

Condoleeza Rice

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Monsoon Wedding

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Volume XI, Number VI

"North Dallas' Weekly Paper of Choice"

February 7-February 13, 2002

On the Homefront: Art Exhibit

The City of Plano presents an exhibit featuring the art of six students who put a face on the catastrophe of September 11. This exhibit will be on display at Collin County Community College as well as vari-ous locations in Plano through eptember 11, 2002. For a schedule of locations, call 972-941-5201.

Calling All Poets! All poets grade 6-12, celebrate octry at any Plano library through March 1. Entry forms are available at ali schools, Plano Public Library System, or on the website at www.planolibrary.org. For more

information, contact 972-964-1200.

Spring Fashion Preview Exclusively Feminine presents Mardi Gras Style, a Spring Fashion Preview, from 11:30-1:30 p.m. February 9th at the Doubletree Hotel in Plano. Lunch will be served with a New Orleans twist and live azz music and live and silent aucnions will be available. Proceeds ben-

72-422-1050. Innual Daddy/Daughter Dance The City of Plano will host its st Annual Daday Daughter Dance on February 9th at Plano Centre's Collinwood Hall from 7-9 30 p.m. pace is limited and the registration fee is \$10 per person. For more information, call 972-941-7250 or 972-941-

fit the Volunteer Center of Collin

Special Program North Central Medical Center in cooperation with the Leukemia and Lymphoma Society present a special program February 12th at 30 p.m. in classroom 3 at North Central Medical Center in Mc-Kinney. Dr. Monte Jones will speak on "Multiply Myeloma." For reservations and other information, call 972-540-4984.

Love Songs: A Night of Music RCT will present "Love Songs. Night Of Music", a Special Valentine Performance, February 14-16th at 8 p.m. at The Stone Cottage in Addison Theatre Center. Tickets are \$12-\$15 and can be purchased by phoning 972-690-5029. For more information, visit the website at www.rcttheatre.com.

Women's Division meeting The Women's Division will neet February 20th for lunch at Gleneagles Country Club at 11:30 a.m. Reservations are required. For recryations and more information, call

the Plane Chamber of Commerce.

INSIDE

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Freedmen's Town

Monica Thornton

When Dallas was being formed in the mid 1800's, slavery was a part of American life, a part of life that helped build the city. And for all they contributed, the slaves in Dallas received no better treatment than slaves elsewhere in America. In 1860 when a fire broke out in Dallas destroying most of downtown, three slaves were accused of fomenting rebellion. They were hanged, and all other slaves were ordered whipped.

But at the end of the American Civil War, freed slaves from Dallas (Texan slaves were freed June 19, 1965) started forming Freedmen's Town in the area. Many African-American from other cities, also freed from slavery, came to Dallas after the war because it was one of the few southern cities that remained prosperous.

Dallas was a town in the making, and the freedmen were there to help transform it into the city it has become. They worked on the railroads, and others worked as domestics for Avenue and Highway 75. But in rich white people. And in their own Freedmen's Towns they had thriving communities with their own schools, churches, barber's shops, doctors and cemeteries. They had their own

societies that worked well.

One such town was known as North Dallas Freedmentown, located in the area that is now in the Lemmon Avenue/Central Expressway corridor. It became the largest segregated enclave in Dallas, being the social, cultural and economic center for African Americans for six decades, spanning the end of the 19th. and beginning of the 20th centuries.

But Dallas was rapidly growing, and the expansion projects of the town eventually crowded out North Dallas Freedmentown. As the African American population moved from the town to other parts of the city, there remained silent voices that had no say in where they were moved. These were the voices of the freed slaves and freedmen of North Dallas Freedmentown Cemetery, known as Freedmen's Cemetery.

From 1860 to 1925, over 7000 slaves and African-Americans were laid to rest at Freedman's Cemetery at the southwest corner of Lemmon death as in life, they were treated with disrespect and apathy, and the burial site that should have given them dignity was desecrated by the development of the railroad and highway

transportation, particularly the development of Central Expressway.

Some remains at the cemetery were exhumed and buried elsewhere for the expansion of the original Central Expressway. Others were moved for a rerouting of Lemmon Avenue. And in 1965 the cemetery was designated a city park.

However, in 1986, with the planned widening of Central Expressway, the cemetery again was to be dug up. But supporters of the cemetery started voicing their concerns and came up with plans for rebuilding the sacred ground as a memorial site, and moving graves for the last time. These supporters were not against expanding Central Expressway, but were more concerned with preserving African American heritage and giving dignity to the dead.

"Give those people some dignity in death, something they never had in life," said Dr. Robert Prince, a Dallas obstetrician, (now retired) who has four of his ancestors buried in the cemetery.

There were seven, but three were removed," Dr. Prince

The cemetery's designation as a park did not sit well with Dr. Prince.

QUEST FOR SUCCESS HONORS AFRICAN-AMERICAN ENTREPRENEURS

More than 1200 guests are expected to attend the 18th Annual Quest for Success Awards

Luncheon



at the Dallas Convention Center on Friday, February 8, 2002. A video featuring the recipients will premiere at the luncheon. The Dallas Black Chamber of Commerce, Miller Brewing Company,

The Dallas Morning News, Bank One-Texas N.A., and WFAA-TV Channel 8 are the Quest for Success Sponsors.

Michael L. Johnson

The 2002 Quest for Success Award recipients are: Howard O. Aldridge, Sr., Aldridge's Family Pharmacy; Michael L. Johnson, Johnson/ McKibben Architects,

Inc; Maurice Perry, Mr. Blue's Record & Gifr Shop; Marvin E. Robinson, Accommodations,



Marvin E. Robinson

Inc./Five Star News; Darren Rollinson, RoloPhotography; Anthony Sampson, Sampson Financial Services/Allstate Insurance Agency; Dumas M. Siméus, Siméus Foods International; Dr. Ora Lee Watson, For



Howard O. Aldridge, Sr.

sponsors, and past recipients. 11:15 AM - 11:45 AM

The Dal-

briefing Room A-230 12:00 PM - 1:30 PM Awards Luncheon Ballroom A

VIP Reception and awardee



Griffin Street. The Maurice Perry parking

entrance for

this event is located at Lamar & Memorial Street. Turn left on Memorial at the railroad tracks and proceed to the upper garage.

Martin Luther King celebration includes tribute to Rev. Zan Holmes

With the theme "Building Unity Through the Theology of Economics," the African American Pastor's Coalition sponsored a Martin Luther King Jr. celebration at St. Luke United Methodist Church Monday Jan. 21.

The Rev. Dr. Gwendoln-Long Cudjoe was the chief celebrant for the event and spirituals included "Lift Every Voice and Sing." Along with a tribute to Rev. Dr. Zan W. Holmes Jr. made by Rev. Dr. Fredrick Haynes III, the invocation was presented by Rev. Beverly Freeman.

Haynes told the group, that Holmes paved the road for the African American Pastor's Coalition and took it under the wing of his ministerial leadership. He explained that Holmes interpreted "the real legacy of Martin Luther King Jr."

"For too many people are trying to water down his (King's) legacy as a mere dreamer and not as a radical," Haynes said. "(He) took the gospel from the sanctuary out into the streets. And that's what Zan Wesley Holmes Jr. has been all about." "He understands the gospel

is not just about praise and

worship on Sunday. It's about getting in the streets and pushing for justice, economic empowerment and political justice all week long," Haynes said. "He simply let us know through his leadership that we could come together as a coalition."



Together the coalition and residents of southern Dallas built Unity Estates, over 280 homes, "built by a coalition of African American pastors. Who's our drum major -Zan the man," Adams said. After years

of neglect from city officials, the community took matters into its own hands and along with private-sector initiatives they made things happen in southern Dallas on a significant scale.

Entrepreneur Todd Wagner, initiated funding and assistance into a variety of southern Dallas technology companies, which injected more economic development the area. SBC Communications announced plans in January 2001 to employ 800 people at its new, See Holmes page 6

African America Art:

Beautiful and Vibrant, Plano's **Douglass Community**

project is underway for Plano's Douglass Community, one that will undoubtedly positively impact area residents for years to

Transit), residents of Douglass Community and The Douglass Community Arts and Advisory Committee(DCAAC), a group

comprised of concerned citizens from the Douglass Community, is sphereheading a mural project entitled: "Tracks Of Our Past and Future."

"We would like this project to symbolize the progression from separation to unification," Dollie Thomas, DCAAC member and Douglass Community resident said, explaining that in the past the railroad has been a

communities. The committee's plan is to raise \$100,000 mediums such as; community, church, private donations, fundraising events and corporate sponsors.

symbol of separation, dividing

In agreement with DART, a Mosaic mural will be placed on a cement wall that will be con-

An exciting and colorful structed along the rail overpass. This wall will depict the history of the Douglass neighborhood portraying it as an integral part of the City of Plano. The wall is 76 feet long and six feet high. DART, (Dallas Area Rapid DART will provide the landscaping surrounding the structure.

DART stations are nationally recognized for innovation and beauty. No two stations are

quite the same, but all stations

depict art that is representative

of its neighborhood. This proj-

ect is DART's unique way of

providing a new mode of trans-

portation that combines the

both bright and dark beautiful

colors to illustrate the vibrancy

The Mosaic's will reflect

The mural's various im-

movement.

of the community.

local churches and homes, Shiloh Baptist Holy Temple Church of God and Christ, the Douglass Community Center, children of varying descents and West African motifs and patterns used to illustrate a communities communal spirit.

agery will include: God's hands

which offer shelter and protection,

historical imagery including a

founding father and mother and

individuals of past and recent,

Art has been known to not only soothe the soul but also to inspire. Community leaders and DCAAC members project the mural will enrich the City of Plano in many ways. The Douglass Com-

munity area committee was formed to secure the funds and aide in selecting the artist. We believe this mural will not only benefit the Douglass Community but the entire City of Plano.

In more practical ways, the unique marriage of art and mural, in its proposed setting will: increase downtown revenue, promote family activity, reduce vandalism, reduce crime and revitalize community pride.

See African Art page 2

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It's going to be beneficial for all parties involved, not to mention that we'll be leaving a legacy for those to come, contends Thomas.

The project artists are Shug Jones and Lynne Chinn of Tesserae Mosaic Studio, Inc., of Denver Drive in Plano.

Of the huge wall, "It is quite large," asserts Chinn, explaining the challenge to design an art work that went on it, because it's so horizontal ..." you know it just goes on and on and you think, 'what are we going feel this center part with,' but, I think we've come up with a design that they're really pleased with and we hope to add some other just tweak it a little, so that it has more meaning to some of the people in the community who have lived there forever, or leaders in that community, and put faces in it that have meaning to it right now."

Mosaic artistry was chosen by the DCAAC due to its natural ability to enhance any environment with a one-of-a-kind custom art piece. Colorful and creative, a mosaic brings the quality of historical craftsmanship to the surroundings with and drama. texture Additionally, the care of mosaics is relatively easy. After the grout is sealed, the materials are extremely durable and long lasting. Surface dirt can be removed with a soft broom or damp sponge. The materials are washable and highly stain resistant.

Public art can be susceptible to vandalism; however, traditionally and historically mosaics have a very low percentage of destruction from vandals

The DCAAC was given the task of locating a reputable company that would work within the estimated price of \$100thousand. Tessarae Mosaic Studio Inc. exceeded the expectations.

Thomas said although they solicited project involvement from area artists, only one group responded.



In April of last year (2001) the DCAAC sent out invitations to bid. "We got DART's list and we got a list of artists from the Plano Association, and sent out invitations to bid to about 300 artists, only receiving one submission.

"But, I know it had to be God's will, because Chinn and Jones were more than willing to work within the realm of our projected price," Thomas exclaimed.

"They said they would stay within the budget of \$50-thousand, and the design they put together was just fabulous. It's like they saw the vision immediately,"Thomas said. Adding that they are very qualified people who had the same vision as the group.

"They were just as excited about the project as we were and that's what we wanted... someone who definitely had a love for this project and they desired to get the communities input, "Thomas said.

Aside from the artists them-

Though the Douglass Community Arts Advisory committee has been given the task of securing funds for the "Track of Our Past and Future", mural project, as further publicity for the mural, the DCAAC ran a contest through the Plano ISD, in which the group received some 40 submissions to be judged. Students of all ages from all areas of Plano have been chosen as project artists. All pieces will be compiled, much like pieces of a quilt, giving the mural a multicultural ethnic appeal.

selves, Thomas is working out

an internship with the Collin

County Community College,

which will afford a local student

artist the opportunity to assist

Participants ranged from primary to secondary level students, with winners chosen from each level, with the majority of the work generating from AP students at Plano East, Carmen Haggard a DCAAC board member and teacher for the PISD overseeing the students' efforts.

"I think the community has really thought through every portion of this and it's really nice to work with people who know what they're doing," Chinn said. Adding that the Douglass Community is deserving of "all the publicity they can get. This will be an added benefit to the area one that's been deserved for a long, long time."

Included with the Mosaic will be a beautiful park with benches and lighting.

"So, it's really lovely to work with them and they're excited about it and Shug and I are always excited about a new project and we are also very interested in public art projects... because as artists, we're always excited when a new one gets awarded in town and we like to go see it. It will be really great that we are accounted as the first to do a piece here in Plano, " Chinn said.

Heidi Bryan, a local film documentalist, will be compiling a still film documentary of the project, covering all facets of the project development, including capturing meetings with the DCAAC, community leaders and representatives.

When the project debuts, Bryan will have an opening show to showcase the entire process from beginning to end and what transpired in the community and how the people of Douglass Community people got involved to make it all happen.

Also, the project design will be on display available for public view at the Arts Center of Plano.

With the impending move of the DART rail line into the Plano area, the local citizenry feels compelled to uphold the standard DART has raised with its light rail stations, and is presented with the opportunity to set a new standard of excellence synonymous with the city of

"This is going to be pretty impressive once completed," Thomas said.

During the past several years, the city of Plano has received national honors for its vision and its courage to make their vision a reality. As the city continues to grow, the lifestyle, beauty and respect for the neighborhoods also continues.

Facts about the Douglass Community:

-The Douglass Community, located in the eastern area of Plano, TX, is one of the city's oldest neighborhoods. It is a make up of families, individuals, businesses and churches; many have in been in the area since the very beginning.

-Named for its Frederick

Douglass School, the community is bordered by Central Expressway, making it a haven for hundreds of passers-by. Horace Refinishing, which has been in the Douglass Community for over 20 years, has benefited from the areas prime location. People from all areas of Plano frequent the shop either because they love the craftsmanship, love the owners or simply because of the convenience.

Eight community churches also benefit from this great location. Shiloh Baptist Church, for instance has well over 12-hundred members, many who drive from all over Plano and surrounding areas for the church

This thriving community could not exist with its citizens. The Douglass Community has gone form exclusively African-American to multicultural. People of all ethnicities and cultural backgrounds are residents of the neighborhood. Because more people reside there, more home are needed. Recently, ten new homes were built to accommodate the growth.

Homes are in close proximity to the downtown shopping area, the new DART transit Village and Haggard Park, a Plano historical site.

Emma Bishop donated the park in 1928 in memory of her parents, C.S. and N.K Haggard. Haggard Park is an essential element to the residents of Plano that many go there for activities, family outings and for the parks many attractions.

The Douglass Community contains several historical markers. In fact, Ben Thomas, a local historian, has been a leader in preserving the heritage of the community. He led a drive to gain a Texas historical marker for the Pioneer Cemetery. He was active in a campaign for the Douglass Community Center and was essential in the drive to keep the area residential.

The Douglass Community has and continues to thrive despite its small, intimate square footage. Its location, residents and rich history draws people form all over to stop and experience its gentile hospitality- making its influence more vast and vibrant. The fact that the community has sustained for so long -through both economic and social change-proves its great potential for continued longevity.

The projected date for completion is fall 2002, October 31.

Douglass Community Arts Advisory committee members are: Board of directors: Myrtle Hightower, Carmen Haggard, John Hightower, Ben Thomas and Jim Wear.

Committee members: Danica Tucker, Dollie Thomas, Raymond Mbala and Toni Thomas.

The DCAAC is a non-profit organization dedicated to the enrichment of the Douglas Community and its citizens through the arts.

If you would like to get involved, write: P.O. Box 262434, Plano, Texas 75026-2434. or call: 214-789-4461.

African Art Jump from Page 1

"It's easier to desecrate a park than a cemetery," he said.

Dr. Mamie McKnight, president of Black Dallas Remembered, said the designation as a park had made preservation of the cemetery more dif- participated in creating Freed-

"If you aren't very careful, when generations die out they may become part of a park," Dr. McKnight said.

Ms. Vivian Johnson, then Park board member, likened the situation to ripping a page from history.

"I think it is another example of erasing the history of African-Americans in this city," Ms. Johnson said. "There is very little to remind you that at one point that was a thriving community of freed men and

The city, the Dallas Historical Society, Black Dallas Remembered, the Dallas Landmark Commission, the Texas Historical Commission, and the highway department all men's Cemetery as a place to honor the deceased of the cemetery.

The project was one of the nation's largest cemetery excavations. As graves were dug up and bodies were exhumed, excavators found adults buried with artifacts and children buried with toys. Archeologists were brought in to undertake the delicate task of moving graves and bodies, to fit them in open spaces by existing graves to give the city more space to expand Central Expressway.

Few markers or headstones

were left in the cemetery, and supporters also wanted to see the city build a monument on

And after a decade, ground breaking began February 6, were re-buried, and a memorial built. Artists and art patrons backed by the city created a plan to preserve the spiritual

Sculptor David Newton designed the entire site, working with architects and landscape artists to achieve the finished

At the entrance is the marble arch, in representation of the souls disturbed of their rest. Sculptor David Newton created

the history to be kept alive, and the male 'Warrior', representing the protection of the burial ground from further desecration.

Inside the memorial area are additional statues entitled 1998. 1,513 African Americans 'Struggling Soul' and 'Violated Soul', figures that represent the site within the cemetery was loss of identity and individuality, which is inescapable for the enslaved. And at the center of the inner court will be the and cultural significance of the bronze figure of a free man and women (Dream of Freedom), expressing a mourning of the death of slavery and the uncertainty to come with freedom. This figure is still in the production stage.

This figure brings together paths leading to other features, including Dallas teacher and writer, Nia Akimbo's poem statues, the female 'Griot' (a 'Here.' Ten children's poems, storyteller), representative of chosen as winners of a Dallas

plaques, affixed along the rear of the granite wall.

Mr. Newton also designed the false moat surrounding the memorial site. The hurial site is moat being symbolic of the separation of the burial area of the

It's hard to imagine whilst driving along Central Expressway at Lemmon Avenue that you are driving on what once was a thriving town of freed men and women. But stepping inside the memorial site allows contemplation and meditation on a history that many Dallas resident's want kept alive. Mr. Newton described the project as "a living monument people can

Margaret Robinette of the

schoolchildren's poetry contest Dallas City Office of Cultural are also housed in bronze. Affairs said there is a lot of maintaining to be done on the site. She said the bronze sculptures have already been washed and waxed since the site's opening last year. She said there is outside of the moat, with the The Freedman's Foundation that is still involved with the project. Ms. Robinette said one of the goals for the future is to produce information material, perhaps in the form of a brochure, for visitors to the site.

> The cemetery and memorial site is located between Lemmon Avenue and Hall, on the southbound access road of Central Expressway.

Quotes from Dr. Mc-Knight, Dr. Prince and Ms. Johnson taken from Dallas Morning News, by David Jackson, 28 February 1990.

Read more in Essence Magazine, February

THREE FINE MEN -- Three of Hollywood's most dynamo "hunks" will award an unforgettable evening to the winners of ESSENCE's "Win A Night Out" contest. The contest will give readers a chance to get the full star treatment - a trip to Los Angeles, accommodations at a hip hotel, an ESSENCE makeover, plus dinner with singeractor Tyrese Gibson, actor Shemar Moore and Actor Boris Kodjoe. (amazingly, they're all single!) Readers can check out their personal stats, then enter to win an evening of a lifetime.

DON'T WAIT FOR PRINCE CHARMING -- Some sisters continuously wait for prince charming to rescue them from the deadly debt they have buried themselves under. But contributing writer Ziba Kashef tells us its time to get out of that bad habit. She highlights three business savvy sisters who took matters into their own hands and achieved financial security— without a man. Also check out our tips on helping you build your own nest egg.

Hensel Phelps Construction Company, Dallas, Texas Telephone (214) 634-0090 Fax (214) 634-0120 Is accepting competitive sealed proposals for the Drilled Piers Foundations & Superstructures/Cranes & Hoisting portions of work for the following project:

The University of Texas at Dallas - School of Management Richardson, Texas

Bid Date: February 14, 2002 at 2:00 p.m.

Hensel Phelps Construction Company is actively seeking bids from certified HUB/MBE/WBE Subcontractors for the above-mentioned project. Proposal documents Will be available at the Hensel Phelps Job Offices located at 7929 Brookriver Drive, Suite #160, Dallas, Texas, at 1:00 p.m. on January 25, 2002

The Department of Psychiatry at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center of Dallas is conducting research sponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health on cognitive therapy for depression. Rpc_rk cl r gq dpcc, The symptoms of depression include:

- Depressed or sad mood
- Loss of interest in activities Difficulty sleeping or sleeping too much
- Feeling slowed down Feeling tired or having low energy
- Feeling guilty or worthless
- Changes in weight or appetite

 Difficulty concentrating If you have experienced these symptoms more than once in your life, are drug free and not currently in psychiatric treatment, please call the Psychosocial

Research and Depression Clinic at 214-648-5351.



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Hobby Lobby is a leader in the Arts & Crafts industry with over 260 stores located in 24 states.

Candidates must have previous retail store management experience in: supermarket chain, craft chain, mass merchant, drug chain, building supply chain.

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AA / EOE /ADA

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Moving Forward From the Past to Conquer Success

If you haven't already, take the time today to grasp and absorb your past. It's difficult to plan your future adequately without knowing your past. This is not to say learn to be bitter or even to adopt ideals and principles that linger, but to know. Knowledge is power. Take time to watch the movie: Mississippi Burning.

People always seem to love to hear about success stories and what others have achieved. Today it's all too familiar because success is too hard to find, many just give up. If you persist for long enough you will succeed, for success comes to those who persist. The courage to persist in the face of disappointment and temporary failure is the one quality more than anything else that will guarantee

Only one man's courage to persist had the power to free the South African indigenous people from the chains of racial oppression. This one man is one of the greatest moral and political leaders of our time, Nelson Mandela. His lifelong dedication to the fight against racial separation in South Africa won him the Nobel Peace Prize and the presidency of his country.

However, Nelson did not have success fall at his feet. He had to overcome huge obstacles to achieve what he did. He

toiled, endured and countered those obstacles and focused only on his goals. Not even a twenty-five years' imprisonment could deter Nelson from persisting in his goals. Because of his great persistence, he achieved his outstanding success.

to Nelson and other high achievers like him by chance. It came because they were willing to endure the costs of success. They sacrificed, struggled and tirelessly pursued their goals no matter what the consequences. Nelson was not willing to stand by and do nothing in the face of setback, but he got up and made a difference.

Yet it's a sad fact that many today are not willing to pay this price for success. Some few are quite content to collect dole payments and government assistance. It is time to instill into the minds of our children this concept of persistence; they need to see that persistence wins success. With more of this quality, it is likely our unemployment and youth suicide rate would decrease, and inevitably we would become happier individuals and in turn richer as a

One aspect that holds people back from success is their fear of failure. They fear that if they fail, they will be disappointed and even humiliated, so

they don't bother trying. Certainly the road to success will offer failure. Yet success may be just around the corner on the next bend in the road. You will never know how close it is unless you turn that corner.

One man who knew about This success did not come failure and success was Abraham Lincoln, one of the greatest presidents of the United States. Along the way to success, he failed so many times and suffered many set backs. But he got back up and kept moving forward. It is a great example of how persistence leads to success, that if you do not give up, you will win. Only if you quit, do you fail.

Certainly, it's time we followed the role of Nelson Mandela, Abraham Lincoln and many other high achievers. They found the key to success. It is the key that enables us to be prepared to open the door of

It is a journey, not a destination— a path that many try to follow to make their dreams come true. However, what does the word success exactly mean? Well, I would say that the most common definition is achieving one's goals, but there are factors, which help and show us that one-day we will get there.

One of these factors is selfesteem. Self-esteem is feeling See Success page 8



Ron Shaw

Lift Every Voice and Sing (1900) by James Weldon Johnson



Originally written by Johnson for a presentation in celebration of thebirthday of Abraham Lincoln. This was originally performed in Jacksonville, Florida, by children. The popular title for this work is:

THE NEGRO NATIONAL ANTHEM

Lift every voice and sing Till earth and heaven ring, Ring with the harmonies of Liberty;

Let our rejoicing rise High as the listening skies, Let it resound loud as the rolling sea.

Sing a song full of the faith that the dark past has taught us, Sing a song full of the hope that the present has brought us, Facing the rising sun of our new day begun

Let us march on till victory is won.

Stony the road we trod, Bitter the chastening rod, Felt in the days when hope unborn had died; Yet with a steady beat, Have not our weary feet Come to the place for which our fathers sighed? We have come over a way that with tears have been watered, We have come, treading our path through the blood of the slaughtered, Out from the gloomy past, Till now we stand at last Where the white gleam of our

God of our weary years, God of our silent tears, Thou who has brought us thus far on the way; Thou who has by Thy might Led us into the light, Keep us forever in the path, we pray.

bright star is cast.

Lest our feet stray from the places, Our God, where we met Thee;'

Lest, our hearts drunk with the wine of the world, we forget

Shadowed beneath Thy hand, May we forever stand. True to our GOD, True to our native land.

Broderick Sargent Book

Broderick, a just published book about Broderick Sargent, will be available at Black Images in Wynnewood Shopping Village beginning with a special Black History Month event sat. Feb. 9 from 1p.m. to 3p.m. the book chronicles the life struggles and successes of the Waxahachie businessman, former Dallas Cowboy and founder of the Oak Lawn Multi-Cultural Life center in Waxahachie.

Mr. Sargent will share his dreams for youth who are growing up in the community of his younger years," said co-owner Ms. Emma Rodgers. He will also be available to sign copies of the book.

The book's author, Dr. Bonny Franke, was impressed with Mr. Sargent's quiet heroism as he met challenges and broke barriers. Dr. Franke is currently the founding executive director of the national Center for Leadership Development.

In her interviews for the book she noted that as a kid from the poor side of town, he saw past toe poverty of his neighborhood to a better way. Now a role model to youth from his own part of town, he was determined to pave the way for others. The Center opened in March 1999, and offers education activities for young people in a safe environment. The Center is also a peaceful haven for senior

Books will be available for \$8.95 in paperback form, and \$15.95 for hardcover. Part of the proceeds go to the Oak Lawn Center. Ms. Rodgers said Mr. Sargent has donated a hardback edition for a drawing during the Black Images event.

African American Architecture



Shotgun Houses

Shotgun houses are so named because, supposedly, a shotgun fired through the front door would pass straight through the house and out the back door. The shotgun house, usually two narrow linked rooms with a gabled front porch, has been only recently recognized in the United States as an African-American architectural contribution to vernacular architecture. Often built in the 1900s as low-or southern Blacks, remaining shotgun houses have begun to be restored.

Research has shown that the development of the shotgun house can be traced from West Africa to Haiti, then from Haiti to New Orleans and the southern states, adapting characteristics of each culture along the way.

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MON-The Gazette formally Minority Opportunity News, was founded July, 1991. by Jim Bochum and Thurman R. Jones

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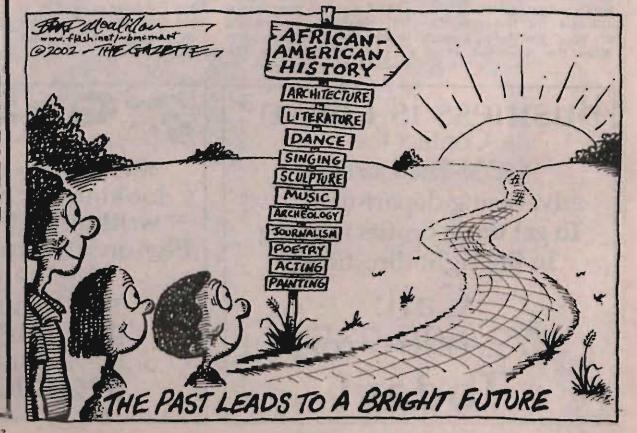
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McKinney bidding for hub in Major League Soccer

By Anthony Jones

McKINNEY - It may not be a done deal but the funding needed by the City of Mc-Kinney to build a pro soccer stadium meant to lure the Dallas Burn to McKinney was put into place Monday.

Celeste Faro of the McKinney Community Development Corporation (MCDC), verified that John Wagner, president of Hunt Sports Group and the MLS league's representative, had contacted McKinney city officials with a proposal for an 18,000seat stadium.

"The city council is the one that brought the application to the MCDC," Faro said. The MCDC is a nonprofit organization, which she explained is funded by McKinney's half-cent sales tax. Those revenues pay for projects that can include entertainment venues. "Our role is the funding and our funds are derived from the sales tax revenues."

According to Faro, those sales tax revenues, resulting from retail sales in McKinney, average around \$3.6 million annually.

Faro explained representatives of Major League Soccer (MLS) and the Hunt Sports Group, which owns part of the league have made a couple of stops at city agencies to sell the idea of building a new stadium. Hunt had indicated season sales at MLS games at the Cotton Bowl were up 23 percent last year and attendance was up by 11 percent.

However, Darrell Jordan, a representative for the Cotton Bowl Dome foundation who led the call to dome the 60-year old facility, was not surprised when John Wagner, Hunt's president and the league's representative announced negotiations with the City of McKinney Tuesday. Jordan noted that the 18,000seat stadium is small when compared to the Cotton Bowl.

"The Burn is deciding whether or not to move because so many of their fans live near the Cotton Bowl," Jordan said. "I don't think it's a slam dunk."

The stadium would be north of State Highway 121 between Alma Drive and Stacy Road, near the 1,000-acre Craig Ranch development. McKinney city officials said the project could help fuel development in Craig Ranch, which is zoned for a mix of stores, offices and housing.

Lamar Hunt, who owns part of the MLS league as well as the Kansas City Chiefs joined Wagner at a McKinney Economic Development Corporation (MEDC) board meeting. Wagner said among the goals of the MLS are soccer-specific stadiums, which generally hold smaller crowds than football stadiums such as the Cotton Bowl where the Burn plays now.

He also explained the league wants committed investors for each team. Currently several teams, including the Burn, are owned and operated by the league. The league recently shut down teams in Miami and Tampa in part because of a lack of local participation.

The Dallas Burn is under a year-to-year contract with the Cotton Bowl, featuring professional soccer in the summer months, Jordan explained.

John Dudley

Today, a new generation of brokerage accounts is available to investors. This new type of account contrasts with a traditional brokerage account in one important way: the client doesn't pay commissions on individual transactions. Instead of commissions, the client pays a quarterly fee based on the size of the account.

The fee covers all the services rendered by the broker and his or her firm-including commissions, custodial services, and, when applicable, portfolio management. These new types of brokerage accounts are designed primarily for accounts of \$100,000 or more and are available at many

Fee-Based Investment Accounts Resolve Commission Concerns

While the differences between a fee-based account and a pertrade commission account may appear small, the fee system's benefits to the client can be substantial. Under the commission system, a broker is compensated on the basis of the number and size of transactions executed. However, with a fee-based account, a broker's compensation is bas believe that fee-based accounts may eventually overtake commission accounts as the most popular type of business. Feebased accounts represent a more objective way for a client to have his or her assets man-

aged. The broker and the client can both concentrate on what is best for the portfolio--and not be worried about commissions.

The next time your broker calls with a stock or bond recommendation, ask him or her about the firm's fee-based accounts.

Provided by courtesy of John Dudley, a Financial Advisor with First Union Securities in Dallas, TX. For more information, please call John Dudley at 214-740-3253. First Union Securities, Inc., member New York Stock Exchange and SIPC, is a separate non-bank affiliate of Wachovia Corporation. © 2001 First Union Securities.

Wellness

Minority less likely to receive needed mental healthcare

Two thirds of Amcricans who need mental healthcare treatment fail to receive that care, and members of racial and eth-

nic minority groups are even less likely to receive the mental health services they need, according to a report released by the US Surgeon General's office.

The 200-page report, entitled "Mental Health: Culture, Race, and Ethnicity," reviewed mental health disparities among the nation's African Americans, Hispanics, Asian Americans/ Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans/Alaskan Natives. The report is an add-on to the Surgeon General's "Report on Mental Health," which was released in December 1999.

"Minorities have a greater burden of mental illness, not because their illnesses are more severe or prevalent, but because of barriers in access to care and utilization of services," US Surgeon General Dr. David Satcher told a roomful of psychologists assembled in August 2001 at the 109th annual meeting of the American Psychological Association.

In what appeared to be a direct message to the nation's millions of ethnic group members, Satcher stated: "If you or a

loved one is experiencing what you think might be a mental disorder, seek treatment and seek it now,..." The Surgeon General, who is an African American, added: "Insist on the services that should be available to you, whatever your race or your ethnicity."

The report found that, overall, mental health disorders such as depression, panic disorder and schizophrenia were as common in minority community members as in non-minorities. However, members of minority groups were significantly less likely to receive treatment for their illnesses.

The report points out that not only are minorities less likely to receive necessary mental healthcare, but they often receive an inferior quality of treatment or are misdiagnosed. This reduced quality of care causes more minorities to experience disabilities as a result of their mental illness, Satcher said.

he noted, by the fact that minority groups are over-represented in populations at risk for mental illness, such as homeless, impoverished or incarcerated individuals. "The failure to deal with this is playing out across our streets, prisons and jails," Satcher said.

The problem is compounded,

According to the report, some of the reasons minorities may have reduced access to mental healthcare include language barriers, financial costs, lack of health insurance, and the stigma of being labeled mentally ill. Some Asian Americans and Hispanics reported, for example, having difficulty accessing mental health providers due to English-speaking limitations. About 25% of African Americans and more than one third of Hispanics do not have health insurance.

Satcher noted that after dealing with racism, members of a minority group may want to avoid the further shame of being labeled mentally ill. "Having another area of stigma is something people are not willing to bear," he said.

The Surgeon General called for more diversity among mental health professionals so minority populations could be better served. "We must build more culturally competent providers,"

he said. "We must find a way to make our mental health system relevant to these communities.'



Condoleezza Rice-The Most Powerful Woman In The World

Strategy



While most know Con-Rice, National doleezza Security Advisor as the woman who has the ear of the president, few know of the challenges she has overcome and learned from as a minority - being both female and African-American. Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Isabel Wilkerson delves into the mind and life of the most powerful woman in the world-Condoleezza Rice-whose name is inspired by the Italian word Condoleezza which means "with sweetness." In her portrayal, Wilkerson offers the readers a glimpse of what lies beneath Rice's staunch exterior. Rice speaks on her position as national security advisor, those she looks to for advice and the lessons she's learned in life, which include being self-confident and behaving properly. "I think you just go about your life, and if you're somehow inspiring to others, that's a good thing." After the events of Sept. 11, National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice said she slept fitfully, waking up every 30 minutes or so that first night. But she says," I'm not a worrier. When I'm concerned about

something, I figure out a plan of action, and then I give it to God. I just ask to be carried through it. God's never failed me The name Condoleezza stands for "with sweetness." From a young age, Rice already seemed to have a worldview. While her parents tried to shield her from the actions of the Civil Rights Movement, the bombing of the Sixteenth Baptist Church were all too real for Rice, who lost two of her friends in the bombings. Rice says she

remembers being very sad about the girls, however, doesn't remember having a permanent sense of fear. "My parents were pretty good at giving the impression that they could protect me, even if they couldn't. I remember being more scared by the Cuban missile crisis. In fact, I got really scared by the Cuban missile crisis, because that was something I was sure my parents couldn't protect me from." Despite the challenges of growing up in the South, Rice's parents were strict about steering her toward the pursuits of a refined young woman. Rice, who began playing piano at age three and listening to opera at age five, took up flute, violin, ballet, ice-skating, tap dance and French, and skipped the first and seventh grades.

She had intended to be a concert pianist, but, through instinct and timing, fell into international politics. At the age of only 16, she stood up to a professor at the University of Denver who was presenting as fact Shockley's controversial theories that Blacks have lower IQ's because of genetics. Rice challenged the professor: "I

raised my hand and said, "you should not be presenting this as fact because there is plenty of evidence to the contrary." He said, "There isn't evidence to the contrary." That's when I said, "Let me explain to you: I speak French, I play Bach, I'm better in your culture than you are. So obviously this can be taught. It doesn't have anything to do with whether you are or are not Black. I was determined I was going to get an A in his class, which I did." When asked now she feels about attending meetings where she is the only woman, the youngest person and likely the only African-American in the room (if Colin Powell is not present), Rice says: "I don't really think about it very much anymore. I was the first Black, first woman and youngest provost at Stanford, too. Sooner or later that youngest part is going to go by the wayside... (She laughs)

When asked to respond to the explanation that as a Black woman with unprecedented access to power she should be doing more for Black people at home and abroad, Rice says: "Throughout my life, I've tried to encourage young Black people to have unlimited horizons and to seek education as a way to approach those horizons. But in the final analysis, I'm the national Security advisor of the United States. I'm not the Black National Security Advisor of the United States. Since I believer the United States is the most successful multi-ethnic democracy ever known on the face of the earth, I think in pursuing the interests of the United States I'm doing an awful lot to multi-ethnic democracy worldwide." (Read more in Essence Magazine, February)

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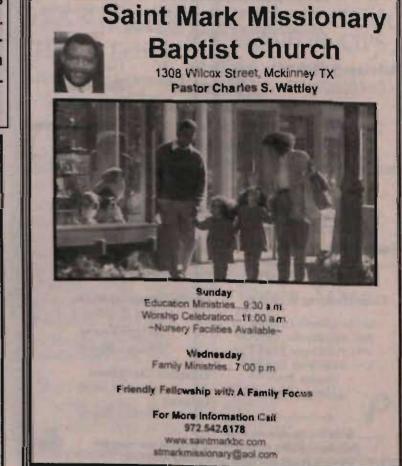
Black History Program

The Saint Mark Missionary Baptist Church, 1308 Wilcox, McKinney, TX Annual Black History Program will be held on Sunday, February 10th at 3:30 pm featuring New Art Six, a classically trained performing arts ensemble dedicated to the musical interpretation of its African-American heritage and devoted to the preservation of African-American music, poetry and literature. The program is free and open to the public. Visit the website at www.saintmarkbc.com or call the church office 972-542-6178 for additional information.

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Thinking, feeling, whole human-beings

By Ronald E. Hall, Ph.D.

In America, my appearance manages to wedge itself between who I am and who I am perceived to be. My investments in identity — I assumed — would eventually bring about a change whereby the walls of prejudice, like the walls of Jericho would come all but rumbling down around me. In the aftermath my soul would be rescued much like the stillness that follows a violent quake. All that had once confused and erroneously categorized me would regain perspective. The demons rushed from my soul would lay bare the insignificance of race and color freeing me to be what God had intended - a thinking, feeling, whole human being. But that did not happen. Freedom of any sort does not come without a price. Carried with it - in my experience - is the revelation of why racial characteristics devour so much of the American soul. It shields the graver questions that cut to the heart of the American conscience. It is precisely a question of more value in who I am and less in who I appear to be. And in my journey from childhood to adulthood I have concluded that the connection between Americans of whatever hue, is the destiny invested in the possibility of an unadulterated all encompassing

To escape adulteration, on the shores of this majestic terrain was founded the most ethnically and racially diverse nation the world has yet known. I can think of no other sovereignty, past or present, that can boast our numbers of so-called Negroid, Caucasoid, or Mongoloid groups in one geographic space. The fact that we have managed not only to survive but also to excel technologically in spite of our differences is a credit to the spirit of human endeavor. Unfortunately, that distinction has failed to enhance our quality of life. It has made us no less intolerant of the sufferings borne

twist of fate, more than anything else, it has enabled the relentless beast we call prejudice. It remains a tenacious threat because we can face in others only that which we can face in ourselves. Our unwillingness to confront the perils has unfurled about this entire nation a veil of uncertainty. Blinded by its obstruction, an identity suspended between black and white is cast in profanity. The resulting myopia extends from a very arcane concept of identity that threatens the myth of race some of us cling to so desperately. From the womb of race

mythology is born our cultural rhetoric. Rhetoric is the salve that soothes the sting of forced labels. Jaded by the inevitable conflict between who we are and who society forces us to be helps sustain the burden. After all, few are ignorant of the unspoken but profound assumptions that live in unfamiliar stares. They fashion the fishhooks and barbed wire that define the identities of some at the expense of others. It bestows validity upon the 'melting pot' sustaining the illusion that no matter what your creed or color, you may come here, work hard, and go as far as your talents will take you. It is what we romantically refer to as the American dream. For some that dream has become a reality. For those tainted by the nothingness cast upon biracial identity, the experience has been no less short of a nightmare. Thus, we who are born by mergence, in realizing the American dream have encountered an affront to our humanity. We struggle daily with the antagonisms of conventional identity from all corners of society risking caricature and ridicule for the future of our loved ones. In the end it all seems for naught. That racist monster we thought we had slain in the sixties has proven itself more virile than ever in the consequences. Hence, nearing the turn of the century we find America still

I believe that the problem for any biracial American who allow themselves to be categorized by external influences will always be that he/she may ultimately make errors of judgment, which racial monoids would not. When that interpretation reaches widespread acceptance we run the risk of doing psychological damage to ourselves. In the grist of self worth I have determined dignity and respect take precedent. The solution for me lies in maintaining openness and a willingness to confront new ideas. Furthermore, those of us stained by the assumptions of black vs. white indulge in an extremely dangerous luxury. We seem to feel that because we are most often the victims of ridicule we have earned the right to be accepted by whomever willing. Some of us take no responsibility for the

designation of self-identity. Such notions beget the wine of ignorance. It is not possible for anyone who has not tasted resentment to know its bitterness. I am privy to those of an indefinite hue who prefer the company of same to escape the painful guessing games. Those games have sent many of us to our graves. Thus, it is much better to claim biracial than not simply because it may be threatening or misinterpreted. In the final analysis, men of whatever race cannot deny the dignity and humanity in another without diminishing some measure of their own. For in the image of one's victim is the reflection of one's self. Peer into the various faces of race to see what we've become. Believing that, it is my sincerest hope that those who define themselves as biracial can circumvent stereotypes or misinterpretations. They should be accepted instead as thinking, feeling, whole human-beings!

Mary Church Terrell



During her life, Mary Church Terrell worked as a writer, lecturer and educator. She is remembered best for her contribution to the struggle for the rights of women of African descent. Both her parents had been born into slavery, but through hard work became one of the wealthier families in Memphis, Tennessee. Her entire life was one of privilege but the wealth of her family did not prevent her from experiencing segregation and the humiliation of Jim Crow laws. While traveling on the train her family was sent to the Jim Crow car. This experience, along with others led her to realize that racial injustice was evil. She saw that racial injustice and all other forms of injustice must be fought.

As a graduate of Oberlin College in 1884 Mary Church was among the first black women to complete a college education. After graduation, she taught at Wilberforce, Ohio and then at the Preparatory School for Colored Youth in Washington D.C. After marrying Robert Terrell, Mary resigned her teaching post to spend the rest of her life as a lecturer, women's rights activist and leader of the Black women's club movement.

Terrell became one of the first women Presidents of the Bethel Literary and Historical Association. The association discussed major issues and questions of the day. There was negative reaction to her leadership, but it was concluded that "she could preside with ease and grace, plan with foresight and execute with vigor."

During the late 19th century, numerous local Black women's service clubs were formed. The Black club members found that they could not affiliate themselves with the National Council of Women, the General Federation of Women's clubs, nor could they be represented at the 1893 World's Fair. Inspired by the ability of national clubs to tackle national issues, black women came together to form the National Association of Colored Women (NACW). Mary Church Terrell was the first President of the NACW. The NACW addressed issues ranging from lynching, Jim Crow, suffrage and the plight rural women. Under her leadership the NACW established training programs for and parents programs.

Richard Allen



Richard Allen founded the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church and the Free African Society. He was born a slave in Philadelphia and with his family was sold to Stockley Sturgis, the owner of a plantation near Dover, Delaware.

With the permission of his master, Allen joined the Methodist Society, learned to read and write and started to preach at Methodist meetings. After his conversion, Allen said that he worked harder to prove that religion did not make slave worse servants. At Allen's request, a Methodist meeting was held in the Sturgis' home. The sermon that day was "Thou are weighed in the balance and found wanting." Sturgis converted to Methodism and then decided that slave holding was wrong. In January of 1780 Sturgis agreed that Allen could hire himself out and purchase his freedom for \$2,000. It took Allen five years to raise that sum of money.

Allen preached at meetings to blacks and whites in Maryland, Delaware, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. He was requested to serve at the St. George's Church in Philadelphia where he quickly increased the black membership. He immediately saw the need for a separate place of worship for Africans but was insulted by a white elder at St. George's when he suggested

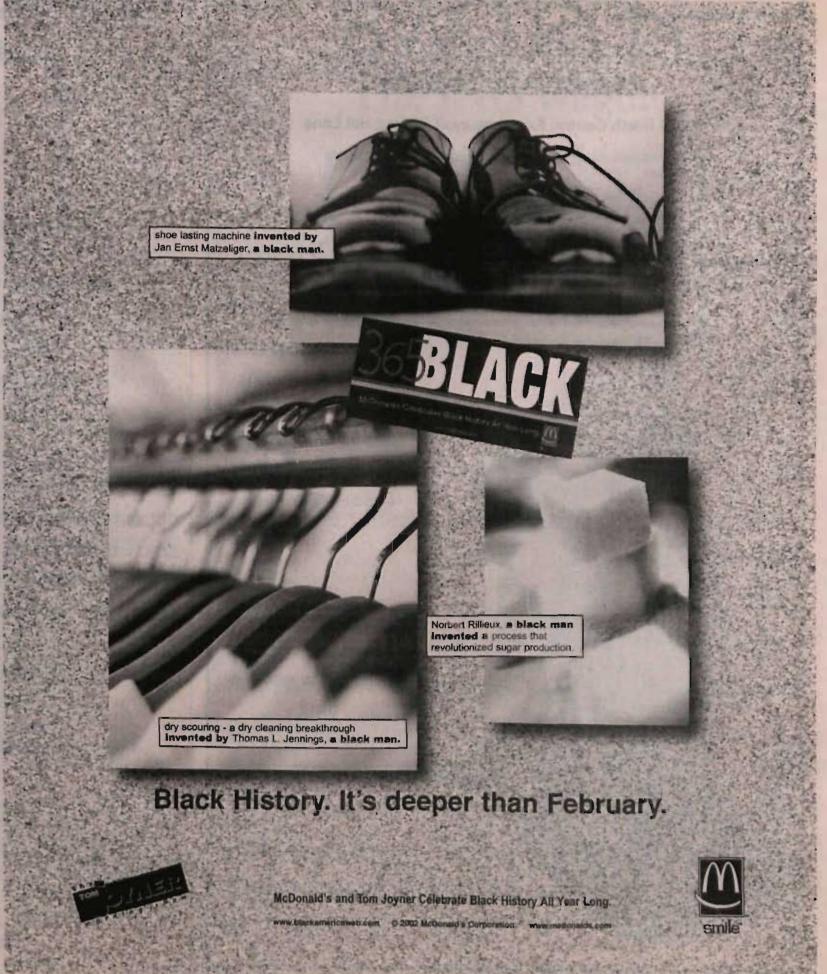
Richard Allen and Absalom Jones organized the Free African Religious Society in 1787. Some five years later, the black members of St. George's walked out when Absalom Jones, who was praying in the front of the church, was asked to get up off his knees and move to the rear of the church. This made it more clear that they needed a separate place of worship. The Free African Society took the lead in raising the money to create a church for the African members of the congregation.

The new church was called "The African Church of Philadelphia" and it became a part of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. Richard Allen along with eleven other members were committed to the principles of Methodism and formed the Bethel African Church. By 1816 there were several African Methodist Churches around the country and that year they met to form the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) church. On April 11, 1816 Richard Allen was named the first bishop of this church.

See Ethnic Notes page 6



(Only son entry per household)



Ethnic Notes Jump from Page 5

In addition to his role as a church leader, Allen vigorously responded to white verbal attacks against the black community. He challenged the American Colonization Society, founded a day school and published articles in Freedom's Journal. Allen also operated businesses and as a result was able to serve the church without collecting a salary.

Henry McNeal Turner



"I am here to demand my rights and to hurl thunderbolts at the man who would dare to cross the threshold of my manhood...."

Henry McNeal Turner is remembered mostly as one of the first Bishops in the African American Episcopal Church, yet his occupations were many. He was an army chaplain, political organizer, magazine editor, college chancellor and preacher. From his youth Turner was active in Georgia politics. During reconstruction he worked with Georgia politicians with hopes to make life for 19th century Georgia a better place for blacks. During his political career Turner introduced bills for higher education for blacks and for the creation of a Black militia to protect black people form the Klu Klux Klan. He also introduced a bill to give women the right to vote.

Turner later became frustrated with the treatment that Black people received in the south and vigorously encouraged black people to return to Africa. He had the support of thousands of black peasants and sharecroppers in the south.

Henry McNeal Turner was a theologian and the thinking of the Black church was a major concern to him. Much of his time was spent trying to explain the relationship between God, history and the struggle of black people in America. Turner would declare that, "God is a Negro." He told black people to reject everything that the white church said about the inferiority of blacks. Turner believed that the role of the black church was to develop racial pride and consciousness among the millions of blacks that had been beaten down by centuries of slavery and oppression. Turner played a major role in the introduction of the African Methodist Episcopal Church into South Africa.

Bishop Turner's funeral was attended by 25,000 people. There were many dignitaries present, however most of the crowd was poor blacks. Henry McNeal Turner was an agitator and a prophet who addressed the hopes and frustrations of African-Americans struggling in the 19th century.

John Mercer Langston



The only African American of the 19th century that was more prominent and influential than John Mercer Langston was Frederick Douglass. John Mercer Langston was the first Black American elected to public office in the United States and was twice suggested as a candidate for vice-president of the United States on the republican ticket. During his lifetime, Langston's career would involve education, law and politics.

John Mercer Langston was born free in 1829 and was an orphan by his fifth birthday. As an orphan, Langston was raised in both black and white households. By the age of fourteen, Langston began study at Oberlin College where he obtained both a Bachelors and Master of Arts degree. By his eighteenth birthday he was a speaker at the first national black convention in 1848 on the subject of aid to fugitive slaves.

Langston was elected town clerk and allied himself with the Republican Party as was common among Blacks in the 19th century. He said that "if the republican party is not anti-slavery enough, take hold of it and make it so." Langston is given credit for shaping the character of the Republican party in the 19th century in terms of its then progressive relationship to African Americans. He was responsible for organizing black political clubs across the country. As a result of his political contacts Langston was chosen to lead the western recruitment of black soldiers to fight in the Civil War. He also actively worked for the fair and equal treatment of black soldiers in the Union Army. After the Civil War, Langston worked both independently and with the Republican Party for the redistribution of wealth and power in the country. Both before and after the Civil War along with many others, he struggled for black voting rights.

Langston spent six and a half years at Howard University where he served as a Law professor, Dean of the Law Department, vice-president and acting president. The white conservative trustee board of Howard University had problems with

his progressive views and were troubled with Langston's desire to expand the Law Department. Langston knew that the life of the Blacks in this country could be changed if laws were changed. The trustees forced him out of Howard, but the entire Law Department resigned in protest of the actions of the board of trustees.

Langston was appointed to the diplomatic corps and served in Haiti for eight years. He left in protest when the new democratic administration reduced his salary by 30%. Langston ran for Congress in the state of Virginia and won. He fought an eighteen month battle to be seated in congress because of attempts to rig the polls on election day. After serving in Congress for only three months (because of the attempt to steal his seat) Langston spent the rest of his life in Washington where he continued to fight for justice for African Americans.

Mary Ann Shadd



Mary Ann Shadd was the first Black women editor of a newspaper in North America. She worked for racial integration in the United States. With the passage of the fugitive slave act in 1850, she decided that the future of Blacks looked better outside of the United States. Her conviction to the struggle for the rights of Blacks must have been inspired by her father Abraham Shadd, who was an abolitionist

and opponent to the American Holmes Colonization Society.

Mary Ann Shadd was committed to the education of people of color. At the age of sixteen she went to Wilmington, Delaware to organize a school for children of color. Over the course of eleven years, Shadd taught in schools for black youth in New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware. In 1851, she joined the emigrationist movement and with her brother Isaac moved to Toronto, Canada.

Once in Canada, Shadd found herself locked in battle with Henry Bibb. Bibb was a staunch supporter of segregation in contrast to Shadd Ann who sought racial integration. Bibb published a newspaper called the Voice of the Fugitive in which he frequently attacked Shadd's desire to assimilate. With the motto "Self reliance is the fine road to independence." Shadd founded the paper Provincial Freeman where she in turn challenged Bibb's desire for separation. Shadd used the paper to discuss all aspects of Black life in Canada. The paper exposed all aspects of segregation and discrimination in Canada.

In 1855 Shadd was the first woman to speak at the National Negro Convention. Frederick Douglass said that she gave one of the most convincing and telling speeches in favor of Canadian emmigration. Shadd would eventually abandon her belief in emmigration but would maintain a strong desire for Black autonomy and maintain her belief in Black self help. During the Civil War she worked as an enlistment officer.

Shadd eventually obtained a Law degree and continued to write letters and articles for newspapers. She increasingly turned attention to gender equality and actively participated in supporting rights for women. Shadd testified before Congress on women's suffrage.

During her life she lectured extensively to many groups on subjects including race pride, the Klu Klux Klan, the Republican Party and women's rights. Frederick Douglass spoke highly of Mary Ann Shadd.

Holmes Jump from Page 1

Haynes also mentioned that Holmes' leadership also brought about the Common Ground Credit Union and Charles English, who serves as the chairperson of the credit union, provided an update on its progress.

English thanked the group and Holmes for the "phenomenal worship experience celebrating the life and legacy of Martin Luther King Jr."

English cited an economic renaissance in Detroit, Mich., led by Rev. Charles Adams, who in 1989 was invited to speak before the United Nations on South African apartheid. Adams also was an editorial columnist for the Michigan Chronicle and a contributing writer for the Detroit Free Press. In 1984 Ebony magazine named Adams in the top fifteen African American preachers.

Adams and his church, Hartford Memorial Baptist Church, purchased some land where a super K-Mart began leasing and allowing Adams to hire employees at the store.

Holmes joked after the tribute and told the group he had purposely sat by Haynes saying he had slipped him a piece of paper.

"He followed the script well," Helmes said. "You've never been better. My tribute today is to the African American Pastor's Coalition for being here when the role was called down here."

"To come together across denominational lines," Holmes said, "and gender lines. To do together what we knew we could not do by ourselves. This has not been an easy journey."

During his tribute, Haynes explained that critics of the movie "Ali", had made the statement that it was impossible to capture on the big screen in

See Holmes page 8

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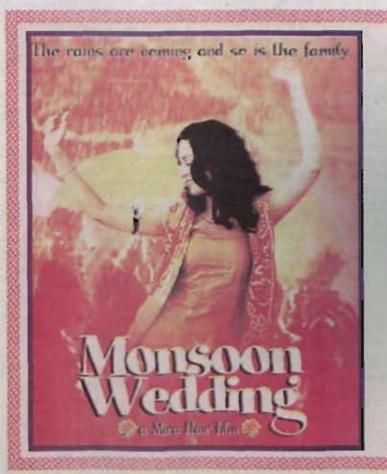
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Arts & Butertainmeni



Monsoon Wedding

An IFC Productions presentation in association with Key Films, Pandora Films, and Paradis Films of a Mirabai Films production, Monsoon Wedding is written by Sabrina Dhawan. The producers are Mira Nair and Caroline Maron.

The Director is Mira Nair.



The Kid Stays in the Picture

The Kid Stays in the Picture traces the meteoric rise, fall, and rise again of legendary Hollywood producer Robert Evans. Adaped



from Mr. Evans's tell-all autobiography, the moie takes the audience on an intimate journey into the mod of this Hollywood legend.

Audition Announcement

Who: Quad C Theatre at Collin County Community College

What: ONE FLEW OVER THE CUCKOO'S NEST, by Dale Wasserman. Adapted from the novel by Ken Kesey. Directed by Brad Baker.

Seeking: 18 male actors (ages 20 - 50).

5 female actors (ages 20 - 40)

Note: Ethnic actors and actresses are encouraged to audition. At least 3 male roles will be cast with African American actors; I male role (The Chief) requires a large sized American Indian actor.

When: Tuesday March 5, open call between 7-10 PM. Callbacks will be March 6.

Where: Black Box Theatre, Jupiter Road, between Spring Creek Parkway and Parker Road. I-75 N, exit Spring Creek Pkwy-East, R on Jupiter, L into campus)

Call: Open Call. NO appointments will be arranged.

Prepare: One 1-minute monologue from any contemporary drama in the style of the play.

Rehearse: Begin rehearsals immediately once cast is selected.

Shows: April 25 - May 5. Daytime matinee performances on April 28, March 4 and 5.

Info: Contact Brad Baker at 972 881-5679; or email: bbaker@cccd.edu.

The Quad C Theatre is an amateur production company and does not pay its performers.

The Quad C Theatre is committed to objective easting, and does not consider factors of race, gender or ethnicity in casting except in those instances when such factors are required by the playwright.

On Stage at NextStage at Grand Prairie:

An Evening with Luis Miguel Saturday,

February 9, 2002

B.B. King Sunday, February 10, 2002

The Peking Acrobats Friday, February 15, 2002

REO Speedwagon/Styx Tuesday, February 26, 2002

> Dancin' with Gershwin Saturday, March 23, 2002

Jeff Foxworthy/ Blue Collar Comedy Saturday, April 20, 2002

Buddy: The Buddy Holly Story April 2-7, 2002

South Pacific April 25-28, 2002

Ticketmaster 972-647-5700



BLOCKBUSTER® Hit List™

These are the Top 10 Renting Video Titles at U.S. BLOCKBUSTER® stores for the week ending February 3, 2002.

VHS

1. RAT RACE

2. ATLANTIS: THE LOST EMPIRE

3. AMERICAN PIE 2 4. KISS OF THE DRAGON

5. THE GLASS HOUSE

6. THE FAST AND THE FURIOUS

7. IEEPERS CREEPERS 8. ROCK STAR

9. MOULIN ROUGE 10. THE SCORE

1. RAT RACE

2. AMERICAN PIE 2

3. KISS OF THE DRAGON 4. ATLANTIS: THE LOST EMPIRE

5. ROCK STAR 6. THE FAST AND THE FURIOUS

7. JEEPERS CREEPERS 8. THE GLASS HOUSE

9. WHAT STHEWORST THAT COULD HAPPEN

10. THE SCORE

These are the Top 10 Selling Video Titles at U.S. BLOCKBUSTER® stores for the week ending February 3, 2002.

1. ATLANTIS: THE LOST EMPIRE 2. EXIT WOUNDS

3. SHREK

4. THE PRINCESS DIARIES 5. BLOW

6. DRAGON BALL Z: COOLER'S REVENGE 7. GLADIATOR

8. AMERICAN PIE

9. CATS & DOGS

10. RUSH HOUR 2

1. ATLANTIS: THE LOST EMPIRE

2. AMERICAN PIE 2 3. RAT RACE

4. THE FAST AND THE FURIOUS

5. SHREK 6. KISS OF THE DRAGON

7. PEARL HARBOR 8. SCARY MOVIE 2

9. RUSH HOUR 2

10. MOULDY ROUGE

These are the rental New Releases hitting the streets on Tuesday, February 12, 2002. Titles also available: for rent on DVD are indicated with *

HEARTS IN ATLANTIS* LOVE COME DOWN FALCON DOWN* THE LEGEND 2* LEGEND OF THE RED DRAGON* THE PRIME GIG" SEXUAL PREDATOR DOUBLE BAND

BLACKTOP DEAD IN THE WATER AMERICAN LEGENDS GOING PLACES WITH BARNEY

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Ongoing

The Women's Museum will provide free computer training for adult women who are unemployed and for those already employed but wishing to move up to more professional levels. Classes will be held on Tuesday evenings and Sunday afternoons. For more information, contact Wendlyn Alter, Institute Director at 214-915-0868 or techdirector@thewomensmuse-um.org.

The International Library of Poetry has announced that \$58,000 in prizes will be awarded this year in the International Open Poetry Contest for beginner poets. To enter, send one original poem, any subject and any style to: The International Library of Plaza, Owing Mills, MD 21117. The poem should be 20 lines or less, and the poet's name and address should appear on top of the page. Entries must be postmarked or sent via the Internet by February 28, 2002. Enter online at www.poetry.com.

The Women's Museum: An Institute for the Future announces Alma Thomas: Phantasmagoria, Major Paintings until March 2002. For more information, call 214-915-0861 or visit www.thewomenmuseum.org.

The City of Plano presents an exhibit featuring the art of six students who put a face on the catastrophe of September 11. This exhibit will be on display at Collin County Community College as well as various locations in Plano through September 11, 2002. For a sched-

ule of locations, call 972-941-5201.

Planet Kidz, a youth entertainment program, happens on Saturday nights from 7-11:30 p.m. at Carpenter Park and Oak Point Recreation Centers. For more information, call 972-208-8087 or 972-941-7540.

The abstract exhibit, Alma Thomas: Phantasmagoria, is on display at The Women's Museum until March. For more information, call 214-915-0861 or visit www.thewomensmuseum.org.

Dallas artist, Beth Ritter-Perry will exhibit her latest works through March 9th at South Dallas Cultural Center. Admission is free. For more information, call 214-939-2787.

February 7-10

UT Arlington Texas Hall welcomes Veggie Tales Live. Ticket prices range from \$15-\$25. Tickets can be purchased by calling 214-373-8000 or by logging on to www.ticketmaster.com.

Dallas Children's Theater proudly presents "African Tales of Earth and Sky," traditional myths from exotic Africa to entertain all ages. Performances will be at Crescent Theater, 2215 Cedar Springs. Call the box office at 214-978-0110 for reservations and ticket information.

February 7, 10

The Dallas Symphony Orchestra will perform a tribute to the great music of Richard Rodgers at the Morton H. Meyerson Symphony Center at 8 p.m. For more infor-

mation, call 214-871-4000 or log on to www.DallasSymphony.com.

February 7-March 1

All poets grades 6-12, celebrate poetry at any Plano library through March I. Entry forms are available at all schools, Plano Public Library System, or on the website at www.planolibrary.org. For more information, contact 972-964-4200.

February 8-9

Blacken Blues Theater's First Annual African-American Play Festival will be held at South Dallas Cultural Center across from Fair Park in Dallas. For more information, call Willie Holmes at 972-788-9280 or visit the website at www.Blackenblues.com.

February 8-10, 15-17, 22-24, March 1-3

Based on Louis Sachar's hit book series, "Sideways Stories From Wayside School" will be held at El Centro College Theater off Main and Market streets in downtown Dallas. Call the box office at 214-978-0110 for reservations and ticket information.

February 9

Exclusively Feminine presents Mardi Gras Style, a Spring Fashion Preview, from 11:30-1:30 p.m. February 9th at the Doubletree Hotel in Plano. Lunch will be served with a New Orleans twist and live jazz music and live and silent auctions will be available. Proceeds benefit the Volunteer Center of Collin County. For more

information, call 972-422-1050.

The City of Plano will host its 1st Annual Daddy/Daughter Dance on February 9th at Plano Centre's Collinwood Hall from 7-9:30 p.m. Space is limited and the registration fee is \$10 per person. For more information, call 972-941-7250 or 972-941-PARK.

February 12

The Dallas Network of Career Women will host their monthly luncheon at City Club on the 69th floor of the Bank of America building at 11:30 a.m. The speaker of the hour will be Maggie Berman with The Healing Zone speaking on the topic of The Missing Piece: A New Look at Relationships." Reservations must be made by February 8th and can be done by calling 214-855-1509. For more information, log on to www.dallascareerwomen.org.

February 13

Wednesday, February 13th, South Dallas Cultural Center will offer workshops for local artists in the DFW area 6-8 p.m. Following the workshop will be a showcase of talent for the artists to receive a critique and consultation session. For more information, call 214-939-2787.

February 15

"Lowndes County Freedom Party: The Rise of the Black Panthers", a screening that revisits the political party that belped blacks stand up to murder and intimidation with leader Stokely Carmichael of the Student NonViolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), will be shown February 15th at 8 p.m. Following the screening will be a discussion about the film led by Willie Ricks, a member of SNCC. For more information, call 214-426-1683.

N.M Productions Theatre Company invites you to a mystery, "The Weakest Link...To Murder!" in the Bluebonnet Ballroom of the DeSoto Town Center at 7:30 p.m. Reservations are required. Tickets are \$25, which includes dinner, drink, and the show. To purchase tickets and make reservations, call 972-680-4466.

Jammin' at the Center will be held at South Dallas Cultural Center, 3400 S. Fitzhugh Ave., from midnight to 3 a.m. There will be a live open mike Jazz-jam session. For more information, call 214-939-2787.

February 13-16

The Dallas Symphony Orchestra welcomes vocalist Neil Sedaka to the Morton H. Meyerson Symphony Center at 8 p.m. Sedaka will perferm without the Dallas Syraphony Orchestra. Tiekers can be purchased by logging on to www.dallassymphony.som. For more information, call 214-692-0203.

February 15 16 27 27

To celebrate African-American History Month, Black Cinematheque Dallas will present "Power to the People: The Black Liberation Fran Festival" featuring films that explore contemporary Black liberation movements in America and Africa. Admission is \$5,00 at the door. For more information, call 214-426-1683.

February 16 and 23

Revolt/Revolution/Evolution (RR &E) is an original multimedia performance work by Uriah Elion, Jr. that explores music as a form of revolt. The performances will be held at 8 p.m. at the South Dallas Cultural Center and tickets are \$5 at the door. For more information, call 214-939-2787.

February 20

The Women's Division will meet February 20th for lunch at Gleneagies Country Club at 11:30 a.m. Reservations are required. For reservations and more information, call the Plano Chamber of Commerce.

February 23

Dallas Black Dance Theater is celebrating the African-American cultural experience February 23rd at the Majestic Theatrc. See new works that capture the essence of power and spirituality embodied in the rich heritage featuring multiple choreographers. Show time is at 7:30 p.m. and for ticket information, call 214-871-2376.

February 25-March 6

Dallas' acclaimed literary series, Arts & Letters Live, will open its 11th season beginning on Monday, February 25th at the Dallas Museum of Art, 1717 N. Harwood Street. For further information, call 214-922-1220 or visit the website at www.dallasmuseumofart.org.

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Holmes

Jump from Page 6

just a few hours such a complex and thurismatic character as Mohamed Ali.

"If that is true of Moharned Ali, I hasten to say that it is impossible for me to take anytime whatsoever to capture via the wealth of my wording the character, the charisma, the might, the message and mission of the ministry of the man Zan Wesley Holmes Jr.," Hayans said.

"Cocl has blessed us, with a dram major - Zan the man,"
Adams said, presenting a photo of King to Holmes. Inscribed
on the plaque at the bottom: "Our drum major for justice - Dr.

Zan Wesley Holmes Jr."

"We had unholyhell trying to build those homes out there at Unity Estates," Holmes told the group. "I remember one night we almost gave up. We traight opposition from all over the place. We were de termined that we were going to move forward with what we had."

"We have grown and God has blessed us and God has used us," Holmes added. "I thank God for you and your support."

Success

Jump from Page 3

worths and being able to meet life's challenges. It is as essential as the air we breathe.

Choice is another factor. Choice is the exploration of desire and then the relection of action. I believe that God is always fair. He gives each one of us the same chances and options in Ife, and it is up to us to make the choice. Success is the choices we make, must be chance we have.

The resilsecre to being able to succeed is the willingness to do so. If we tridy want to succeed, we will choose to do it and to make a commitment to the process of it. However, if we rely on the hong hit that we should succeed, we will make the decision to do so and then feel the pinch of sacrifice. We should always remember that want leads to choice, which hads to commitment, as EL.H. Brown Jr. once said, "life does not equire that we be the best-only that we try our best."

Thomas Edison once said, "Our great weakness lies in giving up. The most centain way to succeed is always to try just one mare time." Commitment susans devoting ourselves to something oursomeone and staying with it-no macrowhat.

We allknow that life is not a smooth path. It has so many obstacles, and each person has his or her ups and downs. It is only to fall, but we should learn how to find the courage to stand up and learn from the mistake that made us fall. Courage is finding the inner strength and bravery required when confronting danger, difficulty, or opposition. Courage is the energy current behind all great actions and the spark that ignites the initial baby steps of grown. It resides deep within each of us, ready to be accessed in these moments when we need to step shead or break shrough, barriers. It is the intangible force that propels us forward on our journey.

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