of music products and used "minimum advertising price" programs. Companies were charged with overpricing CDs by amounts between 20 and 25 cents.

"It is a conspiracy of the companies to get together and fix prices in such a way that stores at the retail level would have to participate in that scheme, or (the companies) would pull the product," said Tom Kelley, spokesman for the Texas Office of the Attorney General.

Rather than face the high costs of litigation, both parties agreed on a settlement in the summer of 2003. Companies were required to pay a total of \$143 million to settle claims.

"The unit price overcharged per CD averaged between 20 and 25 cents, which is not a lot on one CD," Kelley said. "But if you add it up over years of time, and if you buy CDs regularly, it comes out to a lot more. We calculated a price of \$14 for the average."

Due to this calculation, almost half of the settlement money will go to claimants in the form of checks in the amount of about \$14 each. The rest will go to distributing CDs and other recorded music products to each participating state.

"It's not a huge amount, but if anything, it's nice that it's there. The thing with it is that CD companies have been overcharging for CDs for

REBATE see page 6



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- talley student center
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- d.h. hill
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